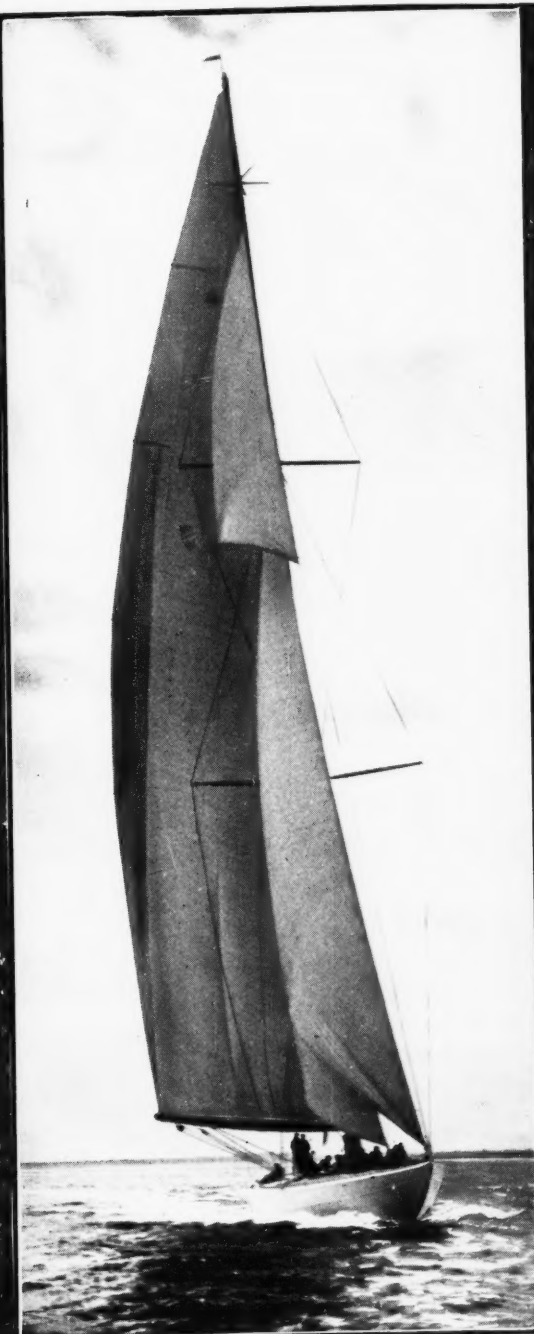


REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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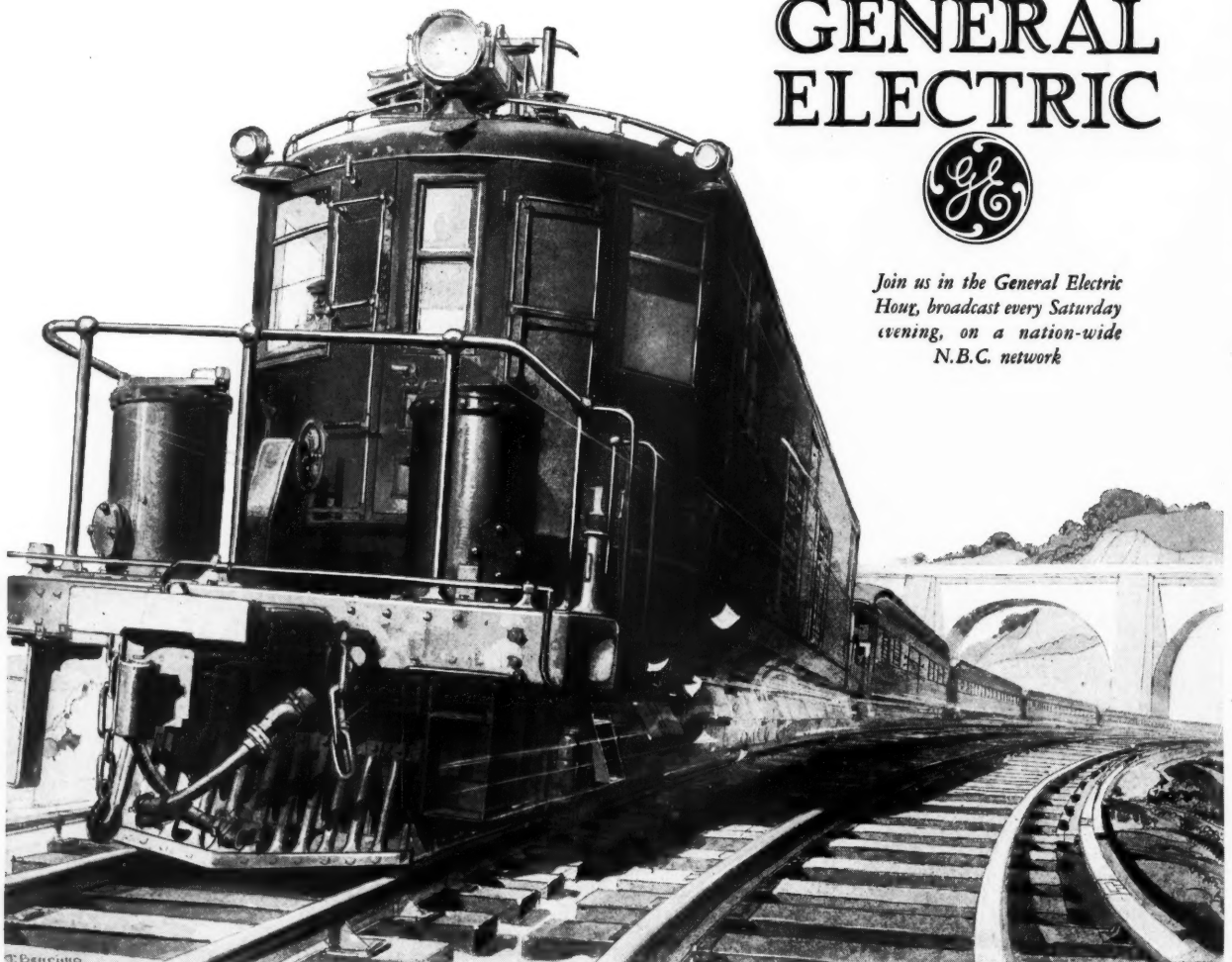
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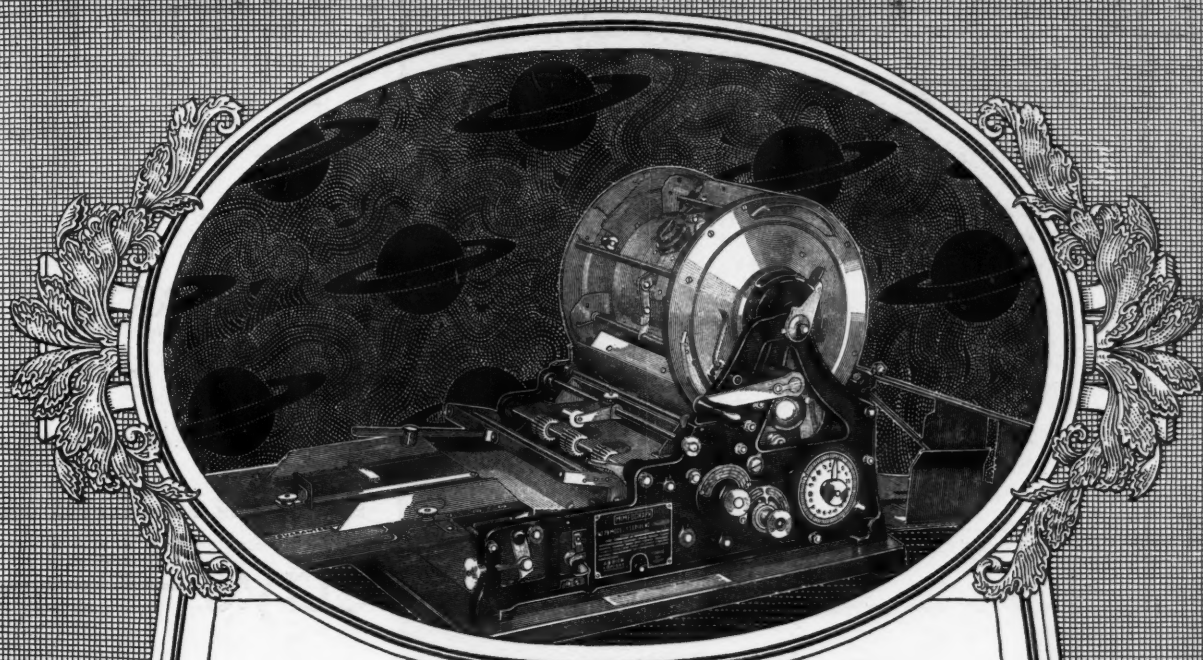
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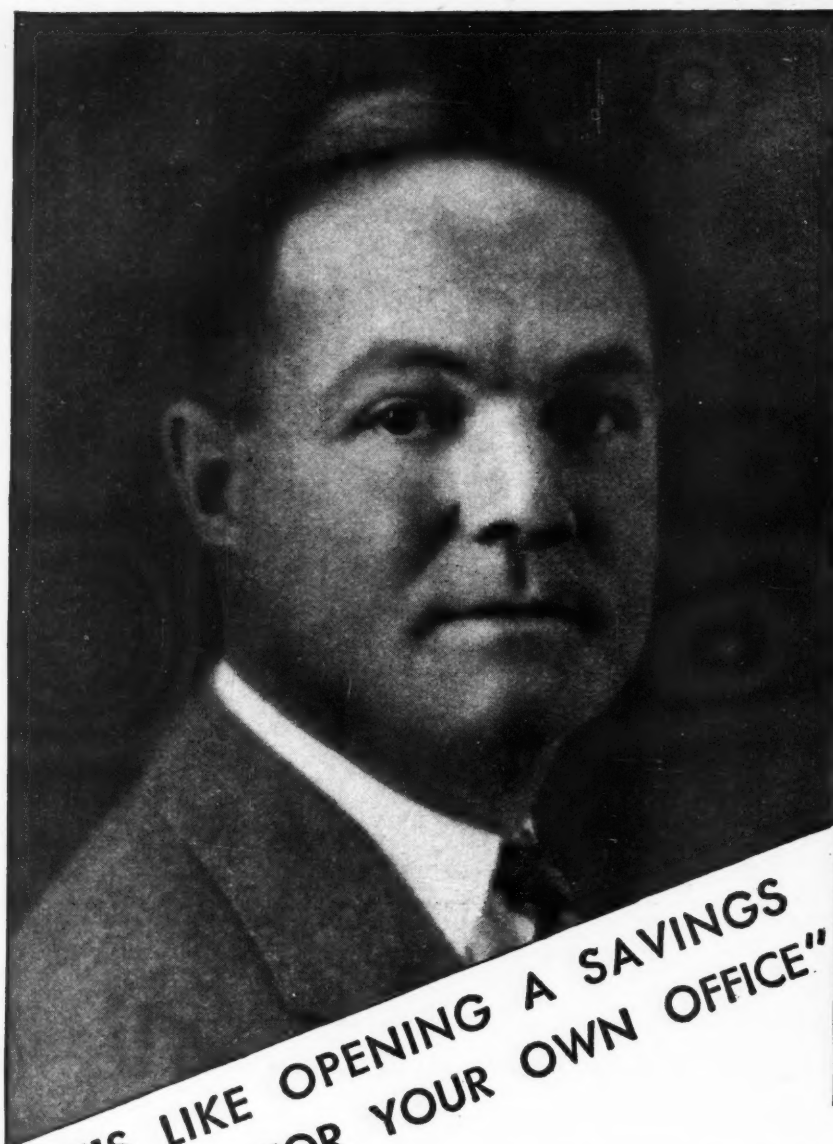


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• THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS •

Edited by Albert Shaw

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FOR JULY, 1930

In This Issue

THESE UNITED STATES are bumping over the rocky bottom of a first-class business depression. But an editorial analysis corrects the alarmist's perspective, while Charles M. Schwab, Walter W. Head, Roger Babson, and others in a position to feel the business bumps explain why we are going to work, and not to the dogs. . . . Baltimore thinks the country safe for industry, though not without qualms, according to a frank and readable article in our series on American cities. . . . Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth *Shamrock* is challenging for the America's Cup, while the best of American yachtsmen are grooming the best of American yachts to defend it. . . . An unpopular tariff is sincerely defended by one who helped to make it, while an editorial analysis based on long experience pleads for an end of general tariff revision. . . . A few speeches by Mussolini threaten to put us back to where we were in 1914, even though Briand offers a United States of Europe and, as Thomas W. Lamont explains, a bank and a sale of bonds have ended the last war. . . . Kings and congressmen are going to Iceland. . . . The most hated man in India is also the best liked. . . . These are some of the things in the world about us, dealt with in this issue. . . . Others, not indexed individually on this page, will be found under their proper headings in the departments listed immediately below.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CORPORATION, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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ALBERT SHAW, Pres.; ALBERT SHAW, JR., Sec. and Treas.

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Mostly About Our Authors

MANY READERS going through this month's issue will find the reading more pleasant, perhaps without being able to say why. The answer is that articles are printed in a new type face, especially designed for periodicals, which the REVIEW of REVIEWS is the first national magazine to adopt.

Lessons learned in designing a widely used newspaper face are largely responsible for the new type. That newspaper face is relatively ugly, but finds favor everywhere for being easy to read. Our new type, fashioned by the same designers, is easy to read and pleasing to the eye as well. The strokes of letters are of more even weight than formerly. Other technical niceties make them clear, bold, attractive. They flow into smooth black lines across the column, inviting the eye to run from word to word and line to line. Here is something which readers with eyes not so young as they once were will appreciate. And all will approve the fact that the new type permits adding about one word to every ten. Without increasing the bulk or size of the magazine, in other words, we begin this month to give readers about 10 per cent. more in reading matter.

• • PERHAPS INTIMATE knowledge of large cities gained in New York and London has tempered HAMILTON OWENS' view of Baltimore, his native city. At any rate, he is not one of those citizens disturbed by the present census, which reports Baltimore's population at 800,000 instead of 850,000 as hoped for by enthusiasts for a bigger city.

Mr. Owens has been editor of the *Baltimore Evening Sun* since 1922. All but two of the years since his graduation from Johns Hopkins University have been spent in newspaper work. He began as a reporter in Baltimore in 1909 and later became dramatic critic on the *New York Press*. From 1920 to 1922 Mr. Owens was connected with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, during the latter year serving as assistant manager of the London office.

• • AN OLD EDITORIAL custom in this office is illustrated in more than one article in our present number. We wanted an article on the tariff; we asked Congressman Hawley, one of the authors of the measure, to write it. We wanted an article on the coming yacht races; we asked the dean of New York newspaper yachting editors to write it. Montagu Worthley began to witness Lip-ton's efforts to lift the Cup as early as 1899. During a long journalistic career the connection of which he might most be proud is that of association with the old *Herald*, as yachting editor, when the paper was owned by James Gordon Bennett, himself a famous yachtsman.

• • WILLIS CHATMAN HAWLEY's name is attached to the tariff which the country has been debating for more than a year, and which is now law. Mr. Hawley has been Representative of the first

Oregon District in Congress for twenty-two years. Before that he was a teacher and lawyer in his native state. Born near Monroe, Oregon, in 1864, he went to Willamette University for both his bachelor's and master's degrees. He became president of the State Normal School, then professor of mathematics, head professor of history, economics, and international law, and finally president of Willamette University. In 1894 he was admitted to the Oregon Bar and to the United States District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts. During his career in Washington, Mr. Hawley has included in his host of tasks and offices those of ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, member of the National Forest Reservation Committee, and vice-chairman of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation.

• • ALCATRAZ, rising white and fog-shrouded from the waters of San Francisco Bay, suggested to WINTHROP MARTIN that the Army Disciplinary Barracks might offer a significant contrast to the difficulties of civilian penal administration. He made a thorough study, and now presents his conclusion that this little known division of the War Department's work deserves consideration from those who manage civilian prisons.

A New Yorker educated at Exeter, Williams, and Columbia, Mr. Martin deserted Manhattan in 1913 for the Alberta prairie, and continued into California the next year. Ranching, a country newspaper, and the wholesale grain trade held him against the lure of the city by the Golden Gate until 1922. As financial editor of the *San Francisco Journal* in 1923 he was active in exposing stock-selling frauds. Since 1924 he has been in advertising and is now Pacific Coast manager of a national advertising agency.

• • MANY AN American schoolboy has heard of CHARLES LATHROP PACK in connection with Arbor Day celebrations. Mr. Pack has devoted most of his life to forestry education. "If the nation saves the trees," he says, "the trees will save the nation." This has been his creed since he studied forestry in the Black Forest of Germany, and observed the thoughtlessness of the United States in depleting its timber supplies to a point where a timber shortage is, not impossible within a comparatively few years.

Mr. Pack was born in Lexington, Michigan, and educated in Cleveland before going abroad. He founded the American Tree Association, of which he is president, in 1922. He has also established foundations, chairs of forestry, and fellowships for scientific research at Yale, Syracuse, Washington, Cornell, and Michigan universities.

• • FROM A BEGINNING as a law clerk after graduation from the University of Virginia, JOHN BASSETT MOORE went to the State Department in Washington. There he became Third Assistant Secretary of State. Rummaging about the

archives with painstaking diligence, he laid the groundwork for what was to become a six-volume "History and Digest of International Arbitrations," published in 1898. Meanwhile he had become the first professor of international law and diplomacy, at Columbia. This position he held until 1924, though seemingly he was constantly called to serve here, there and everywhere as a diplomat, arbitrator, or scholar. For a time in 1898 he went back to Washington, to serve as Assistant Secretary of State. The same year he went to Paris as secretary and counsel of the Spanish-American commission which formally ended the war of that year.

Judge Moore was placed on the panel of The Hague Court (permanent Court of Arbitration) in 1913, and still remains there. He was called to the World Court (Permanent Court of International Justice) on its founding in 1921, and remained until he resigned two years ago. He is now compiling a monumental work on the efforts of mankind throughout all history to settle disputes between nation and nation by peaceful means.

• • THOMAS WILLIAM LAMONT began his career as a journalist rather than as a banker. Born in Claverack, New York, he was educated at Exeter and Harvard. During these years he contributed to New York and Boston papers, was on the *Crimson* and *Harvard Monthly*, and tutored lagging fellow students. Upon his graduation in 1892 he became reporter for the *New York Tribune*. But finance soon drew him away from journalism.

His ability attracted the attention of Henry P. Davison, then vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, who invited him to become secretary and treasurer of the newly formed Bankers' Trust Company. Two years later he was elected vice-president. And now, of course, he is a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Lamont is internationally known for his financial services since the War. He was financial adviser to the American Peace Commission in Paris in 1919, and has aided missions for reorganizing the currency of China, restoring Mexico's credit, negotiating loans for Austria and France. But he is best known for his work on the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan.

• • FREDERICK K. STAMM evidently practises what he preaches, or rather writes, about ringing door-bells. Information about him for this page had to come from Mrs. Stamm, since persistent use of the telephone was rewarded only with the news that he was out calling.

Mr. Stamm was born and brought up in Millheim, in western Pennsylvania. From boyhood his one desire was to preach, and so it was natural for him to enter Eastern Theological Seminary after graduating from Franklin and Marshall College. He was ordained in the Reformed Church, but desire for a wider field and freer pulpit led him into the Congregational fold.

To the man whose ship never quite comes in



"WHEN my ship comes in," you say—but your smile cannot hide the worry gnawing at your heart—

A fine sea-going vessel you thought that ship of yours when you launched it on the business ocean—

Yet the days and months and years slip by—and though others see their ships ride triumphantly to harbor, still you scan the horizon anxiously for a ship that never quite makes port.

No one's fault, perhaps—but what a misfortune that so many business ships should founder on a hidden reef or a treacherous shoal, when the channels to Success are plainly charted and a chart for every channel is available to every thinking man!

How the Right "Chart" Increased E. T. Orcutt's Income 500%

Certainly my ship-of-fortune seems far off its course, said E. T. Orcutt, in effect, when as railroad clerk at \$20 a week he enrolled with LaSalle for home-study training in Traffic Management.

Before he had completed the training, however, came an opportunity with Hitchings & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., one of the largest manufacturers of greenhouses in the world.

Training had set his "ship" on the right course.

Later, as sales manager of Hitchings & Co., he continued training with LaSalle—in Business Management.

Mr. Orcutt was one of twelve members of the Hitchings organization furthering their progress thru LaSalle; and since taking his first course, his income has increased more than 500 per cent and he is now head of his own firm.

How G. W. Clason Placed His "Ship" on the Right Course

No bands were playing when G. W. Clason launched his "ship" upon the business ocean.

Tell us which of the following courses of home-study training interests you most.

Business Management: Managerial, Sales and Departmental Executive positions.
Higher Accountancy: Auditor, Comptroller, Certified Public Accountant, Cost Accountant, etc.
Modern Salesmanship: Training for all positions in retail, wholesale, or specialty selling.
Law—LL.B. Degree.
Commercial Law.
Industrial Management.
Personnel Management.
Traffic Management: Training for position as Railroad or Industrial Traffic Manager, Rate Expert, Freight Solicitor, etc.
Railway Station Management.

Telegraphy—Railway and Commercial.
Modern Foremanship.
Banking and Finance.
Expert Bookkeeping.
C. F. A. Coaching for Advanced Accountants.
Modern Business Correspondence.
Credit and Collection Correspondence.
Business English.
Stenography—Stenotypy: Training in selected business colleges in the new machine shorthand.
Commercial Spanish.
Effective Speaking.
Railway Accounting.

NOTE: If you are undecided as to the field which offers you the largest opportunity, write us a brief outline of your business history and education, and we will gladly advise you without obligating you.

Clason had left school at 14, and at 19 his job was to take care of the horses in the barn of a laundry.

"Never mind," said G. W. Clason, "I'll make my opportunity right where I am!"

So he learned the laundry business from barn to office, and at 28 was operating his own plant. When fire wiped his business out, he rebuilt and started again. Unable to finance properly—*thru lack of business understanding*, as he testifies—he sold out and became superintendent of the Ideal Laundry Company, Spokane, Washington.

Right then he made up his mind to remedy his lack—and enrolled with LaSalle for training in Business Management.

Today, at 48, he is vice-president and a director of this successful company, and commands an income several times as large as when he started with LaSalle six years ago.

"I give all credit to my LaSalle training," writes Mr. Clason. "It has proved by far the most profitable investment I ever made."

In Seven Years a Total Increase of 700%

I'm tired of trying to bring my ship to port without chart or compass, said B. J. Mertz, in effect, when as principal of a rural high school in Texas at \$80 a month he enrolled with LaSalle for training in Higher Accountancy.

Upon completing the training, he first took a place as Assistant Bookkeeper, in Chicago—then joined a firm of Certified Public Accountants, chiefly to get experi-

ence. Then he became Office Manager and Acting Secretary of a foundry in Southern Ohio. *Already—in only four years—his salary had increased 500%.*

Today he is comptroller of the Buckeye Union Casualty Company, Jackson, Ohio, and in addition conducts a private accounting practice which brings him back the entire cost of his training every month.

"At the end of seven years," writes Mr. Mertz, "I find that your training has increased my income more than 700 per cent."

No More Drifting! Send for These Free Books —Today

Are you letting your ship-of-fortune drift where it will—or are you charting its course to the Harbor of Success?

There's a route that will take it straight to its destination. LaSalle can help you find it.

"The book you sent me—'Ten Years' Promotion in One'—gave me the inspiration that decided my future career," writes B. J. Mertz. The coupon will bring this book to you without cost or obligation—and with it your free copy of a 64-page booklet fully describing the opportunities in the business field that most appeal to you, and showing you how you can turn those opportunities into cash.

Are you going to keep on waiting on the shore of life when others have long since brought their ships to harbor? Fill in, clip and mail the coupon NOW!

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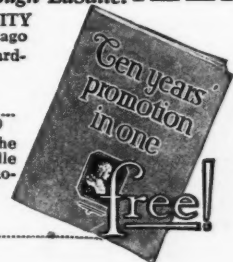
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Please send me your book on the training indicated, outline of LaSalle plan, and a copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One"—all entirely free.

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Present Position

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

By WILLIAM B. SHAW

Book Prices and Mass Production

WHEN FOUR New York publishers announced, a few weeks ago, a price cut on novels the word revolution was freely used and the more conservative members of the publishing fraternity declared that such a movement, if carried to its logical conclusion, would put both authors and booksellers out of business. But a little reflection sufficed to convince the innocent bystander, the book-buying public, that chaos was not as near as it had seemed. Whether the increased sales at the lower prices would keep the authors' gross royalties up to the former level had yet to be proved, but at least one of the cut-price publishing houses felt so confident of the outcome that it offered to guarantee its authors against a falling-off in their receipts. As to the book trade itself, it was by no means clear that a change of this kind, involving one department of literature, would disastrously affect book sales as a whole. Only one of the houses extended its price reduction to demonstrated best sellers. The others confined it to forthcoming novels. The retailers may take heart from this in placing their fall orders for non-fiction. It does not seem likely that this summer's flock of dollar novels will greatly disturb the purchasing power or inclination of the man who will be looking for a four-dollar biography.

One firm is putting out practically its entire fiction list in paper covers at the price of \$1 a copy, and another publisher had been issuing in paper both fiction and new non-fiction at fifty cents a copy for several months before the May price cut was announced. In design and typography these books are in no way inferior to the average novel or mystery tale in cloth binding, priced at \$2 or \$2.50. For some reason, not easy to discern, the American people have never taken to paper-bound books as the Europeans have. In the past publishers have generally rejected the paper-cover plan for most books, maintaining that cloth binding made only a slight addition to cost of production. The U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. William J. Cooper, declares that the people themselves, through "vanity," have encouraged costly book production. Of course the publishers are out to market what the people will buy. Heretofore people seem to have wanted relatively expensive bindings. If the public taste has changed in this matter,



By Bronstrep, in the San Francisco Chronicle
SHERLOCK'S NEW MYSTERY

the new tendency should disclose itself during the next few months.

But whether in paper or in cloth, the dollar novel seems to have arrived. Some of the noteworthy fiction that had a wide audience a few years ago at the old prices is now building up a wholly new constituency. Thus Frederick O'Brien, whose "White Shadows in the South Seas" was a best seller at \$5, rejoices in 16,000 new readers on the dollar basis. Under the former arrangement he feels that as an author he actually sustained a loss in so far as "the worthy poor, the ordinary person, artists, women workers, mothers, college and schoolboys and girls, could not, did not, read my books." Of course novelists as fortunate as Mr. O'Brien, having already skimmed the cream, are quite willing to cash in on the milk also. The real test of the dollar fiction as a business proposition will be found in the sale of "first" novels, written by unknown authors. Will the public take them, even at the low price, in sufficient quantity to insure a fair return in royalties? Experience has not yet supplied an answer.

So far as reprints are concerned, they have already had large sales in drug stores. It has been shown that stocks of books whose prestige is confirmed may be sold at low prices in almost any environment. But the regular bookseller alone has the equipment for marketing the new books, which calls for a distinctive type of salesmanship. New channels of distribution are opened from time to time, in the book trade as in most other retailing. Last year the book clubs caused a flurry that has not yet entirely subsided. It was thought that the exploitation of a few current books by the

clubs might militate against the sale of other titles perhaps equally worthy. Well-informed men in the trade seem convinced that a far stronger influence against book-buying has been quietly exerted by the circulating libraries. In the cities, at least, there will always be individuals who, by paying a few cents in rental of a popular novel, will avoid buying a copy. Some do not care to pay even a dollar for a book that will be thrown away after it is read. Of course this does not apply to non-fiction.

If mass production is realized in publishing, everybody will have to be content with reduced margins. The book clubs will need to expand their membership; for the comparatively small discount on a dollar book will have to be multiplied by many thousands to make an aggregate comparable with the present lucrative returns. All the retailers, going on a narrow-margin basis, will be faced with a like necessity of expanding the volume of their business. The booksellers, through their national organization, have declared themselves in sympathy with price-reduction campaign. We may perhaps infer from this that they have persuaded themselves of the public's capacity to absorb low-priced books in quantity. In other words, they see mass production just ahead.

New Books Mentioned in This Department

ARMAGEDDON (The World War in Literature), edited by Eugene Löhrke. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. \$5.

DEUTSCHLAND, DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES, by Kurt Tucholsky. Berlin: Neuer Deutscher Verlag. 231 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

RUSSIA: TODAY AND YESTERDAY, by Dr. E. J. Dillon. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. 325 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

TALE OF A VANISHED LAND: MEMORIES OF A CHILDHOOD IN OLD RUSSIA, by Harry E. Burroughs. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 336 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

TWO FRONTIERS: A STUDY IN HISTORICAL PSYCHOLOGY, by John Gould Fletcher. Coward-McCann, Inc. 377 pp. \$3.

THE UNITY OF THE WORLD, by G. Ferrero. Albert & Charles Boni. 196 pp. \$2.50.

WIDER HORIZONS: THE NEW MAP OF THE WORLD, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. The Century Co. 402 pp. \$3.

WE LOOK AT THE WORLD, by H. V. Kaltenborn. Henkle Co. 272 pp. Ill. \$3.

Scatter-brained!

*No wonder he never accomplishes
anything worthwhile!*

HIS mind is a hodge-podge of half-baked ideas.

He thinks of a thousand "schemes" to make money quickly—but **DOES** nothing about **ANY** of them.

Thoughts flash into and out of his brain with the speed of lightning. New ideas rush in pell-mell, crowding out old ones before they have taken form or shape.

He is **SCATTER-BRAINED**.

His mind is like a powerful automobile running wild—destroying his hopes, his dreams, his **POSSIBILITIES**!

He wonders why he does not get ahead. He cannot understand why others, with less ability, pass him in the prosperity parade.

He pities himself, excuses himself, sympathizes with himself.

And the great tragedy is that he has every quality that leads to success—intelligence, originality, imagination, ambition.

His trouble is that he does not know how to **USE** his brain.

His mental make-up needs an overhauling.

There are millions like him—failures, half-successes—slaves to those with **BALANCED, ORDERED MINDS**.

It is a known fact that most of us use only one-tenth of our brain power. The other nine-tenths is dissipated into thousands of fragmentary thoughts, in day dreaming, in wishing.

We are paid for **ONE-TENTH** of what we possess because that is all we **USE**. We are hundred horse-power motors delivering only **TEN** horse power.

What can be done about it?

The reason most people fall miserably below what they dream of attaining in life is that certain mental faculties in them **BECOME ABSOLUTELY ATROPHIED THROUGH DISUSE**, just as a muscle often does.

If, for instance, you lay for a year in bed, you would sink to the ground when you arose; your leg muscles, **UNUSED FOR SO LONG**, could not support you.

It is no different with those rare mental faculties which you envy others for possessing. You actually **DO** possess them, but they are **ALMOST ATROPHIED**, like unused muscles, simply because they are faculties you seldom, if ever, **USE**.

Be honest with yourself. You know in your heart that you have failed, failed miserably, to attain what you once dreamed of.

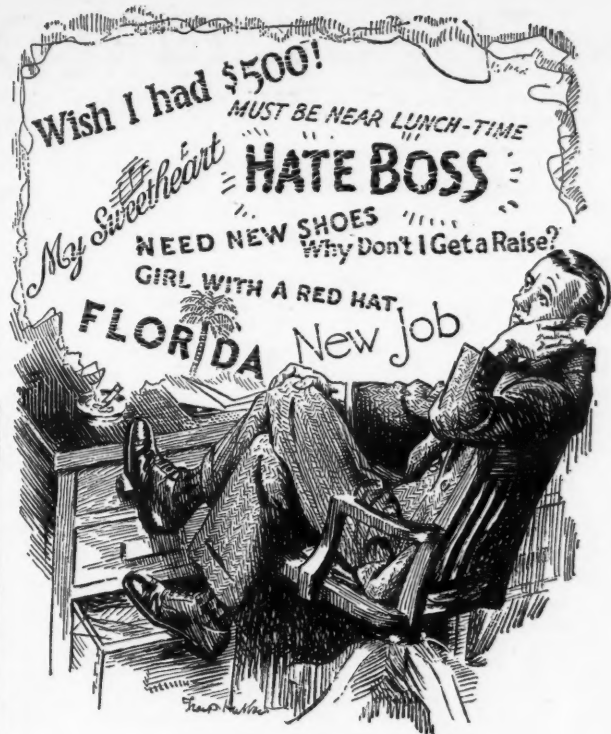
Was that fine ambition unattainable? **OR WAS THERE JUST SOMETHING WRONG WITH YOU?** Analyze yourself, and you will see that at bottom **THERE WAS A WEAKNESS SOMEWHERE IN YOU**.

What **WAS** the matter with you?

Find out by means of Pelmanism; then develop the particular mental faculty that you lack. You **CAN** develop it easily; Pelmanism will show you just how; 700,000 Pelmanists, **MANY OF WHOM WERE HELD BACK BY YOUR VERY PROBLEM**, will tell you that this is true.

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TO THE SOUTH SEAS, by Gifford Pinchot. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. 500 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

RAVENEAU DE LUSSAN: BUCCANEER OF THE SPANISH MAIN AND EARLY FRENCH FILIBUSTER OF THE PACIFIC, edited by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 303 pp. Ill. \$6.

THE LAST PARADISE, by Hickman Powell. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. 292 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

MOGREB-EL-ACKSA: A JOURNEY IN MOROCCO, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. The Viking Press. 358 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

A SCANDINAVIAN SUMMER, by Harry A. Franck. The Century Co. 397 pp. Ill. \$4.

THE AIR-TOURIST'S GUIDE TO EUROPE, by Captain Norman Macmillan. Ives Washburn Publishing Co. 276 pp. Ill. \$3.

EVERYMAN'S BOOK OF FLYING, by Orville H. Kneen. Stokes. 406 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

SKYWAYS, by William Mitchell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 314 pp. Ill. \$3.

JUMP! by Don Glassman. Simon and Schuster. 321 pp. \$3.

HISTORY OF COÖPERATIVE NEWS-GATHERING IN THE UNITED STATES, by Victor Rosewater. D. Appleton. 430 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

THE ADAMS FAMILY, by James Truslow Adams. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 364 pp. Ill. \$4.

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1929, edited by Herbert Treadwell Wade. Dodd, Mead and Company. 856 pp. \$6.75.

TURENNE: MARSHAL OF FRANCE, by General Max Weygand. Houghton Mifflin Company. 282 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

CONDORCET: THE TORCH-BEARER OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Anne Elizabeth Burlingame. Boston: The Stratford Company. 249 pp. \$2.50.

THEY CLIMBED THE ALPS, by Edwin Muller, Jr. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. Ill. 215 pp. \$3.50.

YOU AND YOUR JOB, by James John Davis and John Calvin Wright. John Wiley & Sons. 242 pp. Ill. \$2.

MY FRIEND THE BLACK BASS, by Harry B. Hawes. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 288 pp. Ill. \$2.

PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC, 1929, edited by J. B. Condliffe. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 697 pp. Map. \$5.

O RARE CONTENT, by Henry Wysham Lanier. Sears Publishing Company, Inc. 311 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

World War Literature

THERE IS NO further need to collect war literature, for in *Armageddon*, edited by Eugene Löhrke, you have it all under one cover. Here is the story of the great struggle, told by a suitable arrangement of chapters from best and would-be-best sellers. For instance, in 1917 the Italians ran away at Caporetto. So at this point we encounter appropriate sections from Ernest Hemingway's epic, "Farewell to Arms." One tells of Jutland; another of the Berlin riots which caused Germany's defeat, and so on *ad infinitum*. The editor of the work deserves great credit for his judicious selection of material.

Among authors whose works have

been included we find: Erich Remarque, Arnold Zweig, Count Luckner, Ibanez, Romain Rolland, Barbusse, Masfield, Galsworthy, H. G. Wells, Edith Wharton, Dos Passos, Robert Graves, and many more. Declarations of war and official pronouncements are sprinkled through the work. It is a library in itself, stretching from 1914 Sarajevo to 1919 Versailles.

A striking Communist scrapbook is *Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles*—by the German radical Kurt Tucholsky. The aim of this fascinating little primer is to belittle Germany's capitalists, patriots, and reactionaries, whom the author blames for his country's war miseries and economic ills thereafter. Tucholsky is anti-militarist, and his dislike of the defunct Empire is only equalled by his loathing of the present "capitalistic" Republic.

The photographs which adorn every page vary from the ghastly to the ridiculous. Some of the aspects of German humor are grim indeed. Mighty Ludendorff and the clown "Good Soldier Schweik" stand facing one another, presumably as gallant defenders of Central Europe. Erich Salomon Markus (Erich Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front") receives no violets; and student duelling, among other institutions, is assailed in vigorous verse. The book is a valuable political and social guide to post-war Germany and deserves attention.

Russia, New and Old

IT CAN BE no longer said with truth, as it was for years, that the American public has no opportunity to learn the facts about Russia under Soviet rule. Authoritative books are now appearing in rapid succession and the reviewer is hard put to it to keep up with the procession. The latest candidate for favor in this field is Dr. E. J. Dillon's *Russia Today and Yesterday*. Now Dr. Dillon knew the Russia of yesterday before most of today's Soviet leaders were born. He lived under the Czars for years, taught in a Russian university, worked as a journalist on Russian newspaper staffs, and acted as Russian correspondent for the London *Daily Telegraph*. He left Russia at the time of the Revolution and returned in 1928 to see what had happened. The impressions of a man with such a background are important in the present-day discussion of Bolshevism, which Dr. Dillon considers "the mightiest driving force for good or for evil in the world today." In his opinion Soviet Russia has already accomplished much of its program and is on the way to farther achievement, but he is by no means confident as to its final success.

The strange life and customs of a village in Old Russia are described in *Tale of a Vanished Land*, by Harry E. Burroughs. These are childhood memories. The author has long been a successful lawyer in Boston.

A rather obvious parallelism has been suggested between Russia and America in certain phases of their development. Mr. John Gould Fletcher works this out in detail in *Two Frontiers*. He also emphasizes the divergences. As a study in historical psychology the work is suggestive and stimulating.

Three Little Books About This Big World

IT IS significant that the word *world* appears so frequently in book titles these days. Here are three volumes of modest size, published in New York within the past sixty days, each of which professes to "tell the world" about itself, and each author deals with his topic objectively—much as if he were discoursing about Mars. Now none will gainsay the right of the Italian author, Guglielmo Ferrero, to discuss *The Unity of the World*. Perhaps no living "citizen of the world" is more eminent as a philosophical historian than he. As Professor Beard remarks in a prefatory note, Ferrero's is "a small book about a great subject by a distinguished thinker," and as he also truly says, such combinations are not too common. Ferrero speaks from an unrivaled knowledge of this old world's past and we do well to listen to his utterances. His optimism is the more convincing because it is so firmly based. If the elder J. P. Morgan was a bull on the United States, Ferrero is apparently just as completely sold on the world.

Americans have more recently entered this field of international comment and discussion. Among those who have qualified in it is Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons. His present offering, *Wider Horizons: the New Map of the World*, defines the changes in the world map that the first three decades of the twentieth century have brought. How vast these changes are, you may have dimly imagined, but cannot have realized without the aid of such a book as Dr. Gibbons has written. It is a kind of sequel of his "New Map" series—South America, Europe, Africa and Asia. It masses and vivifies information from all the continents. Like all of this author's writings, it is a journalistic book. It has a great deal to say about things as they are—and are getting to be.

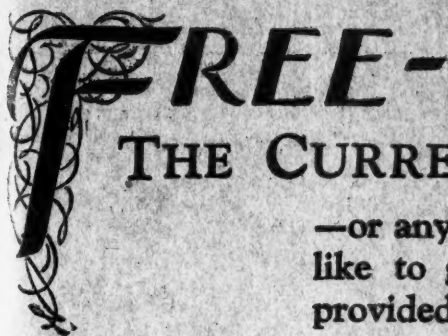
The second American writer in this trio is also a frank realist. *We Look at the World*, by H. V. Kaltenborn, is a journalist's attempt to analyze the growing American world consciousness. (Ferrero also is impressed by America's new dominance and devotes a chapter in his book to "World Americanization.") Mr. Kaltenborn tries to show us what the rest of the world thinks of America and Americans. This is perhaps the most important service rendered by his book. Journalistic contacts with the leaders in nearly every important country have enabled him to interpret international reactions.

(Continued on page 11)

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The World of Books

Distant Lands and Seas

AT ONE TIME or another probably everyone has yearned to go on a voyage to the South Seas. Few are able to make such dreams come true and fewer still can land upon the unexplored islands in those vast regions of the Pacific. Any expedition to that part of the world requires special equipment and preparation. Former Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania had such a voyage in prospect for years. At last, accompanied by Mrs. Pinchot, Gifford, Jr., and a small group of scientists, he actually made it and the whole story is told in *To the South Seas*. The three-masted schooner *Mary Pinchot* (named for the Governor's mother) carried the party to the Galapagos, the Marquesas and the Tuamotu Islands and Tahiti. Collections were made for the National Museum and the photographs of bird and marine life reproduced in Mr. Pinchot's book give even the casual reader a vivid impression of the importance of that work. Moving-picture film was also made. The book partakes of the welcome informality that must have attended the cruise itself. One gathers that the Pinchots, having had the time of their lives, are eager to share with the stay-at-homes the delights of their unique experience.

A new translation into English, by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur, of the journal of *Ravenau de Lussan, Buccaneer of the Spanish Main*, is noteworthy as showing that the French had some part, along with the Spaniards and the English, in making the Pacific known to the world. This journal describes "a voyage into the South Seas in 1684 and the following years with the filibusters."

What is said to be the first book in English about the island of Bali in the Dutch East Indies, just east of Java, is *The Last Paradise*, by Hickman Powell, a New York newspaper man. Oddly enough, the Balinese are not sea-faring folk at all, like the native islanders whom the Pinchots encountered. They fish and farm enough to make a living and much time is left for play. Mr. Powell found existence in Bali idyllic. So has Mr. André Roosevelt, who preceded him there by several years and contributes many beautiful photographs to the book. Both men are enthusiastic over this hold-over Eden.

Bernard Shaw claimed as a distinctive merit of his play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," that its scenery, atmosphere, geography, and knowledge of the East had been stolen from a book about "Morocco the Most Holy," by Cunninghame Graham. Since any work good enough to be exploited by so intelligent a plagiarist will be acknowledged to have unusual merit, it seems fortunate that *Mogreb-el-Aksa: a Journey in Morocco* has at last achieved publication in the United States. Edward Garnett, in his

introduction to this first American edition, calls the book a "spontaneous work of art," "unique in English books of travel." Cunninghame Graham was trying to reach Tarudant in the Atlas Mountains, a forbidden town. He had many adventures and various strange experiences in that quest and those make the fabric of the book. However, no Christian is known to have profaned the sacred city, although three decades have passed since the canny Scot made his unsuccessful attempt.

Harry A. Franck may be designated as a vagabond by trade. He has been at it for thirty years and we take it that the seventeen books produced in that time have made it worth his while to continue that manner of life. At any rate here he is with a new travel book, *A Scandinavian Summer*, giving his impressions of five months spent in Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland. Heretofore his travels have been chiefly in tropical and semi-tropical lands. We are interested in his reactions to northern Europe. Franck always has an eye, in every country he visits, for something more than the natural scenery. After mingling so long with Latin peoples, the Nordics seem to him rather cold. "Even when they try to be gay the Scandinavians," he says, "merely give the impression of being self-consciously naughty against their wills!"

The various new ways of seeing Europe call for as many new kinds of Baedeker, and so American travelers this summer have *The Air-Tourist's Guide*, by Captain Norman Macmillan. It is a real guide, too, with excellent airway maps covering each European country. The map of airways for the continent as a unit will astonish anyone who has not closely followed the recent development of air transport in that part of the world. It looks like a railroad map of the United States. The practical directions given by Captain Macmillan make it clear that travel by airplane over the greater part of Europe is now feasible and dependable as a method of seeing in a limited time many regions that were formerly omitted from the ordinary tourist's itinerary, since they could only be traversed at great expense.

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tics for the professional—everything from the most obvious truths (such as that a plus sign signifies "added to") down to the intricacies of navigation or the theory of flight. The result is that anyone wanting to know some particular point about aviation, whether he is an armchair flier or a flying school instructor, will probably find what he is looking for. The book's fund of information has been checked by experts. Much of it is readable even to those who care little about flying; and only the small size of its many pictures mars it.

Somewhat the same ground is covered by Colonel William Mitchell's *Skyways*. His book is far more a story, less a Baedeker to aviation. Colonel Mitchell, wartime Brigadier-General and commander of A. E. F. air forces, was dropped from the army for five years, some time ago, for sharp criticism of his superiors. Now he produces a really constructive picture of aviation today. And if Colonel Mitchell wants to explain how an airplane flies, or what air battles are like, his book takes you up in a plane to show you.

Many a man who has seen a body hurtle down from a circling airplane, suddenly to have a parachute appear as if from nowhere and ease that body gently to the ground, has shaken his head and said, "Not for me!" But the pilots will tell you that in time of trouble there are no two ways about it. You jump. In the drama, and the designer's toil and skill, that lie behind the parachute Don Glassman found the material for his *Jump!* This book is largely a rapid succession of parachute adventures. But it also tells the first complete tale of this lifeboat of the air and of those who have used it.

The Growth of News Service

NOW AND AGAIN, all too rarely, there comes to our desk a book that really seems to fulfil its purpose so completely, to illuminate the dark corners of its subject so brilliantly, that no added treatment will be needed for a generation to come. Thus far in 1930 at least one such book has arrived; its title is *History of Coöperative News-Gathering in the United States* and its author is Victor Rosewater, formerly editor of the *Omaha Bee*. Let no one imagine that the subject of news-gathering is a simple one to analyze or describe, even for a man with newspaper training and background. The story of the organizations formed by the American press in the past one hundred years to develop and operate a general news service has many ramifications and without a keen historic sense one could hardly be expected to trace it through successfully. As Mr. Rosewater has completed the task it becomes a story as interesting to the general reader—the man who sometimes wonders how the news in his morning paper was brought together from the ends of the earth—as to the professional

newspaper man. Especially the relation of the telegraph to news-gathering is a vital part of the story, and in the development of that side of the narrative the book is at its best. Mr. Rosewater's father was a pioneer telegrapher as well as an able journalist of the Middle West. The pony express and other agencies that were employed to speed the day's news before the telegraph came had their picturesque aspects, which add touches of color to a record that is far from prosaic.

The Adamses Still Going Strong

FIVE GENERATIONS of the Massachusetts Adamses have rendered distinguished public service in America during the past 160 years. In the Continental Congress John Adams brought about the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary forces and by that action alone did as much as any one man could do to insure the founding of the new nation. Later both he and his son held the office of President, but their diplomatic services fully entitled their names to a place on the honor roll, and for the same reason Charles Francis, of the third generation, Lincoln's Minister to England, holds his niche in the Hall of Fame. His four sons were great figures in literature, finance, and railroad building and a grandson is Secretary of the Navy in President Hoover's cabinet.

Much has been written about the individual members of this illustrious family—and certainly several of the Adamses themselves have contributed their full share to the public enlightenment—but it remained for Mr. James Truslow Adams (who has no kinship with the Massachusetts stock) to project an interpretive sketch of the rise of the family as such. The author would call his work neither history nor biography, yet *The Adams Family* unquestionably contains both, in good measure. From the Federalism of the Republic's early days, through the rise of Jacksonian Democracy, the growth of the anti-slavery movement, the crisis of the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the Grant administration, the history of the nation may be traced in the fortunes and reactions of this politically-minded and public-spirited clan. There is point in the oft-quoted comment that "American history is all cluttered up with Adamses," and we can recall no American family that has "cluttered" history, on the whole, to better purpose.

So long has the dependence of the press on the telegraph seemed necessary and obvious that we read with amazement Mr. Rosewater's account of the first tentative attempts at sending news by wire. The telegraph had been working for months between New York and Washington before anybody thought of filing a press dispatch!



WHICH ARE YOU



CONQUEROR or CONQUERED?

"ALL MEN are created equal!" Magic words still doubted by the masses, who ask themselves again and again why the privileged few are great, famous, wealthy, with an abundance of everything . . . while others struggle for life's bare necessities. The answer is this: *each man is a law unto himself—conqueror or conquered, according to his own decree!*

History is full of daring deeds of heroic conquerors—men who blazed new trails, conquered the unknown, refused to acknowledge petty limitations! What was the driving force which lashed these men to action—spurred them on to dare—made them do? *The conquering urge—that clamorous desire which unleashes the incredible, conquering power!*

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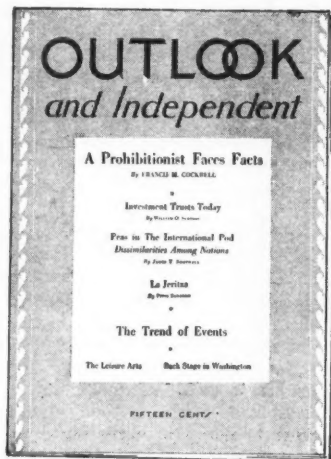
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A Year in Review

THE RECORD OF 1929 has now been made up. We may study its high achievements and its hopeless failures from our superior vantage ground of 1930. It is all set forth in the *International Year Book*, edited by Herbert T. Wade. This is a good work to consult when in need of a condensed summary of recent history. It gives the essential facts in such episodes as the Papal-Italian agreement and the founding of Vatican City, the settlement of the Tacna-Arica contention, the growing unrest of India, the perpetual rioting in China, the adoption of the Young Plan for reparations payments, and the October stock-market crash in America. It also has excellent outlines of the year's progress in literature and the arts, in moving pictures, photography, the radio, and in education. It goes to show that one year is not just like another. Much happened in 1929 that had never been foreshadowed in earlier years. The same thing will prove true of 1930 when the inventory is taken.

Two French Biographies

THE GREAT military genius of the Thirty Years' War is restudied by a military expert of our own day in *Turenne, Marshal of France*, by General Max Weygand. It was Turenne whose campaigns Napoleon advised his officers to read and reread. More than a century nearer to our time lived another great Frenchman, whose genius is extolled by Dr. Anne Elizabeth Burlingame in *Condorcet, the Torch-Bearer of the French Revolution*. Translations from his writings, contained in this book, show that Condorcet was an advanced thinker even in an era of revolution. He was for emancipation of woman and of the Negro, for world peace, the fraternity of nations, and religious tolerance. Odd that this is the first attempt to summarize his thought in English!

Sturdy Alpine Climbers

BEFORE the last century the highest snow-capped Alpine peaks were as remote from man as the Antarctic wastes. How those peaks were at last conquered by climbers of various nationalities, who had to invent a mountaineering technique, is told by Edwin Muller, Jr., in *They Climbed the Alps*. Each of these climbers was a man of exceptional hardihood and courage. It is a thrilling record of adventure which suffers not at all from the fact that its scene is laid within a day's railway journey from Paris.

The World of Books

Why We Work

PULLMAN CAR talks between James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in three administrations, and John Calvin Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, resulted in an unusual book, *You and Your Job*. The authors have important government posts, but they acquired the practical wisdom that has gone into this book before they held office. Perhaps they would say that they got it in the university of hard knocks. Secretary Davis was an iron puddler in the Pennsylvania mills. Mr. Wright was a farm boy in Kansas. Both men had their attitudes towards their jobs fixed very early in life. Both had experiences that brought home to them the attitudes of others. They learned the satisfactions of honest work and its true dignity. That training, received in their youth, was the best kind of preparation for the jobs they have had in later life and it qualified them in a peculiar way to write such a book as this. All may profit from their advice.

While the book deals with the problems of individuals, the authors fully recognize the social implications of their theme, as in the following paragraph:

"One foundation upon which good business and strong security markets now rest is the higher purchasing power of the workers. If we make no organized effort to train and adjust men to new jobs when they lose their old ones, we are jeopardizing this purchasing power and inviting future business depression."

A Senatorial Angler

THERE PROBABLY never was a time when the United States Senate did not include in its membership ardent fishermen—do we not occasionally hear of a Senate committee going on a fishing excursion?—but few have advanced so far in the angler's art as the Hon. Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, who had fished American waters as an expert long before he held a Senate seat. Now he passes on to the public his accumulated stock of angling lore in the form of a book, *My Friend the Black Bass*. The Senator chose the bass as his subject because he believed that fish was known to a greater number of Americans than any other. So far as his own knowledge is concerned, he might have taken other varieties and, in fact, his book gives information on several fish besides the black bass. In his introduction Senator Hawes promises to take the reader through the whole subject, in its theoretical and its practical aspects—"from catching to cooking"—and he makes good, but nowhere do we find a description of the bait to be used by a Republican fishing in a Democratic state!


World of Books

A Survey of Pacific Problems

WHEN THE THIRD conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations met in the ancient city of Kyoto last October the Japanese must have been strangely impressed by the gathering—an official body made up of 200 participants from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines and the United States. One Japanese leader, who seems to have studied the aims and methods of the Institute with some care, said: "We Japanese are interested in this Institute because it comes with nothing to sell, nothing to preach; in short, nothing to put over on the Far East." It is a fact that propaganda has no place on the Institute's program. Nor does sentiment, national or international. In forming policies today in every world capital, the resort is to facts and figures. A stout volume entitled *Problems of the Pacific, 1929* contains the proceedings of the Kyoto conference, admitting the reader to the "round-table" discussions in which representatives of nine nationalities took part. About one-third of the book is given to a summary of these discussions, the remainder being devoted to important up-to-date documentary material on the topics debated. "Food and Population in the Pacific", "Industrialization in the Pacific Countries", "China's Foreign Relations", "The Financial Reconstruction of China", "The Problems of Manchuria", and "Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific" are some of the subjects thus developed. The American group at the conference included Jerome D. Greene (chairman), Edward C. Carter (secretary), Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, President Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation, and James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association.

The Yankee Is Still with Us

WE ARE FREQUENTLY told that the automobile, the movie and the radio have made over the human population of the U. S. A., that the old delightful localisms have gone, that one section is precisely like every other, that no local color is left anywhere. Perhaps it was because he thought that some such calamity was on the way that Henry W. Lanier hurried to transcribe in *O, Rare Content* some passages of New England farm lore that tend to preserve the flavor of a provincialism not yet extinct. A nervous wreck of a city man, sentenced by his doctor to six months on the old farm, regains health and a cheerful if slightly cynical outlook by this experience and his humorous narration of what he saw and heard in his exile makes the tissue of the book. After reading it we are quite ready to agree with the author that the Yankee is still doing business at the old stand.



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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

JULY
1930

The Progress of the World

By ALBERT SHAW

We Are
Advised to
Think

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, who has been a welcome visitor to the United States in recent weeks, returned to England in the middle of June leaving behind him one particular bit of warning and advice that he did not hesitate to repeat in public on various occasions. He said we were short on thinking! He is himself a statistician and an economist, and he does not despise facts and figures. But too much baggage of that kind may impede mental freedom. There is, indeed, hardly anyone who is more familiar than this British publicist and financier with all the technical material of commercial reports, budgetary data, and economic research. He finds us working in a perfect maze of comparative statistics, with price graphs and diagrams of immense variety to show trends and movements. But what we need just now in the United States, in business and in government, is bold and clear thinking. Over and over again, Sir Josiah told us to look forward; to use our imaginations; to see visions; to dream dreams; to climb to the top of the world and get distance and perspective. The mere statistical record of things that have happened in the past, according to this English philosopher, cannot dominate the future, if only we have the ambition, the courage, and above all the thinking power, to move forward boldly into the new era. Sir Josiah is a director of the Bank of England. He is also the capable head of a great British railway system. He was first and foremost of all Europeans in helping to shape the Dawes plan and the Young plan. In short, he is one of the men whom discerning Americans delight to honor. In his own person, he represents all that

makes for good understandings, and for a happier and better epoch. He bases his confidence for the future upon sound thinking. He seems to have unfailing resources of faith, hope and charity, tempered by plenty of hard, practical experience in the world of "things as they are."

A Recent
Triumph of
Intelligence

SEVERAL YEARS AGO we advocated in this periodical some plan for putting war debts and obligations upon a commercial basis, getting them out of the immediate sphere of governments and of treasury operations. It is due to the hard thinking and persuasive leadership of men like Mr. Owen D. Young, Sir Josiah Stamp, the late Dr. Stresemann of Germany and others, both Americans and Europeans, that one long stride in that direction was made last month. On June 12, German reparation bonds to the extent of \$340,000,000 were offered for sale to investors at European financial centers, with about one-third of the total amount absorbed at once in the United States.

Along with this flotation of a German loan under the best auspices everywhere, there comes into operation the great new Bank for International Settlements, that is located at the Swiss border town of Basle on the Rhine, which looks directly across to Germany on the one hand and to France on the other. The proceeds of the sale of these reparation bonds will go, in the greater part, to the new Bank, subsequently to be distributed to creditor nations under the terms of the final settlement of Germany's obligations. The lesser part of the proceeds will be used to improve the German rail-



THE YOUNG PLAN IS ACCEPTED

Four of Germany's enemies of twelve years ago are here approving the reparations settlement. France's Foreign Minister, Briand, stands at the left. The other three men are the English, Belgian [seated], and Italian Ambassadors at Paris.

ways and other features of the economic organization that enables Germany to earn public revenues. To have brought about these results, in the face of opposing interests and opinions, is ground for hope and confidence. There had to be some hard-headed reckoning with facts and figures; and the statisticians and economists were not repudiated or ignored. The diplomatists and the bankers, even those of narrow conservatism, were consulted. The victory was not won without the skilful use of all the machinery of the investment markets.

Giving
Reality to the
"Young Plan"

BUT THE MAIN FACTORS in the development and the acceptance of the Young Plan were supplied by the initiative of the thinkers. At first it all seemed a kind of hazy dream. Could the total amount of German reparations be fixed? Would France consent? Would the Germans in good faith agree to assume an indemnity obligation of a definite number of billions of dollars? Would the great investment banking houses of the world be able to float reparation bonds? Could the obstacles in the way of setting up an international bank be overcome? Could American private banking resources be made to function, in association with the central governmental banks of European countries, in view of the fact that our Federal Reserve system could not be officially enlisted as a partner in the bank for settlements? All these difficulties, one after another, were faced and overcome by leaders who had courage and vision. They were able to convince the statesmen, the diplomats, the bankers, and the financial and political journalists. Behind their efforts in this country were the encouragement and approval of President Hoover, and of the leading public and private financiers. A worthy part in the negotiation of this Young Plan was taken by Mr. Thomas Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who happens to be not merely a banker but also a thinker, a publicist, and a patriot. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Political Science, Mr. Lamont and Sir Josiah Stamp made notable addresses relating to the world conditions with which they had been dealing, as members of the Conference that produced the Young Plan. We are glad to publish elsewhere in this number the address that Mr. Lamont had prepared for this occasion, and that is concerned particularly with the sincerity and good faith of Germany in its acceptance of the settlement and in the issue of the reparation bonds. An American banker actually heads the institution at Basle; and men like Sir Josiah Stamp are already thinking—*thinking*—far ahead, hoping to devise plans by which to make this bank supplement the resources of leading commercial countries for giving us a more elastic condition of credits, a better use of gold reserves, and something approaching a stable relationship between the monetary supply and the prices of commodities.

Learning
to Use One's
Brain Power

THIS THINKING BUSINESS, that Sir Josiah so urgently recommends, can only be a development of the brain power of individuals. There is no such thing as collective thinking. There are gusts of prejudice, there are waves of enthusiasm, and there are responsive answers to strong leadership. These affect communities, and give form to something that we term "public opinion." Sometimes this intangible commodity, public opinion, seems to be in harmony with superior intelligence and with good judgment. In such case, some individual leader has thought deeply and wisely, and has impressed his views upon others who are in a

position to serve as so-called "moulders of public opinion." The community at large is not vicious, and is not perversely seeking to be led astray in its determinations. But the crowd, made up of great numbers of individuals—most of them ill-informed and without clarity of mind or strength of logic—hardly knows whence come the influences that sway it. In a democracy like ours a principal object of the elementary schools is to teach children to read, so that some at least may advance, as they grow older, in power to assimilate ideas. The main purpose of the higher schools, colleges, and universities is to give us as large a number as possible of men and women who have had some training in the use of their minds. There is always the trembling hope, sometimes disappointed but never abandoned, that the hundreds of thousands who attend these institutions of higher instruction may learn to think valuably for themselves and for the country.

Wars
Come from Bad
Mentality

WHEN THINGS APPEAR to be going along smoothly, as of themselves, the ordinary routine of work and recreation is felt by most people to be quite sufficient for all purposes. But when they least expect it, these fellow-citizens are quite certain to encounter a painful shock, either in their private circumstances, or else in some field of public affairs that is near enough to affect almost everybody's convenience or comfort. Thus when a war comes along, as actually in India today, the calamity is fatal to thousands, and it clouds the lives of millions. Such civil strife as that which afflicts China and India is fraught with disaster so profound that pious folk wonder in humility why the higher powers should deal thus relentlessly with mortals. There has always been a disposition to accept these blighting visitations as providential and inevitable. But, as a simple matter of historical evidence, wars are due to a failure of right thinking and planning. They are the result of stupidity, or else of leadership so false and futile that it might easily have been repudiated if there had only been more people who could think clearly, and who had character enough to take the responsibility of leadership. On this question of wars, their causes and their possible prevention, our most eminent authority is Judge John Bassett Moore. To a member of our staff he has expressed himself frankly this month (see page 71), and he has also contributed a page of advice for statesmen and diplomats that contains much sober wisdom along with penetrating satire and witty allusion.

Mutineers,
and Subnormal
Intelligence

PEOPLE WHO DO NOT know how to think are apt to "rock the boat" in an emergency. They belong to the type of ignorant and superstitious sailors of an earlier day who were wont to turn against the captain, with mutinous impulses, when wind and weather were against them and the food supply grew scarce. The unthinking people whose comfort is seriously disturbed by conditions beyond immediate control are easily impelled to victimize their leaders. In England, last month, a young millionaire socialist broke away from his adherence to Premier MacDonald and the Labor ministry, and led a little handful of Labor members of the House of Commons along with him, because the unemployment situation had been growing rather worse than better. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas had not been able, merely because they held government posts, to transform at once the economic position of Great Britain. This was, of course, precisely

the moment when every intelligent person in the Labor party should have seen the necessity of upholding his leaders, in a spirit of loyalty and coöperation. But the Mosley group had excitable feelings, along with subnormal brain power. In the very thick of the Naval Conference, the new French Premier, M. Tardieu, who is a capable and patriotic leader, found his ministry discredited and upset by adverse votes in the French Parliament. The conference had to mark time and twiddle its thumbs while Tardieu went back to Paris to await the outcome of attempts to set up a new ministry that might prove more satisfactory. Within a week or two it was discovered that Tardieu, after all, was the man who must be kept at the helm for the present. So he returned to London to do the best he could for the aims and programs of France, in the difficult European situation about which Mr. Simonds has been writing from month to month for our readers. In these matters of public concern, people who have learned to think effectively have in mind always the question of possible alternatives. "Out of the frying pan into the fire" is a phrase that embodies the wisdom of vast human experience. It is when things are difficult that thoughtful people learn to consider carefully before showing a tendency to balk and be disagreeable. It is easy to make a bad situation worse by failure to coöperate cheerfully in the endeavor to make it better. This remark applies to many things at large, and to some things in particular, that affect the American people in this summer of the year 1930.

Bad Manners in Public Affairs

IT IS WELL FOR US to ask, as we approach public questions, whether or not we are keeping an open mind, are thinking studiously and with cool judgment, and are speaking responsibly rather than in terms of prejudice or reckless exaggeration. Everyone knows the ordinary demands of good manners in the discussion of private affairs. One learns to be cautious about speaking damaging things against neighbors, associates, or competitors. Disregard of precise truth in daily experience is dangerous. The mischief that may be wrought by unbridled tongues is expounded as a cardinal doctrine in all well-regulated families. But many people who are scrupulous as well as tactful about matters of private concern, are quite unguarded in their expressions about public personages and political issues. They speak ill of those in authority, regardless of facts. The recklessness of much of the talk on the question of prohibition, for example, is so extreme as to verge upon insanity. Legal prohibition should be considered, on both sides and from all standpoints, merely as a means toward a desired end, and not as an end in itself. The movement for prohibiting the ordinary traffic in intoxicating drinks began almost a hundred years ago in the United States, made its way gradually from state to state, and at length reached its culmination in the Eighteenth Amendment. Those who know well the history of the whole subject are not likely to be petulant or noisy as they try to make up their minds what is best to do about it.

New Lights on a Hard Question

THE THING THAT IS desired is an orderly and self-controlled population, emancipated as far as may be from the personal and social evils that have in times past attended the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. The people who throw an issue of this kind into the form of exasperated controversy lose thereby the power to think clearly and wisely. They



COLONEL LINDBERGH HELPS THE MORROW CAMPAIGN

The famous aviator and his father-in-law, Dwight Morrow, are photographed at the Newark Airport, after a speech-making flight in the campaign which ended with Mr. Morrow's nomination for Senator by New Jersey Republicans on June 17.

may help to disturb the processes of law enforcement, without having contributed anything toward improvement of a situation that they do not like. Laws should, indeed, fit the times and the people. We are entering a new period, with a generation living under greatly altered conditions. We can afford to think calmly and freely about the future, not ignoring the past but declining to be shackled by once-accepted doctrines or formulations. After such a vast experience of local, state, national and international experiment and discussion, we should now seek to find some common ground upon which responsible and intelligent citizens may take their stand. It would now be easy to select a group of distinguished educators, jurists, clergymen, labor leaders and business men who could clarify this problem of alcoholism and its regulation, to the great advantage of a baffled and confused state of public opinion. Mr. Dwight Morrow, in his speeches as a candidate for the Senate in New Jersey, has been remarkably influential, for the simple reason that he has known how to advocate a broad change of policy without insulting or belittling those who still uphold the cause of national prohibition. Since a reversal of policy as he proposes cannot possibly be made with a rush, it is futile to become excited. We shall learn a good deal about public opinion in this year's elections. We shall have opportunity to note the methods of the Department of Justice as it takes over from the Treasury Department the enforcement machinery. The question is ripe for intelligent study.

Supporting the Country's President

WHEN we elect a President of the United States for a term of four years, we are quite thoughtless if we expect that the party platform upon which he is lifted to the heights of authority will have its main proposals duly executed by virtue of his fidelity and ability, without the constant and loyal support not merely of those whose votes elected him, but also of the entire country. Our system is not like that of England or France. The President may, of course, properly expect the continued support of his own party. But since he holds his office for a fixed term of considerable length, he must appeal to the confidence of all good citizens by showing them that he is wholly without partisan or sectional bias in the performance of his official duties. From certain quarters there came to this editorial office last month a question why we seemed to be supporting President Hoover with firm approval, while a lot of people were finding fault and were asking the world to bear witness that the Hoover administration had not as yet ushered in the millennium. Our answer is quite ready and simple. We continue to think that Mr. Hoover has superior brain power; that his lifelong capacity for hard and effective work shows no falling off; that his motives and purposes are above criticism; that he faces hard problems without flinching, in a time when these problems were bound to present themselves; and that it is extremely foolish to discredit your leader when you cannot possibly replace him.

Our System of Fixed Terms

IF THE BRITISH PEOPLE are sufficiently disappointed in Mr. MacDonald, their system of government is so quickly responsive to a change of political opinion that they can bring Mr. Baldwin back within a week at the earliest, and within a month or six weeks at the latest. If Mr. Lloyd George and his Liberal group believe that the great ferment in India could be dealt with more capably by a Baldwin government, with some Liberal members like Sir John Simon in it, they could put the Labor ministry out of office at once and without holding an election. If they did not care to proceed in that way, they could force a general election and bring a new Parliament and a new Cabinet into active operation by the middle of August. But in our country the Hoover administration is a fixture until the fourth of March, 1933. If the business and political seas are somewhat turbulent, this kind of weather was not of Mr. Hoover's ordering. No one else is going to take the helm of the Ship of State out of his hands. Those who helped to put him in office have bad logic, and they have poor staying power and feeble understanding, if they do not offer him the heartiest kind of support at the present time.

Common-Sense for Average Citizens

NOT A WORD of this statement is made for mere consistency, or for partisan or personal considerations. If Governor Smith had been elected, he also would have sought the well-being of the entire country. We should have wished ardently for his successful administration; should have regarded him as "our President" in every sense, and should have avoided all unkind or unconstructive criticism. The platform of the Democratic party had differed from previous platforms in several particulars, and especially in the matter of the protective tariff. Governor Smith and Chairman Raskob had accepted protectionism as a national policy. The country was not ready to follow Governor Smith on the prohibition question. He had

formed certain views in a local atmosphere, while Mr. Hoover, more truly understanding the question in its nation-wide bearings, was keeping an open mind. As regards other major questions, there is no one who can say that Governor Smith would have tried to lead the country in directions radically different from those taken by President Hoover. Anyhow, if he had been elected, Mr. Smith would have had four years to serve, and it would have been the duty of every good citizen to help as best he could to keep the government and its policies moving in the paths of righteousness and wisdom. But it happens that Mr. Hoover was elected; and the country is fortunate—in the estimation of an onlooking world—that it has at its head a statesman of such intellectual caliber, such amazing industry and energy, and such far reaching views of public policy.

Ideals, in a Speech at Gettysburg

ON MEMORIAL DAY President Hoover went to Gettysburg, where he made an address that revealed his qualities of mind and spirit, although it contained no allusion personal to his own position, and touched upon no concrete issues. "Ours is a new day," said Mr. Hoover, "and ours are new problems of the Republic. There are times when these problems loom ominous and their solution difficult. Yet great as our difficulties may sometimes seem, we would be of little courage if in our concerns we had lesser faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task. Lincoln's counsels sounded strangely when spoken in the midst of war. His was the call of moderation. Our history would be even brighter than it is if his predecessors and his contemporaries had spoken as temperately as he, if they had been moved by charity toward all, by malice toward none." After some eloquent paragraphs on the continuity of American ideals "of unity, of ordered liberty, of equality of opportunity, of popular government, and of peace to which this nation was dedicated," Mr. Hoover turned to the contrast offered by new practical conditions.

Science and National Unity

"THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE," he declared, "has revealed to us a new understanding of forces and a myriad of instruments of physical ease and comfort to add to the joy of life. The growth of communications, of education, of the press, have made possible a new unity of thought and purpose. . . . The Union has become not merely a physical union of states but rather a spiritual union in common ideals of our people. Within it is room for every variety of opinion, every possibility of experiment in social progress. . . . The things of the spirit alone persist. It is in that field that the nation makes its lasting progress. To cherish religious faith and the tolerance of all faiths; to reflect in every aspect of public life a spirit of charity, the practice of forbearance, and the restraint of passion while reason seeks the way; to lay aside blind prejudice and follow knowledge together; to pursue diligently the common welfare and find within its boundaries our private benefit; to enlarge the borders of opportunity for all and find our own within them; to enhance the greatness of the nation and thereby find for ourselves an individual distinction; to face with courage and confident expectation the task set before us, these are the paths of true glory for this nation." Mr. Hoover's mind is as practical as that of a locomotive engineer or a corn-belt farmer; but he is always thinking constructively and deeply. Behind all his industry there is the glow of enthusiasm.

**Reasons
Against a
Tariff Veto**

IT IS FAIRLY PROBABLE that no one has felt more keenly than Mr. Hoover the wastefulness and futility of political and human forces as they have operated, during almost a year and a half, in bringing about the Hawley-Smoot revision of the tariff. It was not to be supposed that the final results of this protracted Congressional ordeal would be regarded by the President with perfect satisfaction. But neither was it to be expected that he would veto the new tariff merely on the ground of objection to its rate averages, or to particular rates that are more objectionable than others. Mr. Hoover always decides things in the light of alternatives. Business uncertainties caused by suspense and delay may be a worse evil than altered rates. A veto would not have ended tariff agitation. The platforms of both parties in 1928 favored the program demanded by agriculture; and this program called for extensive tariff changes. A veto of the Hawley-Smoot bill, far from leaving the existing Fordney tariff as a presumably permanent affair, would have been followed by intense tariff agitation and controversy in the campaign this fall, with the certainty of fresh tariff proposals as the major theme of the December session of Congress. The Hon. Willis C. Hawley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has written for our present number, at the editor's request, a trustworthy article upon the general character of this new tariff bill in relation to those that have preceded it. If the new rates themselves could have been substituted sharply and quickly, a full year ago, for those of the Fordney tariff, it is quite possible that they might have proved no worse—and indeed Mr. Hawley may be right in thinking that in many respects they would have been found advantageous in operation. Much worse than the rates are the conditions under which our Congressional tariff revisions have to be made. The persistence of special interests, with the backing of Congressmen and Senators from particular localities, renders almost impossible a businesslike treatment of the tariff when a general revision is in process.

**The Committees
and Their
Hard Job**

UNDOUBTEDLY the ardent hope of President Hoover is that this may be the last general revision of the tariff for many years to come. It should not be for a moment conceded that Mr. Hoover was at fault for allowing the uncompleted tariff bill to drift along through the special session, and through more than six months of this regular session, without making political war upon a coordinate branch of the government. Everyone should know that the President could not take the work of tariff revision out of the hands of the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. Both of these committees have been made up of able and honest men who have done their best under conditions for which they were not responsible. Far from being ill-informed as to circumstances of domestic and foreign trade, the members of these committees are especially well instructed. But it was their business to frame a bill that would pass muster in a House of 435 members with a Republican majority, and in a Senate of 96 members under control of one of the most effective anti-Republican coalitions that has ever helped to frame our national legislation. For the major parts of the agricultural program, there were large majorities in both houses. But to get the farmers' demands accepted there were industrial interests in the South and East, and various other local and special interests,



A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL

Mr. Hoover in June received at the White House Dr. Julio Prestes, who will be inaugurated in November as President of Brazil, the largest and most populous country in all of Latin-America.

that demanded rate changes. In view of all the difficulties, it must be said for Mr. Hawley and Mr. Smoot, as well as for other members of the two houses, that they are great parliamentarians, deserving of credit for ultimate success in view of at least a hundred points of serious practical difficulty.

**The "Flexible"
Plan, to End
General
Revisions**

LAST MONTH we summarized the objections to the new tariff measure that were formulated in a circular letter signed by more than a thousand economists, most of whom were college teachers. Their arguments were on broad lines. In view of present conditions they thought the pending bill was far from being a scientific tariff readjustment. They recommended a presidential veto. But Mr. Hoover might have accepted all of their reasoning, and might thereby have been led to the conclusion that he should sign rather than veto the bill. Many years ago President Roosevelt argued strongly in favor of taking the tariff out of politics and dealing with it by some new method. Since that time we have had five or six general tariff revisions. There is less real difference between parties and between sections than ever before, upon the principles of American tariff policy. Log-rolling methods have become more than ever a nuisance; and what we may call, in contrast, the "scientific" method of treat-



AT THE END OF A LONG JOB

"A fellow doesn't mind hard work if it is appreciated."

By Berryman, in the Washington Star

ing rates in detail has become more than ever a feasible thing. The demand for a Tariff Commission was great enough to have found recognition under President Wilson in a special act of 1916, and the Commission has been retained ever since. It was hoped that the studies of the Tariff Commission might result in piecemeal tariff changes that would obviate the need of wide-open Congressional revisions. But hitherto this so-called "flexible" provision has not had extensive results. The Commission has made studies of great value, but its opportunities have been restricted. It has had power to investigate comparative costs of production, but no power to take up important schedules on its own initiative and recommend new rates. Apart from a few particular commodity rates like that upon sugar, the real fight in the present Congress has turned upon this issue of a new kind of flexible tariff arrangement.

The Fight for the New Scheme

THE HAWLEY BILL passed the House on May 27, 1929, by a vote of 264 to 147. It contained the kind of provision for the so-called flexible tariff that President Hoover had insisted upon. An attempt was made in the House to eliminate that provision and to substitute a mere fact-finding commission, responsible directly to Congress. This was defeated, however, by a vote of 254 to 157. It was after the Hawley bill had gone to the Senate that the real fight upon this plan was begun. A Senate majority, composed of Democrats and western "insurgents," insisted upon attaching to the tariff bill the absurd proposal known as the "debenture plan" of export bounties. With even greater insistence this coalition of Senators refused to accept the tariff commission project as presented in the Hawley bill. After long weeks of Conference, with the full knowledge that the President would veto a bill containing the debenture plan, the Senate yielded to the House on that particular issue. All sorts of compromises were proposed which would have taken away from the President and the Tariff Commission those powers of initiative and of action that were vital to the so-called flexible plan as it had passed the House. It came to be fully known that any emasculation of this proposal would result in a veto message from the President. It

is unnecessary to recite all the details of this tedious but important controversy. The western Senators who had demanded—and had obtained—a long list of changed rates upon farm products, would have been in a sorry predicament if they had been compelled to face their constituents and explain that they had killed the bill because they had not liked its "flexible" arrangement.

Mr. Hoover's Clear-headed Position

IT IS PRECISELY in order to get this new plan of tariff revision embodied in the law that Mr. Hoover was disposed to approve the bill as a whole. He could not get his new flexible tariff scheme adopted, apart from the rest of the Hawley-Smoot bill. But with the flexible plan actually working, he might hope to find the country spared, for years to come, from the competitive lobbying and the inevitable log-rolling of the kind of revision through which we have just been dragged. The bill provides for a new deal. The old Tariff Commission disappears, and the one that is to emerge will have different functions. Salaries are increased by 50 per cent. over the present ones, although Mr. Hoover would presumably have preferred to pay the members more than \$11,000 apiece. In view of the cost of living, official salaries at Washington are too small. The tariff board, as the President has thought of it, should have as its chairman a man of tested ability and wide experience. This group should certainly have as great prestige as that of the Federal Reserve Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the new Farm Board, because of the inherent difficulties and the vital bearings of the commercial and economic problems with which it must deal. Under the new law, the board may use competitive wholesale prices, or authentic invoices, or almost any other source of information in order to estimate without tiresome delay the differences between foreign and domestic conditions of production. It may, thereupon, recommend altered rates to the President and he may give them prompt effect.



LEFT ON THE PRESIDENT'S DOORSTEP

By Page, in the Louisville Courier-Journal



THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE TARIFF

Five members from the Senate and five from the House adjusted hundreds of differences between rates fixed by the two branches. This committee began its work on April 2, and did not complete it until within the month of June. In this group the Senators are seated. From left to right are Messrs. Shortridge of California, Watson of Indiana, Smoot of Utah (chairman of the Finance Committee), Simmons of North Carolina, and Harrison of Mississippi. Standing are Representatives: Bachrach of New Jersey, Garner of Texas, Hawley of Oregon (chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), Treadway of Massachusetts, and Collier of Mississippi.

Future Tariff Changes

IT WILL ALWAYS be within the unrestricted power of Congress to pass in any way it likes upon the rates thus worked out by the new tariff commission. Congress will have all the power it has ever possessed to make a general revision of the tariff, but the President will also continue to have his unimpaired veto power to fall back upon when, in his opinion, no general revision is needed. If a Democratic President came into office favoring lower rates, he could take his choice between recommending a general revision, or speeding up the activities of his tariff commission. It is not unlikely that he would prefer the flexible plan, unless he could be fairly sure of the immediate passage of some simple plan of revision, such as that of a horizontal reduction. To sum it up, Mr. Hoover has undoubtedly felt that—quite regardless of the relative merits of certain rates in the Fordney law and the Hawley-Smoot bill—the processes involved in shifting from one measure to the other had become quite intolerable. In his mind it is like a “war to end war”—a revision to secure a method by which to avoid future revisions.

Home Markets Always Best

MANY COUNTRIES have protested against our new rates. They also protested in 1922, and their opposition to the tariff-making of the McKinley period was still more intense. The object of protective tariffs has been to reserve the home market as far as possible for American products. All other countries have tariff arrangements intended to further their own interests. The so-called free-trade policy of Great Britain as adopted more than three-quarters of a century ago was intended to push British industries and to force British products into overseas markets everywhere. They have adopted protective tariffs in England since the great war, because of changed conditions. But the motive that underlies British policy has not changed. England and Germany in the last century expanded their foreign trade beyond the line of security. Foreign markets are unstable. A boycott in China may throw many people out of work in England. American competition

in South America may cause the shutdown of factories in Germany and Scotland. Even within a so-called “Empire” the flow of commerce may be variable and disappointing. Thus, a part of the unemployment in Great Britain at the present moment is due to the crusade in India against the use of British goods. British trade seeks enlargement in the so-called “Dominions,” but these actually independent countries are rapidly building up their own home industries. Canada, furthermore, is much more closely related to the United States than to Great Britain, in most lines of business.

Shifting Trade Currents

IN SHORT, the experiences of other commercial countries have taught us not to be unduly eager to force our commodities into foreign markets. Our share of foreign trade is desirable, but we cannot depend upon it. Already we are sending away our capital and exporting our business leadership, in order to build up industries on the American plan elsewhere, and so to shut the doors of foreign trade in our own faces. We may expect that other countries will, in due time, feed themselves, clothe themselves, and even make their own automobiles, cash registers and radios. In large parts of the world there will, of course, be a demand for goods from the United States for many years to come. But the home market must be our main reliance for the future, even as it has been for a long time past. This does not mean that we should favor harshly prohibitive tariffs, or support abrupt changes that are unfair to our friends in other continents or to our neighbors like the Canadians.

Trading in Our Own Hemisphere

WE HAVE ALWAYS HELD in this periodical that we ought to seek virtual freedom of trade with Canada, and that we should maintain as liberal trade policies as possible with Mexico and Cuba. We welcomed last month the President-elect of Brazil, Dr. Julio Prestes, who came to return the visit of courtesy made by President-elect Hoover. His coming gave opportunity to revive the memories of the long-continued

friendliness of our two governments. We can do business advantageously with the vast Brazilian republic, because each country needs the products of the other. Quite regardless of all the fluster against prohibition, it is coffee rather than beer or whiskey that is the national beverage of the United States. Our coffee comes almost entirely from Brazil. We recommend quite urgently that persons who feel themselves aggrieved because of the scarcity, the high price, or the poisonous character of the contraband drinks that are purveyed by smugglers, bootleggers and moonshiners, should drink more coffee and eliminate the outlawed alcoholic stuff entirely. It is the American custom to drink coffee with plenty of cream and sugar. The combination is not only palatable but comparatively nutritious and beneficial. A greater consumption of coffee in the United States would go far to relieve Brazil of present financial embarrassments, due to overproduction of this principal article of export. A larger use of sugar, furthermore, would be of great assistance to our Cuban neighbors at a time when they, along with other regions of sugar production, are trying to bring about a proper balance between supply and demand. A greatly increased use of milk and cream would not only make for the health of the American people at large, but would lift our farming population out of some of the most serious of their present difficulties. While we admire the enterprise of the Argentinians and wish to do business with them, it happens that they compete far more directly, in such commodities as wheat, corn, beef and hides, with the products of the United States than do the more tropical of the countries of our hemisphere.

**A Summary
View of the
Tariff Bill**

THE TARIFF is such a complicated affair that few people can understand it, even as it bears upon their own particular lines of business, until it goes into effect. We beg our readers not to think of Mr. Hawley's article as a mere superficial apology for a bad bill. Mr. Hawley knows his subject well, and he is sincere in thinking that this new tariff fits the conditions of industry and commerce better than the measure that it replaces. President Hoover had not favored increased sugar rates, but the tariff is not the chief factor in the sugar situation. There are many items in the bill as agreed upon that do not seem to be justified by current conditions. It is charged against some of the Democratic leaders who opposed the bill that they desired to have it pass the Senate by a bare majority. They were in favor of the bill for commercial reasons behind the scenes (according to their political critics), but for party reasons they were planning to make it an issue on the stump in this year's elections. So far as business is concerned, the delays and uncertainties will have been more harmful than the changed rates. Critics in foreign countries take it for granted that the whole burden of increased duties rests upon them. Opponents here at home, however, assume that the full tariff tax is paid by the consumer. If this were true, the foreigner would have less ground for complaint. He would sell his goods at unchanged prices to the American importer, who would pass the import tax bill along to the consumer. It all depends upon conditions of competition within any particular trade or industry. President Hoover's grasp of the whole question is almost or quite unequaled, because of his long years at the head of the Department of Commerce. The tariff situation should now be regarded as lying ahead of us rather than behind us. It will take a few months to digest the new measure and to get its

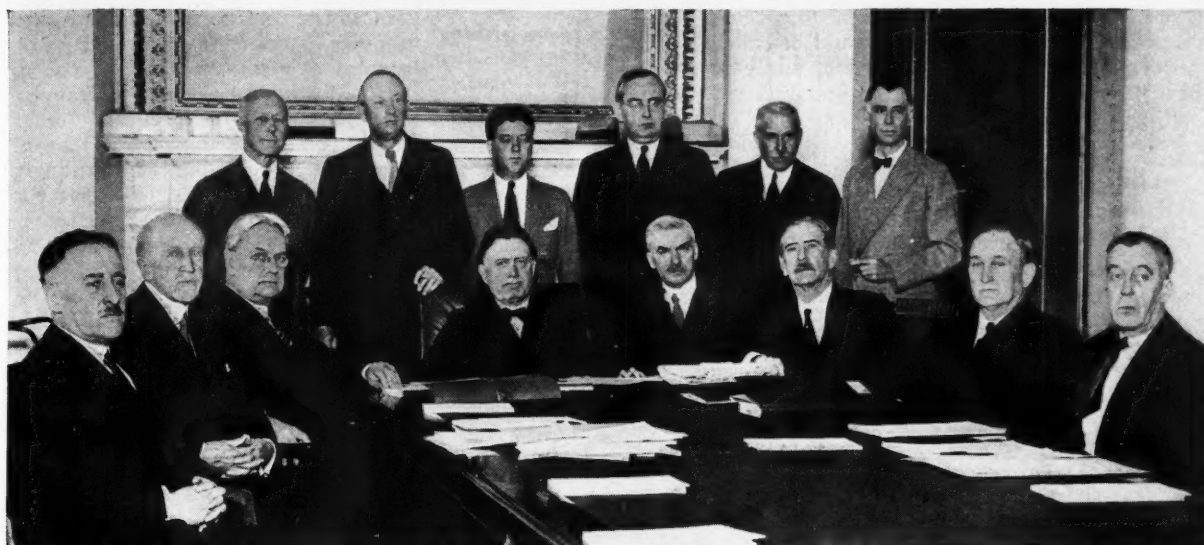
rates adjusted in all directions. We should then have a series of intelligent reports from the Commerce Department, from time to time, informing us of the effects upon every feature of our foreign trade.

**Final Votes
in Senate
and House**

THE SENATE TOOK its final vote on the tariff conference report on Friday, June 13. The vote was 49 to 47 including "pairs." The two Senators from Pennsylvania had held the spotlight on Thursday by keeping up the pretense that they were uncertain whether they would vote for the bill and thus assure its passage, or would join the adverse coalition and send the bill down to defeat. Their reasons for this pose of hesitation were not convincing. Any other two Republican senators might, of course, have taken the same attitude if they had cared to do so. Senator Reed of Pittsburgh criticized the bill severely, but said he would vote for it. Senator Grundy would have written some of the schedules differently, but to have voted against the bill would have put him in an absurd position. Mr. Reed was quite sincere, and also obviously accurate, in saying that the country would be better served by passing the bill and ending the suspense than by leaving the tariff business unfinished to go over into the next session. It was known that Louisiana and Florida would support the bill regardless of party politics. "Insurgent" senators, having got into the bill the high agricultural rates that they desired, and having been well satisfied that the bill would become a law without their support, ran "true to form" in voting against the measure, to save their faces with their Democratic partners. So far as we are aware, almost every district in the United States had got something into the bill that its representatives had worked for. As a party issue the tariff has become sheer humbug and hypocrisy. It is a business affair and nothing else. The House of Representatives passed the bill on Saturday, June 14, by a vote of 222 favoring and 153 opposing. President Hoover at once informed the country that he would sign the bill, for reasons that he stated convincingly. The measure was signed on Tuesday, June 17, and took immediate effect.

**The Senate
in Public
Estimation**

IT MUST NOT be supposed that the new flexible system will come into active effect in an atmosphere of harmony and enthusiasm. Mr. Hoover will do his best to appoint a highly capable tariff board worthy of public confidence. Senators will try hard to find fault with the appointments. They will perhaps try to subpoena the business correspondence of appointees. They will point the finger of suspicion at any man who has had business experience enough to have qualified him for such a post. What is the remedy for the unfortunate situation that exists at Washington? The only practical cure is one that is not likely to take effect for some time to come. It consists in the gradual improvement of the Senate by the slow process of selecting abler and wiser men to fill certain of the Senate seats as they become vacant. Men of a higher class in the Senate would reform the rules and insist upon doing business promptly. They would try to recover for the Senate some vestige of the respect in which it was once held as a body. One of the worst features of the present situation in the Senate is the arrogant assumption of authority and prerogative by Senate committees. Along with this sheer abuse, and adding to its absurdity, is the deference that is claimed as a right by committee chairmen who have arrived



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SENATE HEARINGS ON THE NAVAL TREATY

The treaty was promptly referred by the Senate to its Committee on Foreign Relations, whose members are photographed here examining the principal witness for the treaty, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, the London Naval Conference. Mr. Stimson is at the extreme left of the picture. Next to him, and in order around the table, seated, are: Senators Gillett of Massachusetts, Johnson of California, Borah of Idaho (chairman), Walsh of Montana, Swanson of Virginia, Robinson of Arkansas, and Reed of Pennsylvania. Standing, from left to right, are: the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and Senators Harrison of Mississippi, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Vandenberg of Michigan, Admiral William V. Pratt, and Senator Pittman of Nevada.

at their pretentious positions through no merit at all, but rather through the accidents of seniority. It would be invidious to mention names; and the incidents that continue to cheapen the Senate in the public estimation are so notorious and so frequent that it is not worth while at this point to set them down in a list.

The Naval Treaty in Committee

ONE ILLUSTRATION, however, must be mentioned. The Foreign Relations Committee last month was continuing its hearings upon the treaty signed at the London Naval Conference. It was not denied that a large majority of the Senators were ready to ratify it. There were many reasons why the treaty should have been reported, in order to be voted upon after a few days of open debate. Nothing whatever has been gained for the public benefit by the behavior of the Committee in keeping up its offensive methods of suspicious investigation. Having managed to reflect upon the good faith of Great Britain and Japan by the way in which it cross-examined naval experts, the Committee proceeded, in effect, to cast reflections upon our own delegation. Not content to take the treaty on its face, and not satisfied with the full and courteous explanations made at its hearings by Secretary Stimson and other members of the delegation, the Committee began to excite itself over the idea that there might be in existence some confidential letters or communications about which President Hoover and the delegates knew more than the Senators. It happens under our Constitution that the Executive negotiates a treaty, and the Senate accepts or rejects the document after it has been submitted for such action. The President had submitted the treaty promptly, although he could have withheld it, if he had so desired, until after Japan, England, France and Italy had taken action. So far as the legalities are concerned, the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations has no existence at all. It has no more discretion in the matter of the intimacies of a preliminary treaty negotiation between President Hoover and Premier MacDonald than

has the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Everyone knew that there was nothing to conceal. Every Senator was made aware that he would be allowed for his own information to see any papers whatsoever. But from sheer assertiveness the Committee insisted upon having confidential papers turned over to it as a group. Since this Committee was as powerless in the matter as if it had been a debating society of the Y. M. C. A., nothing, of course, resulted from the demand except a polite refusal.

The Senate Expects to Ratify

THE SENATE has had the opportunity to vote upon the treaty, and either to accept it or reject it, in the present session. They have before them the alternative of staying on in Washington in a special session, which the President is certain to call, with a view of having this Naval Treaty acted upon, if the regular session adjourns with the treaty still pending. Some very respectable authorities have preferred that action should be deferred until after the November elections. Under existing conditions, however, it would be better for everybody concerned if the senators should lay aside their habit of yielding to the stubbornness of a small minority of their members, and should clear up the situation by reaching a conclusive vote. It is the right of Senator Johnson and every one of his colleagues to vote against the treaty if they think it ought to be defeated. But to use obstructive tactics to prevent any vote at all is to drag the Senate down to still lower levels in the public estimation. After the tariff question was disposed of, it was settled in the Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 16 to 4 that the Naval Treaty should be reported for favorable action. The Senators who signed a round robin in favor of postponing action on the treaty until next winter, under the leadership of Senator Hiram Johnson, found that they were not in control of the situation. There were many measures of importance that remained as unfinished business; but it was expected that Congress would adjourn within the first week of July, because

every member was desperately eager to get back home. It was decided that the Senate would be called by the President to remain in special session until the treaty was voted upon, if action had not been taken previous to adjournment.

Looking
Forward
in Business

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS at the turn of the half year are disappointing, and it is hard to make estimates for the months that remain of 1930. We have asked certain well-known authorities to give us their frank views of the business outlook, based upon exceptional resources of knowledge and experience. Their replies will be appreciated by our readers. Mr. Babson made predictions last year that were unwelcome but that proved to be true. Thousands of people wish that they had heeded his faithful and friendly warnings. He writes for our readers a balanced and wise statement. He thinks the country must and will work its way, very slowly, out of its difficulties. An influential railway president who reserves his name expects to see a moderate improvement in transportation conditions, beginning with the handling of western crops. Mr. Sisson, who knows all parts of the country and for whom our readers have great respect, looks beyond our shores and realizes that we are not exempt from depressed conditions that are world-wide. He writes cheerfully, but looks for recovery at no rapid rate. Mr. Roberts sent us a message just as he was sailing to serve on the League of Nations' Gold Committee at Geneva. He gives us the diagnosis of a trained economist upon the nature of boom deflations and the kind of discipline needful for recovery. Mr. Schwab is wise enough to see that the very seasons that many people call extremely bad are in fact healthful, normal years, when people are working and saving, having recovered from the feverish and unwholesome conditions prevalent in a period of extravagance and wild speculation. He believes that the "inevitable house-cleaning" has already made business much healthier.

Views from
the South
and West

MR. EDMONDS, the eminent editor of the *Manufacturers Record*, is not in the least discouraged about southern industry, and is not afraid to say that he thinks business will be helped all along the line by the passage of the new tariff bill. If other people will take the measure in this spirit, it may prove fortunate for North and South alike, in spite of its serious defects. Mr. Byles, who speaks with unquestioned authority for the great petroleum industry, shows us that this year's gasoline consumption is at a substantial rate of increase over last year. He has been a careful student of the problem of overproduction in the new oil fields, and he finds that progress has been made under state supervision. In short, the petroleum situation looks a little more healthy this year than last. Mr. Walter W. Head, widely known as an authoritative spokesman for the business interests of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and who is now a bank president at Chicago with a diversity of interests—agricultural, industrial, and philanthropic—gives our readers a noteworthy analysis of conditions. We had kept prices too high, and had forced our great mass-production machine at too high speed. We must continue deflation until we are on firm foundations. Mr. Head believes that particular industries should have the courage to meet the consumers on levels scientifically adjusted. He commends the maintenance of corporate dividend payments in so far as possible, and looks for a gradual improvement.

Our Friends
in Porto Rico
Make Appeal

IT IS NO EXCUSE for neglecting our duty to other people that we have some troubles of our own. In the case of Porto Rico, we have clear obligations, whether indeed we consider the Porto Ricans "other people," or pause to remember that they are in the full sense American citizens. They have had an appallingly hard time for several years. The principal reason for it may be assigned to devastating hurricanes; but other causes have contributed to an economic depression that has resulted in widespread unemployment and great suffering, especially among women and children. No Governor of Porto Rico has ever adapted himself more quickly or completely to the requirements of the situation in the island than has Col. Theodore Roosevelt. He is dealing with problems of agriculture, industry, education, and public health with rare understanding and in a most practical way. He has recently spent two or three weeks in the United States, giving every moment to the task of arousing governmental and private agencies to the emergencies that exist in Porto Rico. It is to our advantage in every way to make that island a model place, and a focus of interest and understanding between North America and the southern republics. We shall hope in our next number to outline the Porto Rican situation more specifically, as Governor Roosevelt himself has been explaining it in his appeals.

The Simon
Report and
"Mother India"

THE LONG-AWAITED Simon report takes form in two main instalments. The first of these was given to the British public early in June. It contains an elaborate survey of the peoples, the provinces, and the social and economic conditions of that vast and highly populated region called India. It is in the next instalment, promised for the near future, that the recommendations are to be set forth for such governmental changes as have seemed feasible to Sir John Simon and the fellow-members of his commission. In normal times this report would doubtless have been influential; but, with riots in many places and civil war in some localities, the Indian leaders will hardly pause to read Sir John's able and wise document, and they will be in no state of mind to accept its conclusions. It is supposed that the Simon report will point to the creation of a loose federation, to take in also the separate Indian states, with a central authority of some kind, all to be firmly attached to the British empire. But since the leaders in India now look upon the British empire as having only a psychological existence, and since they think of the imperial authority as limited specifically to Premier MacDonald and the Labor ministry, they have lost the habit of being awe-stricken. The Viceroy, in the eyes of the educated men and women of India, is just one more Englishman; and they are quite tired of the idea of having Englishmen regard themselves as heaven-ordained rulers of dark-skinned and inferior races. When people do not like this kind of overlordship, and when they have lost their sense of awe and helplessness in the presence of all those showy trappings of grandeur that have hitherto surrounded the vice-regal throne, there is nothing ahead but a period of trouble and uncertainty. A large part of the economic depression that affects the United States and the countries of western Europe is due to unusual conditions in the three great countries known as India, China, and Russia. There are more than 800,000,000 people involved in these areas of economic and political unrest; and all countries are bound to be affected somewhat by their agitations and experiments.

History in the Making

From May 13 to June 11, 1930

THE UNITED STATES

May

- 19.. THE Senate breaks a long-standing deadlock over the tariff bill by giving in to the Administration and to the House on the export debenture and flexible tariff provisions. By not insisting that these measures be included the way toward passage of the bill is smoothed. The vote is 43-41 on debentures and 43-42 on the flexible provision.
- 20.. THE Senate confirms the nomination of Owen J. Roberts to the Supreme Court to succeed the late Edwin Terry Sanford. Action is taken without a roll call and without discussion.
- 28.. THE President vetoes bill proposing an \$11,000,000 pension increase for Spanish War veterans as "opposed to the interest both of war veterans and of the public."

June

- 2.. PRESIDENT HOOVER receives his first serious rebuff from Congress when the Senate overrides his veto of the Spanish War veterans' bill, 61-18, and the House follows suit, 298-14.
- 9.. STOCKS continue to decline, taking their sharpest fall since December 20, 1929, in a session of heavy liquidation on the New York Stock Exchange. Professional bear trading and gloomy reports from trade and industry are given as the cause.
- 10.. THE United States will pay Germany \$74,243,000 for ninety-four ships seized in American ports during the War. This is the decision of Judge James W. Remick, war claims arbiter. Payments will be made to the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines during twenty-seven years.

FORTY-SEVEN perish as the result of a collision between the liner *Fairfax* and the oil tanker *Pinthis*, off Scituate, Massachusetts. The tanker, carrying gasoline, explodes, going down with all hands and raining fire on the passenger ship.

INDIA

May

- 18.. FIVE hundred Bombay Nationalists continue activities against the British salt monopoly, by raiding the Government salt works at Wadala, doing considerable damage. Nearly all are captured by police and confined to barbed-wire prison pens.
- 21.. ADDITIONAL salt raids on the Dharasana works near Bulsar result in 630 casualties as police beat the raiders. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poetess and Nationalist leader, is arrested with Manilal, Gandhi's second son. V. J. Patel, late chief of the Indian legislative assembly, takes command of the civil disobedience campaign in Mrs. Naidu's place.
- 23.. MRS. NAIDU is sentenced to nine months in jail, and Manilal Gandhi to one year for their revolutionary activities. All three sons of the Mahatma are now arrested, as are the three outstanding leaders: Mrs. Naidu, Abbas Tyabji, and Gandhi himself.
- 25.. MOSLEMS combine with Hindus to storm the Wadala salt works, with 30,000 participating. Police open fire and scores are wounded as the campaign ceases to be one of passive resistance. Much salt is successfully stolen and thus the rebels gain a point.

June

- 10.. THE first volume of the Simon commission report is issued after two years of inquiring into the possibility of increasing self-government in India. This volume, prepared by the parliamentary commission under Sir John Simon, describes the complexities of India's races, economics, religions, social customs, and government. Publication of the second volume, containing the commission's recommendations, is deferred two weeks to draw attention to volume one.

PROHIBITION

May

- 13.. DR. F. SCOTT MCBRIDE, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, continues testifying before the Senate lobby-investigation committee. His remarks are construed as upholding the manufacture of home brew, which he later denies, and favoring modification of extreme interpretations of the Volstead Act.

- 15.. DWIGHT MORROW, former Ambassador to Mexico and a candidate for the New Jersey Senatorial nomination, advocates the repeal of national prohibition and the substitution of state control in opening his campaign with a speech at Newark.

- 16.. CONGRESSMAN FRANKLIN FORT of New Jersey, a close friend of President Hoover, announces himself as Dry candidate for the Senatorial nomination. He will compete against Mr. Morrow and ex-Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen, also a Wet.

- 21.. EX-GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT, a Dry, wins the Republican primary for Governor of Pennsylvania. His opponents are F. S. Brown, candidate of the Vire political organization, and T. W. Phillips, Jr., "a wringing Wet." James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, defeats Senator Grundy and Professor Bohlen, a Wet, for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Results of the voting are taken to indicate support of the President's policies.

- 26.. THE Supreme Court rules that the buyer of liquor for beverage purposes, as distinct from the seller, is not a criminal. This is the unanimous decision in a test case, against the contentions of the Department of Justice.

June

- 9.. GEORGE WICKERSHAM, chairman of the President's law enforcement commission, tells 5,000 Boston social workers that education and temperance can do more for prohibition than any harsh enforcement of Federal laws. He praises the English system of restricted liquor sales and public instruction.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY

May

- 16.. IN THE opinion of the General Board of the Navy, the Treaty is "unfair and unjust" to the United States. This statement is read before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the demand for more cruisers carrying 8-inch guns. The treaty allows eighteen of these, and the Board contends that twenty-one is the irreducible minimum.

- 23.. THE President notifies the Senate that he will recall them in special session if they adjourn without acting on the Treaty. Senator Watson of Indiana, Republican leader, pledges his support.

- 26.. THE President agrees to a special session of the Senate to act on the Treaty. This will convene immediately after the close of the regular session, since House leaders object to a delayed adjournment of Congress after the completion of its legislative program.
- 28.. SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, declares that Treaty hearings are ended. He demands that confidential pre-Conference cables between the State Department and the British Government be turned over to the committee by the State Department.

June

- 2.. PARLIAMENT refuses, by a vote of 282 to 201, to examine the Treaty through a select committee. Stanley Baldwin, Tory leader, presented the motion to embarrass the Labor Government.
- 6.. THE President refuses to turn over confidential correspondence with England to the Senate Foreign Relations committee. He denies that such correspondence contains any hidden agreements.

ABROAD

May

- 15.. EUGENE ROY is inaugurated President of Haiti. Politically independent, he is the choice of the Hoover investigation committee and was elected by the State Council on April 21. He is a banker, aged 69.
- 17.. ARTISTIDE BRIAND, French Foreign Minister, forwards to twenty-six European members of the League of Nations a proposal for a United States of Europe. The plan calls for an economic federation within the framework of the League. It is reminiscent of the customs union between sovereign states which preceded German unification. Hygiene, posts, telegraphs, public works, scientific research, and industrial cartels are within the plan's scope.
- 20.. BURGOMASTER GUSTAV BOESS, Mayor of Berlin, is removed from office after an investigation of wholesale corruption in the city administration. He visited the United States in 1929.
- 24.. GERMAN and Polish frontier patrols clash at Neuhoefen, West Prussia, resulting in casualties on both sides. Popular feeling is aroused by the incident.

MUSSOLINI, addressing 125,000 Fascists in Milan, delivers a threatening speech condemning "the spirit dominating some of our neighbors." He is greeted with cries of "Down with France!" It is the fifteenth anniversary of Italy's attack on Austria.

June

- 1.. "FRANCE today is in a position which frees her both from the need to fear or to boast," says Premier Tardieu in a speech at Dijon. This remark is taken as an answer to Mussolini.
- 8.. PRINCE CAROL, in exile since 1925, returns to Rumania and is subsequently elected King by the National Assembly, 310-1. The renunciation of his rights to the throne in 1926 is annulled. His son of nine, Mihai, has been reigning under a regency. Carol's return is sponsored by the democratic Peasant's party, with the aristocratic Liberals in opposition.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN

May

- 22.. THE *Graf Zeppelin* moors at Pernambuco, Brazil, after a record flight from Seville, Spain. The dirigible covered 3,750 miles in 61 hours, having previously flown from Friederichshafen, Germany, to Seville—1,500 miles—in 25 hours and 22 minutes.
- 31.. THE *Graf* docks at Lakehurst, N. J., after a three-day trip from Pernambuco.

June

- 6.. THE *Graf* completes her tour, reaching Friederichshafen from Seville after recrossing the Atlantic and covering 18,000 miles in all. She was 301 hours in the air. Three continents and the North and South Atlantic were traversed.

DIED

May

- 13.. DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, 68. Norwegian explorer, War relief worker, and prominent figure in the League of Nations. His Arctic adventures were extensive, he was a noted zoölogist, and his country's Minister to England. He had planned a Zeppelin flight over the North Pole for 1931.

- 14.. WILLIAM J. LOCKE, 67. British author of thirty highly popular stories, including "The Beloved Vagabond." Gallic in feeling, he was born in Barbadoes and studied at Cambridge. He was long a resident of France.

- 25.. LORD DAVIDSON, 94. Former Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England. He took office in 1903, resigning in 1928 when his revised prayer book was rejected by Parliament. His efforts were directed toward organic union with the Greek Orthodox Church. He held office longer than any Anglican Primate since the time of Henry VIII.

- 25.. ARCHDUKE RAINIER KARL, 35. One of the last Hapsburgs, he stayed in Vienna after the War and worked for a Polish brewery intermittently. He renounced all royal prerogatives, but his funeral becomes a great royalist reunion.

- 27.. LORD ASHTON, 82. Wealthy British manufacturer and Liberal politician. He was long a member of Parliament, and quarreled with Lloyd George in 1928. Thrice married, he was worth \$125,000,000.

- 30.. DR. BENJAMIN A. THOMAS, 51. Vice-dean of the University of Pennsylvania medical school. A famous physician, he served in the War, and was consulting surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was an active member of the Society of Friends.

June

- 1.. PLINY ROGERS, 48. New York architect and co-designer of the St. Paul Public Library. For the Government he planned the town of York Ship Village in New Jersey. He had studied at Cornell.

- 2.. BRIG. GEN. HERBERT M. LORD, 70. Director of the National Budget under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. An advocate of strict economy, he prided himself on being unpopular. He was finance director of the War Department in the World War, and a Spanish War veteran.

- 3.. WILLIAM BOLITHO, 39. Essayist, reporter and playwright. A South African Boer, he covered the Versailles Peace Conference for the *Manchester Guardian* and later came to America on the *New York World*. In 1916 he was buried alive in a Western Front trench. He had been laborer and honor student.

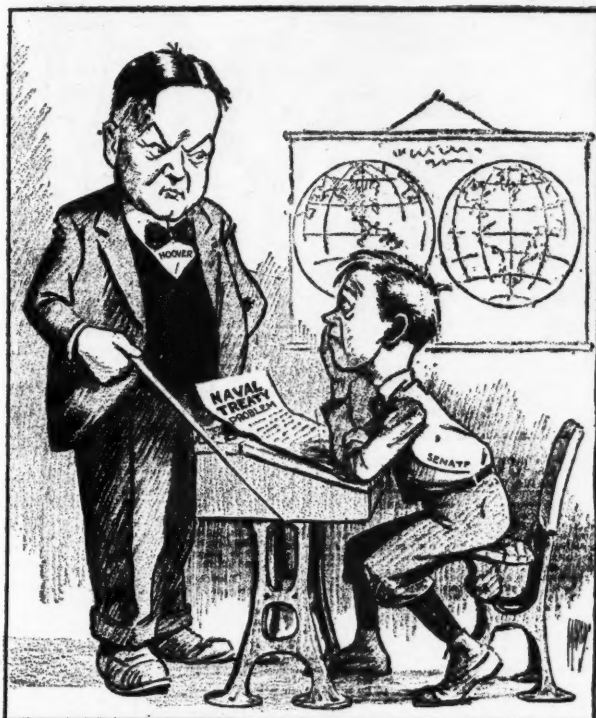
- 4.. COKER FIFIELD CLARKSON, 60. Secretary of the Society of Automotive Engineers since 1909 and editor of technical journals. During the War he was a member of the War Industries and Aircraft Standards Boards.

- 6.. A. L. MOHLER, 80. Pioneer railroad builder and ex-president of the Union Pacific. He retired in 1916, after a life of railroading which began as a boy. He had steamship interests on the Pacific.

- 7.. NAHAN FRANKO, 69. For twenty-five years a concert master, and former conductor of the Metropolitan Opera orchestra in New York. He was the first native American to hold that office. Born in New Orleans, he was trained in Germany and became a musical favorite of several American Presidents.

Cartoons of the Month

Tariff ▼ Mussolini ▼ Naval Treaty ▼ India



"YOU CAN STAY IN AFTER SCHOOL TO DO THAT ONE"

By Marcus, in the Times (New York)



OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

By Darling, in the Register (Des Moines, Ia.)



LOOKING FORWARD TO A VACATION

President Hoover's western trip in August is not to be a political, speech-making tour. He will spend his time in national parks, on pleasure as well as on business.

By Talburt, in the Telegram (New York)



STATE RIGHTS AN ISSUE IN NEW JERSEY

Mr. Dwight Morrow, Republican, in his campaign for the United States Senate, suggested that prohibition should be made a matter for the states rather than the federal government.

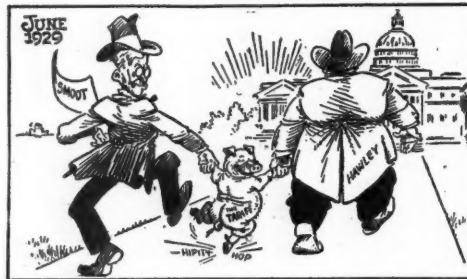
By Ireland, in the Dispatch (Columbus, O.)



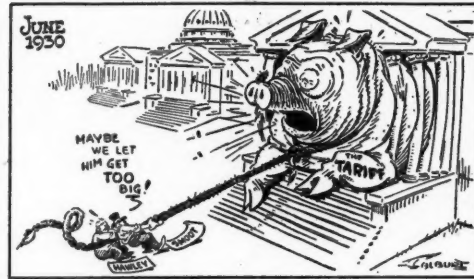
THE TIGHT-ROPE WALKER'S SAFETY UMBRELLA
By Summers, in the *News* (Cleveland)



"NOW THEN, SHOW SOME SPEED"
By Kirby, in the *World* (New York)



"THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET!"
By Talburt, in the *Telegram* (New York)



EXACTLY WHAT WE WANT TO FIND OUT!
By Thiele, in the *News* (Burlington, Vt.)

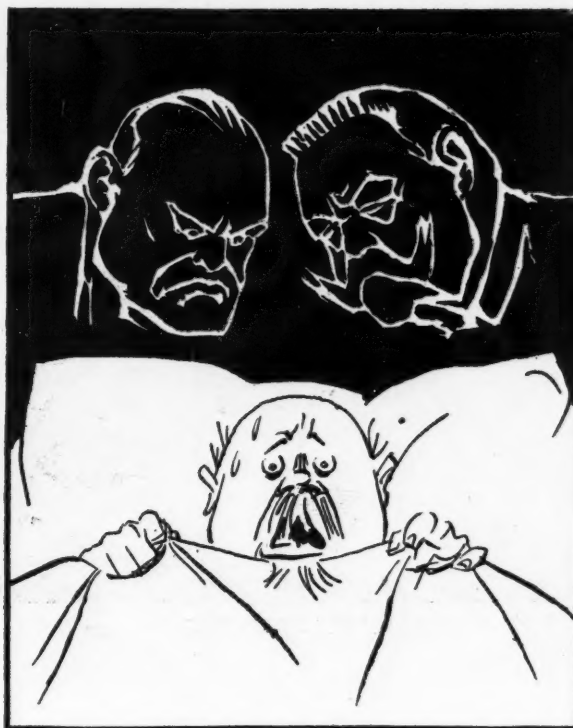


WILL THERE BE AN EXPLOSION?
By Duffy, in the *Sun* (Baltimore)



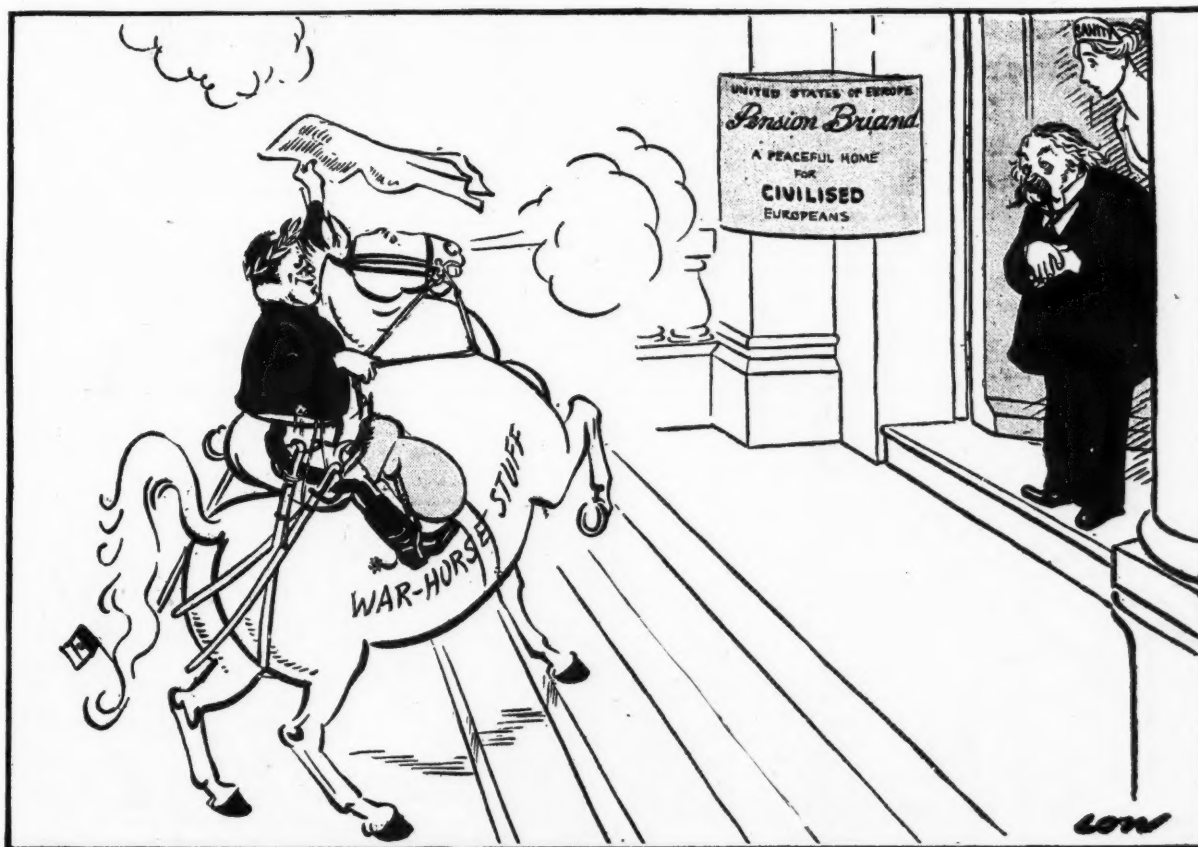
FASCISM-RAMPANT

Mussolini, with his five new warships, scourges the Peace Angel.
From *De Notenkraaker* (Amsterdam, Holland)



THE FRENCH NIGHTMARE

Poincaré dreams that Il Duce and Hindenburg have combined.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



THE OLD WAR HORSE

Briand's plan for a United Europe is answered by the militant prancings of Italy's Mussolini.
From the *Times* (Glasgow, Scotland)



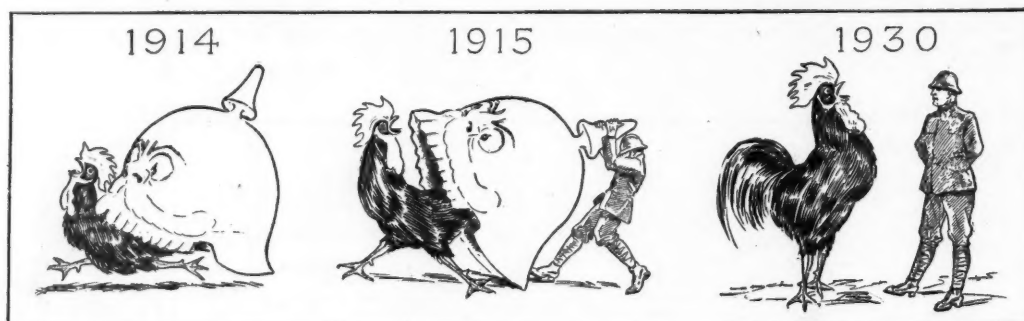
SECRETS OF SUCCESS

Uncle Sam, to the Europeans: "If you are considering a United States of Europe, let me recommend the principle."
From *Le Cri de Paris* (Paris)



THE FRENCH CHAPERONE

She insists on keeping young Germany and Miss Austria apart, but love will find a way.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



THE FASCIST VIEWPOINT

In 1914 France is caught in the German trap. In 1915 Italy rescues her. In 1930 France displays a threatening ingratitude.

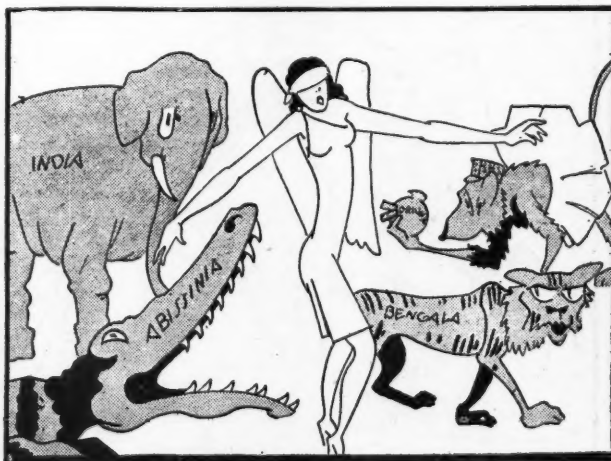
From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



AMERICAN TREATY OPPOSITION

Mr. Hearst's newspapers are opposed to the much discussed London Naval Treaty.

From the *Express* (Cardiff, Wales)



POOR, POOR PEACE ANGEL

She is threatened by India, Bengal, Abyssinia, and bomb-throwing Jugoslavia.

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



GHANDI THE CENTIPEDE
Will his many hands make quick work of John Bull?
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



THE HINDU GODDESS
The classical idol of India smirks sarcastically at an Englishman.
From *Il Travaso* (Rome)



THE TWO MACDONALDS

"Was that you?" exclaims India, seeing an earlier portrait of Macdonald as a peaceful laborer.
To India he now appears to be a militarist.
From *De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam, Holland)

Business Prospects for

"The country is not going to

IT HAS SEEMED to the Editor that readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS would be interested to learn what the prospects are for the remaining half of this year 1930, in the opinion of men whose fingers are known to be on the pulse of one phase or another of business activity.

Eight months have passed since the stock-market crash precipitated a period of recession that might, indeed, already have set it; and recovery has been slower than fundamental conditions seem to justify.

What is the prospect for the immediate future? These messages—which tell what representative business leaders think—may help the reader to formulate his own answer to that perplexing question.

Deflation Not Yet Complete

By WALTER W. HEAD

President, the Foreman-State National Bank, Chicago

JUNE 1.

THE DEFLATION PERIOD which set in last fall has plainly revealed three weaknesses in the business situation that had not before been so clearly discernible. First, it is now apparent that during the previous several years commodity prices outside of the United States had drifted to lower levels, substantially faster than the reduction took place in the United States. Our security inflation and our excessive gold supply might have marooned us at an unwarranted price level. Second, inventories, especially those of raw material, had accumulated in greater proportion than had been realized. Third, excess production capacity in industry, like excess power in an automobile, had tempted the producers to attain a higher speed of production than that which was warranted by the economic law of supply and demand.

Quite true, the commodity price level has dropped about 10 per cent. since the summer of 1929. But price readjustments have been irregular, with the natural result that buying power has been seriously curtailed. Our inability to return to more nearly normal condition is, in my judgment, due to the slowness of our application of corrective measures.

While inventory conditions have substantially improved, deflation, in at least certain lines, has not been sufficiently completed to furnish solid foundation for renewed business progress. It is seemingly safe to say that such industries as steel and leather, which are making a relatively better showing than many other lines, are doing so because their prices have been deflated to a level which has given the market for these commodities a reassuring aspect. I anticipate that a partial recovery, if not a complete recovery, of normal business volume will be first attained by industries which scientifically deflate values to a level which commands consumer confidence.

The present banking situation indicates that industry is not yet ready to shift into high gear. The volume of

bank loans for commercial and industrial progress appears to be considerably lower than the figure should be under normal conditions. Check transactions have been particularly low since the first of May.

The magnificent program of public works, particularly federal building construction and state highway development, constitutes one of the most reassuring and helpful factors in the present situation. In my judgment, it is unwise to overstimulate private construction, especially of the industrial and commercial types. Too frequently this results in further increasing our excess production capacity, or crowding the year's construction program into the earlier months to the disadvantage of the industry during the latter part of the year.

The present is a good time to stimulate consumptive activity, without increasing production. It is also a good time to study and inaugurate, so far as it is possible to do so, a program which will more nearly regulate production and employment, thereby resulting in a level of production and of purchasing power. In this connection, American corporations are to be commended for the present widespread policy of maintaining dividend payments to the fullest extent which earnings justify. In my judgment, there will be a gradual improvement in general business conditions.

A Year of Normal Progress

By CHARLES M. SCHWAB

President of the Iron and Steel Institute

IN MANY QUARTERS there are signs that business in the latter half of this year will be at very satisfactory levels. The consensus is that with the present ease in money new life will come into business as the year progresses.

Industrial production once more is on an upward trend. Employment—which, happily, was less seriously affected than in any business crisis in the past—is showing noticeable improvement. Automobile production is picking up. Present signs point to a continued increase in building construction. Shipbuilding, at a low ebb for several years, has made a substantial recovery. Public works and road construction programs undertaken by federal, state, and local authorities, as a result of the courageous leadership given by President Hoover, undoubtedly will have stimulating effect although it will take time to make itself generally felt. Speeding up of public improvements will be helpful; but far-sighted industrial management recognizes that industry must in the long run rely for its recovery upon normal conditions, not upon outside aid.

All present indications are that 1930, in broad perspective, will prove to be a year of normal business progress. As a matter of fact, business is a lot healthier today than it was six or nine months ago, because of the inevitable housecleaning which has taken place. We cannot expect record years always. Comparisons for the purpose of gauging present progress should be

the Coming Half-Year

the dogs; it is going to work!"

made with normal years, rather than with what was an abnormally good year last year. All in all, I believe the record of 1930 will be found to compare most favorably, from a business standpoint, with recent normal good business years.

Readjustment Requires Time

By FRANCIS H. Sisson

Vice President, Guaranty Trust Company

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK for the second half of the year 1930, from my point of view, does not appear especially promising. Certainly little can be expected for the next three months, although it is entirely possible and perhaps likely that the last quarter will bring better things. With production down 12 per cent. and corporate profits 20 per cent. from the figures of 1929, there is little to encourage one in the immediate outlook. There has, of course, been some expansion and increased activity since the early part of the year, but it has been largely seasonal in its nature and less than the usual seasonal movement.

Business conditions throughout the world are depressed, and we are passing through a period of readjustment from world-wide overproduction which will take time. The tonic of easy money has not yet affected the situation materially. Sooner or later it is felt that it must prevail against falling commodity prices. Moreover, a new crop is under way, with its addition to our national wealth, and its influence will be felt. A readjustment from the excessive activity of business and speculation such as characterized last year requires time and sacrifice, and these are the factors now controlling the situation. Conditions cannot be normal when there is excessive unemployment and reduced buying power.

In spite of these influences, which are at the moment dominant, it would be as inaccurate to allow pessimism to dominate one's viewpoint for the long pull now as it was to submit to the unbridled optimism of last year. Balanced judgment seems to indicate a slow but relatively orderly course forward, in which distinct progress may yet not be evident for some time to come.

No Panic, But Prolonged Depression

By ROGER W. BABSON

TO MY MIND the four darkest spots on the business horizon today are: (1) the agricultural situation, (2) automobile sales, (3) building conditions, and (4) the fact that almost everyone is in debt.

Agriculture is fundamental and the main producer of basic wealth. We thought the farmer was bad enough off last year, but present indications are that he will receive about 10 per cent. less this year. This disastrous agricultural situation has been the main cause of the

tremendous falling off in the purchases of automobiles, which in turn has affected the steel industry, the textile industry, and a score of other important industries, and thrown hundreds of thousands out of employment.

Unemployment immediately causes families to bunch up. That is, the young people go to live with their parents, or the parents who are out of a job come to live with the young people. This means that there are vacant houses, which in turn raises havoc with the building industry. The fact that almost everyone is in debt from installment and other purchases needs no further comment.

The four brightest spots in the situation which I would suggest are: (1) cheap money, (2) commodity deflation, (3) the probable adjournment of Congress, and (4) the apparent determination of people to save. One of the most optimistic barometers at the moment is the fact that postal savings have increased 10 per cent. in the last nine months. This is a small item, but it is indicative of the change of heart on the part of the people. Ultimately periods of depression are curbed only as the purposes, motives, and ambitions of our people are changed. Although no one of these four factors will bring about immediate relief, yet they are all very important in the long run, and we have much to be thankful for—that cheap money with low commodity prices and hot weather in Washington are with us.

I should not be surprised if the country is two or three years in working out of the depression which it entered last fall. I expect no further panics, but rather a situation similar to a man who gets sick from overwork. It takes time and rest for him to get well again, and all the doctors and surgeons in the world cannot do much to hurry nature in such conditions.

The Petroleum Outlook

By AXTELL J. BYLES

President, Tide Water Associated Oil Company

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY has been less affected than some others by the slowing down of business so far this year. This is primarily due to the continued increase in gasoline consumption, the gain for the first four months of 1930 being 12.3 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. Increased gasoline consumption for all this year, over that of last, may run in the neighborhood of 9 per cent. While this is a somewhat lower rate of growth than characterized previous years, it is nevertheless very substantial. The real problem of the oil business continues to be that of overproduction of crude oil and gasoline, both actual and potential. The difficulty is accentuated this year by record-breaking inventories carried over from 1929. Some encouragement may be derived from the growing appreciation by the industry, and by the public as well, of the unwisdom of carrying large stocks.

In attempts to correct this situation a system of voluntary control of crude oil production has been gradu-

ally developing over a period of years. This control in many fields is under state supervision. When one considers the extreme difficulty of the problems involved, it is fair to state that a rather remarkable degree of progress has been made toward holding supply more nearly in balance with demand. If this type of control can be so far perfected as to lead to substantial reduction in stored oil, better times are in prospect for the oil industry without the imposition of burdensome prices upon the public either now or for many years to come.

Early in the year the Federal Oil Conservation Board, through the appointment of a Committee on Petroleum Economics, made available to the industry an estimate of the quantity of crude oil production and the degree of refinery operations necessary to meet the 1930 requirements efficiently. This constitutes an interesting precedent in American industry, as it is the first time under peace conditions that a major industry has enjoyed the advantage of a sound operating schedule for its collective activities. During the first half of the year the industry has tended to exceed the quotas established. If operations over the remainder of the year can be limited to the schedules determined, an improving oil situation may be looked forward to.

Aid From the New Tariff

By RICHARD H. EDMONDS

Editor, The Manufacturers Record, Baltimore

THE PRESENT BUSINESS situation has been brought about, to some extent, by the supply of commodities outstripping the demand. Before very long this oversupply will be lessened, and in the natural course of events our demands too will increase.

Business will soon be on the upgrade. It will be helped by the passage of the new tariff bill. Business has been halted partly because of uncertainty in the minds of business men regarding the tariff. While the present bill is not perfect, it protects agriculture to a larger extent than ever; and this has been sadly needed. It will mean a great deal to the South and Southwest in protecting the products of that region from the competition of the cheap labor of the Orient.

The indications are that we shall have a good crop year. If that is so it will prove an additional help to business, because the buying power of the farmer is an important element.

The development prospects of the South and Southwest are expanding at a marvelous rate. The vast resources of this area are being made available through giant industries that are seen on every side, and almost every week sees new programs involving proposed expenditures of from fifty to more than one hundred million dollars.

A new era of industrial development is coming about through utilization of the vast natural gas fields of the Southwest. Faith in the future takes a very practical form when a company runs 500 miles of pipe to bring gas from Monroe, Louisiana, to the streets of Atlanta, Georgia. It is likewise being piped from Louisiana to Chicago, so that the metropolis of the West will soon have the advantage of cheap power thus afforded. Lines are already planned from Texas to Minnesota.

At any rate, it is not a time for pessimism. We are entering upon a new era in the affairs of mankind. With new highways spanning the land, new cities being built, and expansion work by older municipalities—all designed to meet modern traffic conditions; with air-

planes operating from coast to coast, and air lines projected to give us inconceivably rapid travel for passengers and for freight, too; with our ability to talk to other lands by means of the telephone, and the prospect that very soon we will see, through television, those with whom we are talking—the heart of every thoughtful man must swell with pride and gratitude for the marvels of the age in which he lives.

Our national wealth is rapidly approaching the mark of five hundred billion dollars, and we possess a spirit of virility and optimism that has never been equaled on the face of the earth. America thus faces a sure prospect of constantly increasing prosperity and constantly increasing ability to be of benefit to humanity.

A Time for Work

By A. L. VILES

General Manager, Rubber Manufacturers Association

WE ARE HOPEFUL with respect to gaining and maintaining a reasonable degree of stability in the rubber manufacturing industry during the remainder of the year. But we cannot at this time see any indication of a return to the 1929 peak volume until 1931 gets under way.

Underlying conditions in the rubber manufacturing industry are sound, particularly when measured with the yardstick of raw material values and adequate supply. Inventories also are on a sound basis, both in raw materials and finished goods, the latter situation being quite near a reasonable balance with current conditions.

Sales of finished goods are approximately 20 per cent. below the same period of last year. Operations for the last six months of 1930 will depend upon general business conditions, with which we may expect to keep pace and perhaps a little ahead of many industries owing to the variety of necessary articles produced and their importance to transportation, other manufacturing, and the daily personal needs of the American people.

We are rather inclined to the view that if business men would speak with more courage of the effort that must be put forth to readjust business, instead of lamenting the failure of the return of boom conditions, the people would absorb that courage and with stronger faith in the future use their purchasing power in a greater measure. The country is not going to the dogs; it is going to work.

Bumper Crops Will Help

By the President of a

Trunk Line Railroad System

I AM NEITHER a prophet nor the son of a prophet and it has been my almost invariable practice to decline requests for a statement of my views concerning the future.

My impressions are that the recession in business which we have observed for the last six months has perhaps reached the bottom, and I think it might be said that we are bumping along on the bottom at the present time. I understand, however, that crop conditions in the West were never better or more promising at this time of the year than they are today. There seems to be good reason for expecting bumper crops all through the West, and if there should be such a condi-

tion it will mean active business for the railroads for a period at least. Even if the price which the farmer receives for his grain is not as high as he might in reason expect, nevertheless the number of bushels that he will sell should bring him a substantial amount of money.

This will mean that he will be in position as a class to buy more radios and baby carriages, more wall paper, more rugs and furniture, more fence material, and perhaps a new automobile. In short, it will put him in position to do the things which have the effect of stimulating trade and commerce.

With this in mind, among other things, I am hoping and somewhat expecting that business for the railroads will show an improvement perhaps in July or August, and continue to show such an improvement throughout the remainder of the year. I am conservatively optimistic concerning the last six months of the year.

Unwarranted Pessimism

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

Vice President, National City Bank

IT REQUIRES TIME for industry to rid itself of unsound conditions which invariably creep in during periods of extended prosperity. That the pace of business and speculation last year was excessive is now clear to everyone. Considering the extent of overproduction in some important lines, the unprecedented scale of stock speculation, and the degree of disorganization resulting from these extravagancies, it is not surprising that recovery should be slow.

The thing, however, to be guarded against at the present time is an excess of pessimism, just as an excess of optimism was the basis of danger a year ago. Last year a great many people could see no limit to the possibilities for expansion; now, some of these same people seem to have lost all confidence in the country's capacity for recovery. Undoubtedly the one viewpoint is as unwarranted as the other.

So long as prices are falling it is natural for buyers to hold off, both because of lack of confidence engendered by the fall and because of a desire to buy at the lowest possible levels. During this period of suspended activity stocks pile up in the hands of producers or pri-

mary distributors, where they acquire an exaggerated significance by reason of their being in the show window of "visible supplies." Once, however, prices are believed to have touched bottom, and buyers who have been holding off come in to replenish their depleted stocks, it is often surprising how quickly the bugaboo of excessive stocks is dissipated.

It is a common saying that such and such a person could not stand prosperity, and experience has shown that the business community cannot stand prosperity indefinitely. Such periods induce heavy investments of capital for increasing production, and the industrial equilibrium is not always maintained. Management, lulled to a false sense of security by easy profits, tends to relax that constant vigilance over costs which is the price of economical operation, permitting carelessness, extravagance and neglect of sound business principles to undermine efficiency.

It is characteristic of good times that a great body of indebtedness is created to be paid in the future. The expenditure of these capital sums is one of the features of the good times, but if the investments prove unprofitable or not promptly remunerative this pace of expenditures cannot be maintained, and reaction follows. It is an old saying that people go into debt in good times and pay their debts under pressure of bad times.

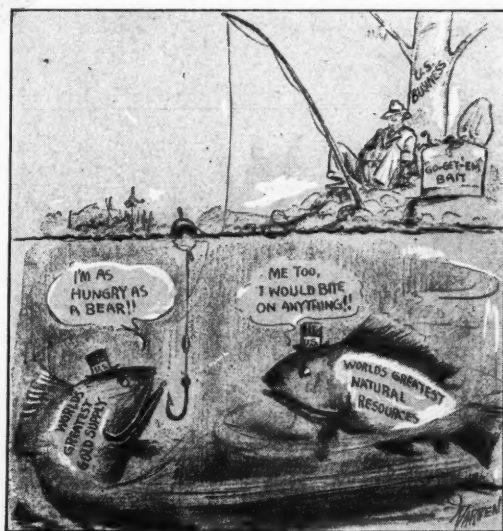
As a result of such conditions, industry loses the fine adjustment of relationship which we have seen to be the condition of prosperity. A boom period commits errors which have to be corrected and paid for, and the period of recession which follows is a period of readjustment and reorganization. The whole industrial organization slows down to recover its normal equilibrium. Business men go through their shops with a keen eye to reducing costs. Uneconomical methods and loose practices that have grown up during the tolerant times of prosperity are thrown out. Surplus personnel is dispensed with and waste motion eliminated wherever possible. Management and technical staffs redouble their efforts to find ways of producing the same or better product more cheaply. Business, in short, undergoes needed overhauling, is shorn of excess fat, and trained down once more to fine competitive form.

This country is passing through that process at the present time, and once the process is completed we will be on a vastly sounder basis than a year ago.



By Marcus, in *Forbes*

SOME DON'T KNOW THE CYCLONE HAS PASSED



By Warren, in the *Cleveland News*

BUT FISHERMEN MUST USE BAIT!



BALTIMORE, 1930
A population of 800,000 entitles the city to a skyscraper district, dominated by the new giant of the Baltimore Trust Co. Above is the Municipal Building.



Baltimore Asks a Question

By HAMILTON OWENS

Editor, the Baltimore Evening Sun

ONE QUESTION more than any other agitates the citizens of Baltimore, metropolis of the Maryland Free State. You may hear it discussed at any local gathering, whether those present be proletarians, Babbitts, or intellectuals. You may follow the pros and cons of the debate in the correspondence columns of the daily newspapers. You may, if you are discerning, hear its complexities thrusting themselves between the resounding periods of His Honor, the Mayor.

That question is, in form, a simple one. It is whether Baltimore is, or is not, a hick town.

The fact that this question remains so live an issue, and will not be downed whatever the weight of authority brought forward on one side or the other, is clearly significant of something deep-seated in the city's consciousness. In truth, it is comparable to the question which a woman asks herself when she looks in her mirror, or which puzzles a gangling youth when first he aspires to love. The census figures place Baltimore among the elect upper ten. Is the city as generally

admirable, as important, as her size indicates, or does she remain merely an overgrown village, like some other American cities? Has Baltimore a flavor, a quality of her own? Is there, perhaps, an overtone of cosmopolitanism about her? Have we arrived or are we merely standing still? And where do we go from here?

Of course, the arrant boosters have an answer to such questions. To them, Baltimore is the "Port of Opportunity." Once the slogan was "Baltimore Makes, the World Takes," but Trenton, New Jersey, has made that telling line its own, and other fine advertising lines have had similar untoward demises. Occasionally you may still hear an orator telling his fellow lodge members that Baltimore is the "Southernmost of Northern cities, the Northernmost of Southern cities, the Easternmost of Western cities, and the Westernmost of Eastern cities." But that line, however resounding, is a bit complicated and doesn't mean much after it is translated. Moreover, it is likely to inspire the skeptic to murmur "Mugwump" with the air of a man summing

- The drama of contemporary America lies behind Mr. Owens' cheerful search for the answer to Baltimore's question: Must the proud metropolis of Maryland Free State become a slave to progress? It is a question every city may well ask—though already the answer seems written in the life of our times.

things up. So, speaking generally, the pure booster has a hard time of it in our fair city.

Well, what is the truth about Baltimore? I wish I knew. Considering that I live in the town and with luck expect to spend the rest of my days here, it would be comforting to be able to answer the question with which this article started. But the future of Baltimore depends to such an enormous extent upon the rest of the country that no simple answer can be given.

One thing, however, is certain. We have had an enormously interesting history. Externally, of course, life has been remarkably serene. Except for that one little fracas with the British, in the War of 1812, and except for the entirely human but distressing incident of 1861 when the townsmen mobbed the Sixth Massachusetts, hurrying to Bull Run, bloodshed and the roar of

cannon have been beyond our horizons. The

city recently celebrated its two-hundredth anniversary and the historians were hard put to it to build floats which had any dramatic significance. Our wars appear to have been largely wars of the spirit.

The exploit of turning back the British, in 1814, produced "The Star Spangled Banner." But it also produced, in the struggling town which accomplished it, an extraordinary civic pride. After that nothing was impossible. Baltimoreans saw a future ahead of them and began to prepare for it.

In those days they thought solely in terms of trade. Baltimore was the predestined distributing center of the South. Our ships were to carry our grain, our tobacco, our cotton, all over the world. And they came mighty close to doing it. Witness the fame of the Baltimore clipper, still echoing down the ages. Witness also the courage and forethought of that little group of merchants who, stung by the challenge of the Erie

BLUE TIDEWATER COMES TO THE HEART OF THE CITY

A harbor that brought freight car and ocean steamer together made Baltimore a trading center in the last century. But the War taught it to take up manufacture.



Canal, projected and built the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Those years—from 1815 to 1850—were Baltimore's golden age. She produced not only wealth, but men and women with the ability to appreciate what wealth can purchase. Those were the days of the arts, when all men, apparently, were Corinthians, when all women were Egerias, every cook a Vatel, and only Brillat-Savarins sat down to dine. A few Baltimore cellars still contain Madeiras laid down in those days. . . . There is no doubt that our great-grandfathers were men of parts and that our great-grandmothers were the pick of Southern beauties.

The age of Pericles lasted hardly the lifetime of a man; and just as civil wars prevented the Greeks from enjoying to the full the wealth that poured in upon them after the defeat of the Persians, so the impending struggle between the states disrupted the life of Baltimore. By 1850, prosperity was waning. The first gun at Sumter marked the setting of a sun that was not to rise again for many a long year.

Baltimore was under martial law during the whole of the Civil War. Officially she was not "reconstructed." But all her best customers were, and Baltimore had grown fat on their trade. Hence in all the closing years of the nineteenth century and beyond, from Appomattox to the Great Fire in 1904, it was a lethargic town, living largely on recollections of the past, with such little dribbles of trade as the slowly reviving South could offer.

Those were the days of the winning of the West, but Baltimore had almost no part in that great work of empire building. Once or twice in the 'Eighties there were outcroppings of the old spirit. But the town turned the century with no sewage disposal system, with a typhoid rate higher than that of any city of

comparable size, and with her people still living in the same houses with the same conveniences—or lack of them—which had sufficed their grandparents in the days of numerous servants.

There was growth, of course, but it was a mangy, ineffectual growth. Worse, there was a certain pride taken by practically all the citizens in this "difference." They made a virtue of their necessities and talked scornfully of the new rich of the North and West. A lot of Baltimoreans are still like that.

UNDoubtedly the fire of 1904 shook up the town. It was a first-rate catastrophe. The whole business center of the city was laid in ruins. Saturday afternoon, the merchants locked the doors of their warehouses and went home to dinner. Monday morning, with the fire still at its fiercest, they had to consider whether the old town would be worth rebuilding at all. More than a few thought it would not, and prepared to pull up stakes. But better counsel prevailed and finally the fire did burn itself out.

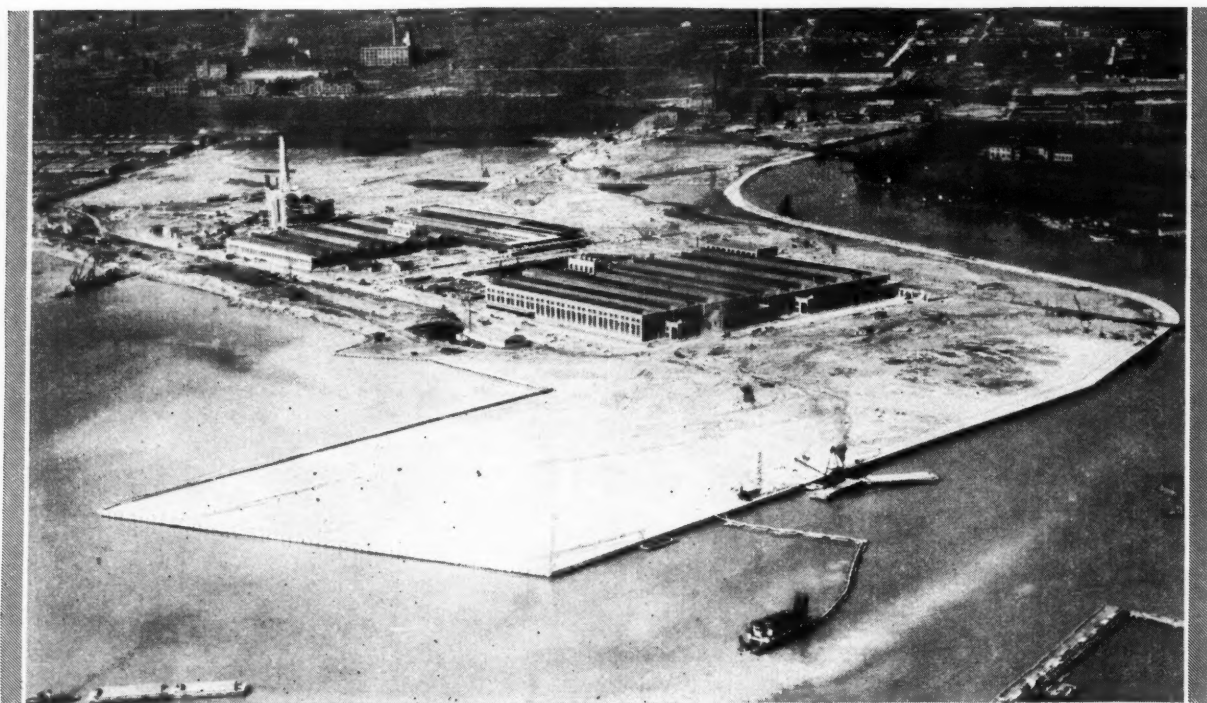
Never was a city presented with such an opportunity. The old buildings, whatever their charm, had been built for the little trading town of the 'Forties. The streets, or many of them, had apparently been the work of chance. Tentatively, and against great opposition, experiments in modern city planning and building were tried out.

Some ghastly mistakes were made. But after five years Baltimore had a few wide streets, miles of decently paved ones, and the beginnings of sewage disposal. After ten, she had an adequate water supply, and was coming to regard herself as modern. Some of the old fogies—known locally as the Honorary Pallbearers—had themselves been borne to their last resting place, and more were plucking at the counterpane.

Before the World War began the new generation had begun to sense, perhaps, the fact that Baltimore's difference from the rest of the country, however satisfactory from a social point of view, had decided material disadvantages. It isn't pleasant to ride in a flivver when every

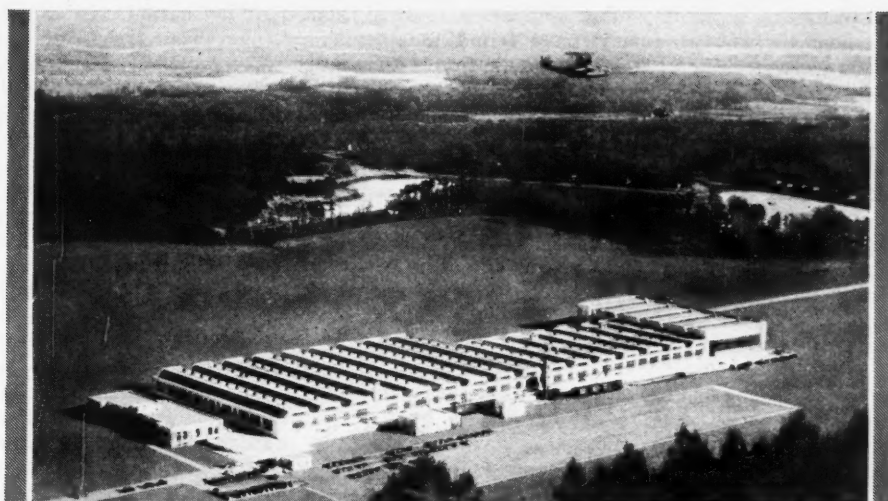
BRINGING NEW CITIZENS TO BALTIMORE

The Western Electric Company is building this new plant, to employ 30,000 persons, in the industrial district.



FROM THE AIR

Two indications that Baltimore is going industrial. At right is the Glenn L. Martin airplane plant, and below the Black and Decker electric-tool factory.



system of distribution alive and that what Baltimore needed, economically speaking, was not a change of method but a change of nature. The city, to survive and to grow, had to attune itself to the new business rhythm, it had to become industrialized.

That important conviction never did penetrate the crania of the leaders of the older generation, but the War managed to drum it into the heads of some of the younger fellows. Willy-nilly, the War geared Baltimore to the rest of the industrial mechanism of the country.

The townsfolk stood aghast while outsiders rushed in, set up manufacturing plants in profusion and started them to work almost overnight, turning out stuff that most Baltimoreans knew only from the

one else is bowling along in a Packard, or a Buick at least. Then there were statistics. Statistics always relate to material welfare, and Baltimore in most tabulations was far down the list.

Just over the Alleghenies a great industrial empire was building, and Baltimore, of all Eastern cities the closest to that empire, was drawing almost no benefit from its proximity. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad remained loyal, but the Pennsylvania thought so little of the city and its possibilities that it insulted the pride of all good citizens by building a station that would fit Gopher Prairie. One awful day the Post Office made a mistake, and sent a shipment of police uniforms to New Baltimore, Ohio. Shipping lines showed a tendency to peter out and every successive census was a disappointment.

Some members of the new generation decided that what the city should do in these embarrassing circumstances was to make a noise. The theory was, apparently, that because business makes a noise, a noise makes business. In the five years from 1909 to 1914 Baltimore espoused successively every known form of ballyhoo. And every effort failed, as it well deserved to do. For the truth was that the important men of the town still thought in terms of wholesale trade and the Southern market. They didn't realize that they were wasting time and effort trying to keep an anachronistic

advertising pages of the magazines. To these newcomers, the presence in Baltimore of a great mass of quiet, amiable folk, willing to work at modest wages, was something like a miracle. Even little local manufacturers were persuaded to double, treble, multiply by a hundredfold their capacity and output.

The town emerged from the experience different in a thousand ways from what it had been before. It had learned something about manufacturing. It had learned that money was not made only in buying and selling. It had learned that there were other markets besides that existing south of the Potomac. It had come in contact with men of a different stamp. It had even produced a few modernists from within its own borders. It had more than a handful of those fabulous creatures known as millionaires. It got a shock of wonder when the census of 1920 showed it to have a population of nearly three-quarters of a million. It had moved up into Big Time.

The next decade in Baltimore was perhaps the most interesting in all its long history, and it is still too close to us to be fully understood. But the changes which have taken place are remarkable. Baltimore has definitely gone industrial. Factory after factory has been attracted to the city. Around Curtis Bay, one of the arms of the harbor, a whole series of chemical plants have grown up. Along the waterfront at the

eastern edge of the city other companies, most of them devoted to heavy industry, have found the locations they were seeking. The Bethlehem Steel Company, long established in Baltimore, has doubled and trebled the size of its works. The Western Electric Company has put up a plant soon to employ at least thirty thousand persons. The American Sugar Refining Company has erected at Locust Point, on still another branch of Baltimore's varied and fascinating harbor, a gigantic factory which sucks the raw sugar out of vessels which come up from Cuba and turns it into the glistening white tablets so familiar to every housewife. Procter and Gamble, the soap manufacturers, have located their eastern factory in the same region.

There has been another interesting industrial development. Along with the rest of the country the town went air-minded in 1927. It decided to build a real airport, and is actually carrying out an undertaking of the first magnitude along the inexhaustible waterfront. The activity of the municipality in this direction attracted the attention of the aviation companies. Glenn L. Martin deserted Cleveland and built, and is now operating, on the outskirts of Baltimore, one of the biggest airplane plants in the country—it really is that—and it is only one-third finished. The Curtiss-Caproni Company and the Berliner Joyce Company have factories in operation at the airport, and together with smaller concerns bid fair to make of Baltimore what the boosters are already claiming, the aircraft manufacturing center of the East.

WHAT HAS ALL THIS meant to the city in the way of material prosperity? In 1921, when the industrial revolution was just starting, the value of the manufactured products of the city, according to the census bureau's figures, was \$469,508,296, upon which worked 76,442 persons. In 1927, which are the latest figures available, the value of the products was \$692,574,915, the result of the labors of 84,005 persons. And this was before several of the largest concerns mentioned had gotten under way.

These figures may perhaps be more significant than they seem, for in the period included came on the one hand that famous increase in output per worker, which so disturbed the commission appointed by Mr. Hoover to study recent economic changes, and, on the other hand, the distressing deflation which nearly flattened out the country in '21 and '22.

It is interesting to note here that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which fifteen or twenty years ago insulted the town by putting up the little station before mentioned, has recently showed renewed interest and has announced that it will improve its facilities in the city of Baltimore through the expenditure of no less than \$22,000,000. And the Pennroad Company, which is closely associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, stole a march on the Baltimore and Ohio and bought out at a high price the Canton Company, an ancient industrial real estate development concern, largely because that company owned a little railroad which skirted a part of Baltimore's harbor.

One more point before we leave the industrial aspects of our local revolution. Baltimore makes a house-to-house check on employment every year. The 1928 count showed 15,473 persons out of work to a total of about 350,000 employed. In 1930 the count showed but 13,784 unemployed. The slump did not do as much to Baltimore as it did to some other cities. Moreover, though the national bank clearings show a drop of about 22 per cent. this year, Baltimore is carrying on about level with 1929.

The casual visitor to Baltimore who comes into town from the North gets a curiously distorted view of the place. He sees railway yards, of course, and after them mile after mile of streets, bordered by red brick houses built largely in solid rows and usually, though less than formerly, made gay with white marble steps. Then long tunnels and then railroad stations.

It would hardly occur to him, either from what he saw on entering or from the conversation he might have with people on the streets, that Baltimore was other than an inland town. Let him, however, ascend to the top of the Baltimore Trust Building or some other high structure, and he will see an amazing panorama. He will note long fingers of blue tidewater cutting into the very heart of the town, each finger gloved with railway terminals and smoking factories and served by a circulation of great and small ships, little white steamboats, tugs, all the activity of the sea.

BALTIMORE IS LOCATED almost at the head of the tidal Chesapeake Bay, where that long arm of the Atlantic Ocean cuts farthest west into the Piedmont region. The earliest task of its citizens was to load British ships with the tobacco and grain which came from the rich lands near by. Its port, like its inland trade, has had its ups and downs, but its superb harbor and its limitless waterfront remain its chief asset. None of the industrial development which we have been discussing would have been possible were it not for the fact that in Baltimore almost every manufacturer who cares to do so may hoist his raw material out of the ships which bring it from foreign lands right into his factory, and may load his finished goods into a ship berthed at his own pier or one near by.

There is a whole string of big factories which are doing exactly that every day. The Bethlehem Steel plant at Sparrow's Point brings its ores to its own docks, and loads its rails into ships awaiting them. The tankers of the Standard Oil Company unload crude oil and load gasoline in the same manner. The American Sugar Refinery has already been mentioned. The United States Industrial Alcohol Company—the largest plant of its kind in the world—pumps its molasses out of ships from Cuba. The vast chemical and fertilizer plants which line the shores of Curtis Bay are similarly fortunate. The great flying boats which Glenn L. Martin is making for the Navy emerge from their assembly room and slide into the water just outside. The tale might be extended almost indefinitely.

Industries which depend upon both rail and water facilities find the railroads have been forehanded in obtaining waterfront rights. The Baltimore and Ohio maintains waterfront terminals at Locust Point and Curtis Bay. The former place is the site of tremendous grain elevators and a great series of well-equipped docks. The Pennsylvania has comparable facilities at Canton, while the Western Maryland—always the especial concern of the city of Baltimore—has recently leased a magnificent terminal plant at Ferry Bar built out of the port loan.

All these activities make the harbor of Baltimore a fascinating place. It is so vast, so sub-divided, that it cannot be viewed in a glance or two, like that of most cities. Seeking out its intricacies and enjoying its exotic thrills is a matter of days and weeks.

For those whose tastes run to statistics, it may be said that the port of Baltimore in 1929 handled more than 20,000,000 short tons of cargo, valued at \$787,000,000. This gives it a ranking of third American port and second Atlantic Coast port. In 1921 just under 12,000,000

tons of cargo were handled. Of the total tonnage handled last year, 7,700,000 tons were export and import cargo, valued at about \$219,000,000. Coastwise business, including trade to the West Coast via the Panama Canal, accounted for almost 6,000,000 tons, valued at \$252,000,000. The remainder is made up of local traffic on the Chesapeake Bay inside the capes, and port traffic.

The growth of the port in recent years is undoubtedly due primarily to the new industries which have come to the town. But hardly second in importance has been the growing appreciation of inland shippers of the combination of the short haul—Baltimore is closer to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and indeed almost any big inland city than is New York or Philadelphia—and the increasing number of regularly established and dependable shipping lines. There are forty-two lines offering regular sailings to foreign countries, and eight to the West Coast. Eleven lines do a coastwise business from Boston all the way to and beyond Galveston. During 1929, 6,501 vessels of more than 17,000,000 net tons entered and cleared the port. Along the 127 miles of waterfront, there are 350 concerns doing an active exporting business and 322 engaged in importing.

So much may be said for what the town lives on. Now for the physical aspects of it. I have already said that the casual visitor would hardly guess he was in a port. The reason is simple. Baltimore lies on the fall line. The land rises sharply from the meadows about the harbor, and half a mile away there are considerable elevations. By the time the outskirts of the town are reached, especially toward the populous Northwest, there are high hills, deeply cut by swift flowing streams which ultimately make the branches of the harbor.

In the old days the town was a closely built checkerboard, relieved only by an occasional little green square, like those in London, and by the great arterial highways which radiated from the harbor. But people are gradually leaving that old, tight, Georgian Baltimore and moving out to semi-suburban regions.

ON THE HILLSIDES cluster individual houses, small and unassuming, or large and expensive, according to the neighborhood. Baltimoreans have never taken strongly to apartments. An astonishingly high percentage of persons, even workingmen, own the houses they live in. Such ownership is an important factor in Baltimore's communal life. The disgruntled say it makes slaves. The conservative say it makes for stability.

With the great increase in industrial workers of a new type, we shall probably see a change. A depressing number of the large houses in the old center of the town have been turned into converted flats, even tenements. People living under such conditions do not share to the same extent the local enthusiasms and quarrels which are so important a part of town life. A man with a flat and a Ford is a different sort of man from one with a cottage and a garden. And often, it is the newcomer who takes to the flat and the Ford.

Your realtor has an easy time of it with the old Baltimorean. To the latter, saddling oneself with a mortgage is the most natural thing in the world. His father did it, and his grandfather before him. But the industrialized newcomer has no such inherited faith in the permanency of things. He does not want to be tied down. To him, the fellow whose nose is kept on the grindstone by the necessity of paying off the mortgage is something of a hick. And therein, I think, you will find the basis for the question that is agitating us.

The really amazing, and to some extent quite in-

explicable, thing is that Baltimore, with all the forces working upon it to drag it into the general American maelstrom, has managed somehow to remain individual, *sui generis*. If you want to know to what extent this is true, ask any industrialist who has come to the town in the midst of the expansion of the past ten years. He will tell you, almost certainly, that he just does not understand it. People don't do things according to the rules he knows. The town as a whole does not kowtow to industry. It does not kowtow to politics. It does not take Service seriously. It does not bend the knee to any of the present national gods. It accepts them out of necessity, but it still insists, in the large, upon doing things in its own way.

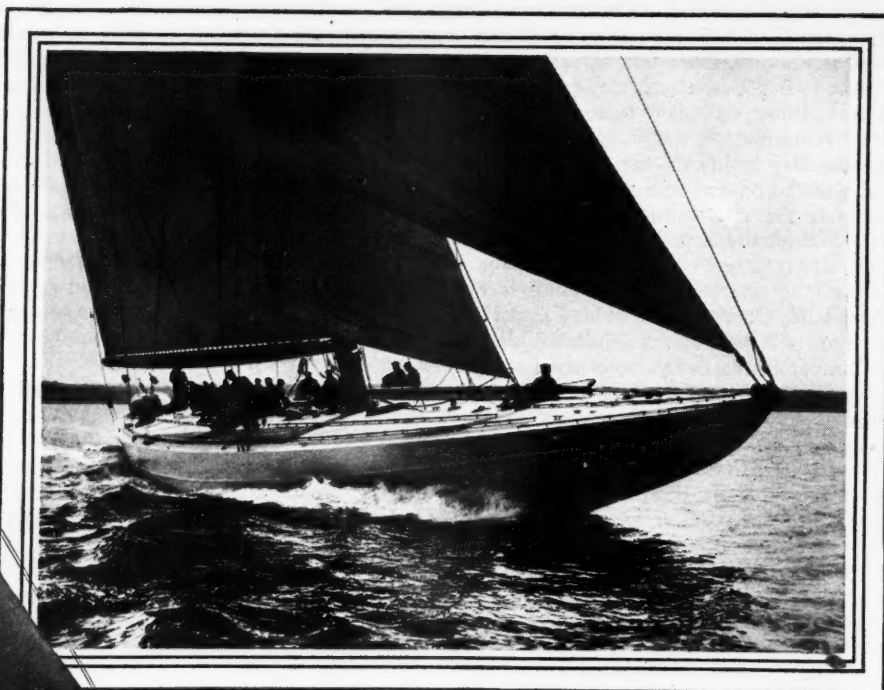
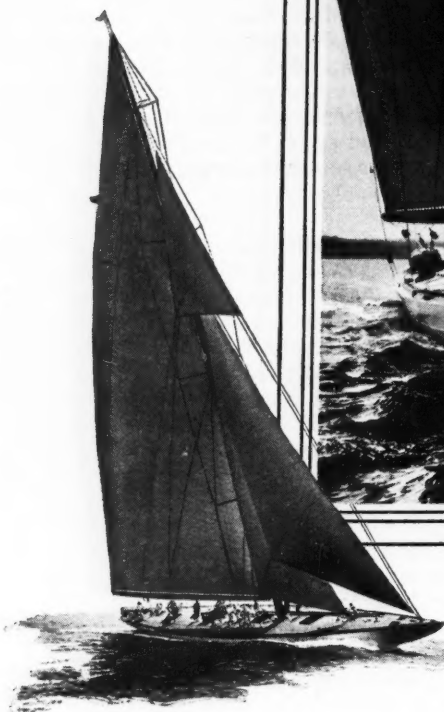
IT DOES GET excited, occasionally. But it laughs as easily at itself as at anything on the outside. Witness the epidemic of juvenile "pole-sitting" which so stirred the editorial writers of the country last year and drove the liberal magazines to frenzies of indignation. A small boy in South Baltimore, moved by the exploits of Shipwreck Kelly, the professional pole-sitter, set up a standard in his own backyard and mounted upon it. The newspapers discovered him and reported the exploit. Other children followed suit. The Mayor, scenting an opportunity for a little *kudos* of his own, visited the pole-sitters and wrote them letters exalting their "pioneer spirit." Immediately more children ascended, until the thing seemed epidemic.

The country was horrified at this evidence of what seemed a pathological outbreak, but Baltimoreans enjoyed every minute of it. To them it was a superb hot-weather joke and they gave it much more attention than the ominous rumblings in the stock market.

Witness, for another example of the individuality of the town, the Communist demonstration of Red Thursday, last March. In most cities the Communists refused to ask for a permit for their parades and meetings, thereby became lawbreakers, and were shamefully beaten up by the police in consequence.

Baltimore Communists were just as determined to be martyrs and steadfastly refused to apply for official permission to march. But the police were a little too shrewd for them. They produced a Negro who gave the name of George Alexander Turnipseed and avowed himself to be a member of the party. To Turnipseed a permit was solemnly granted. He was escorted back to the street where the parade was to form and the police captain there duly took the document. Thus the parade, despite its organizers, became a legal affair. All Baltimore watched it trail its pathetic meagerness through the downtown streets, and as much of Baltimore as could crowded into the square where the speakers mounted their barrels. There was no disorder of any kind. There were no arrests, no martyrs. Even the Communists finally admitted that the whole affair was a good joke and laughed at themselves.

The truth is that life here, for all its disabilities, is still relatively easy, relatively pleasant. The goad of industrial progress has not as yet made its spines felt through the adipose tissue gathered in gentler times. People are still citizens, rather than workers. In another generation, perhaps, they will all be slaves of progress, but at present there are a lot of them who find their little plots of land in the suburbs pleasant places to spend the cool of the evening. They are perhaps too complacent to suit the modern prophets of efficiency, and they will doubtless pay in the future for the placidity of the present. But for the moment most of them, I fear, would rather be happy than useful.



Edwin Levick

SEEKING TO DEFEND THE AMERICA'S CUP

Two of the American contenders for the honor of racing Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger for the historic yachting trophy. The Enterprise (above) and the Yankee.

Lipton Tries Again

By MONTAGU WORTHLEY

TWO BEAUTIFUL YACHTS, the last word in naval architecture in America and Great Britain, will battle off Newport next September for the supremacy of the seas. Cleaving the water like knives, sending great gossamer veils of spray aloft, with every inch of their vast spreads of canvas tugging, with rigging taut and snapping like pistol fire, a race for the America's Cup makes a picture that only those who have seen it can fully comprehend—one that makes the blood tingle in those who love the sea, or those who delight in clean and wholesome sport.

One of the yachts will be green-hulled, representing Great Britain and carrying the hopes of Sir Thomas Lipton. The other will be shining white, the Cup defender, selected for that honor solely because she represents the best of American genius in the shipyard and at the helm.

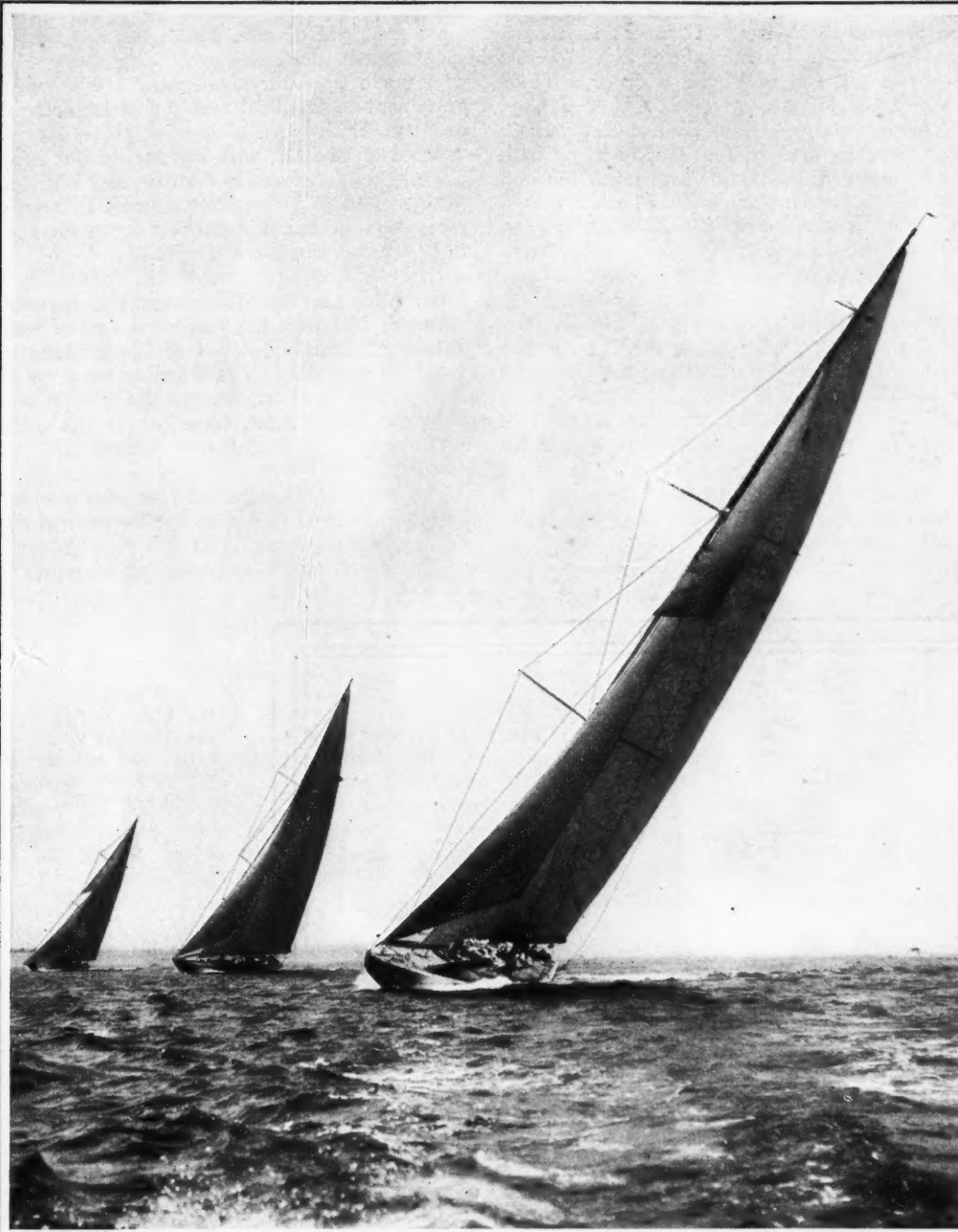
Ever since 1851, or for almost eighty years, the most important international sport trophy has remained in this country, despite thirteen attempts to wrest it from us. It is the America's Cup, emblematic of the championship of the seas among sailing yachts.

This year the fourteenth attempt to carry it across the seas—the fifth challenge by Sir Thomas J. Lipton—is to take place off Newport, Rhode Island, from September 13, until either the *Shamrock V* or the American defender has won four out of seven races.

The Cup is not challenged for by individuals but by yacht clubs, though yachts built for the defense, as well as contending craft, usually are owned by members or groups of members rather than by the clubs themselves. The New York Yacht Club has held this trophy in trust, subject to challenges from recognized yacht clubs of any country, ever since the Cup was turned over to it in 1857 by Commodore John C. Stevens, George L. Schuyler, and five others who owned the original schooner yacht *America*.

During all these intervening years, whenever challenges have been received from abroad, the members of the New York Yacht Club have provided the yacht with which to defend the trophy. Thus, when Sir Thomas Lipton issued his present challenge, four syndicates were formed to design and build as many potential Cup defenders. It is estimated that by the time the final race has been held an amount approximating two millions of dollars will have been expended by the members of these syndicates. There is not a cent of revenue or prize money to offset all this outlay, which indicates what a Simon-pure amateur sport yacht racing is.

When the last races for the America's Cup were held in 1920, off Sandy Hook—between the *Resolute* and Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock IV*—the total number of spectators exceeded the attendance of the celebrated



THE ENTERPRISE LEADING RESOLUTE AND VANITIE IN A TRYOUT

Morris Rosenteld

Dempsey-Carpentier bout over in Jersey City or even some of the great intercollegiate football games that have attracted even larger galleries. Many of the spectators were aboard the craft that made up the vast armada which followed the yachts to sea, or attempted to. Untold thousands of others sought a glimpse of the trim white and green sloops from various points of vantage along the New Jersey coast and on the Long Island shore.

In addition, vast crowds gathered in front of newspaper bulletin boards in many large and small cities, waiting and watching for the latest news, just as on the night of a presidential election or during a World

Series baseball game. From all sections of the country came applications from papers, for writers to be aboard the destroyers provided by the Navy Department for that purpose and for the patrol of the course in 1920, and fully half of those papers were published in inland cities. Special correspondents from several foreign countries were present.

It was nearly eighty years ago, when the first great international fair was held in London, that an invitation was extended to America to send over one of our famous Sandy Hook pilot boats, as an example of our shipbuilding art. The invitation got into the hands of Commodore John C. Stevens and a few others.

A vessel was built, but was finished in yacht fashion rather than as a pilot boat, and was sailed to England by Captain Dick Brown, a famous pilot. Commodore Stevens challenged all comers to a race. Not finding any competitors he entered the *America* in a race around the Isle of Wight, a distance of 53 miles, for what was known as the 100 Guinea Cup. There were eighteen starters. The Yankee craft won.

Commodore Stevens brought that trophy home with him, and just before he died, six years later, the cup was handed over to the New York Yacht Club with a deed of gift making it a perpetual challenge trophy, open to all nations, for "friendly competition," and with the stipulation that it be called the America's Cup.

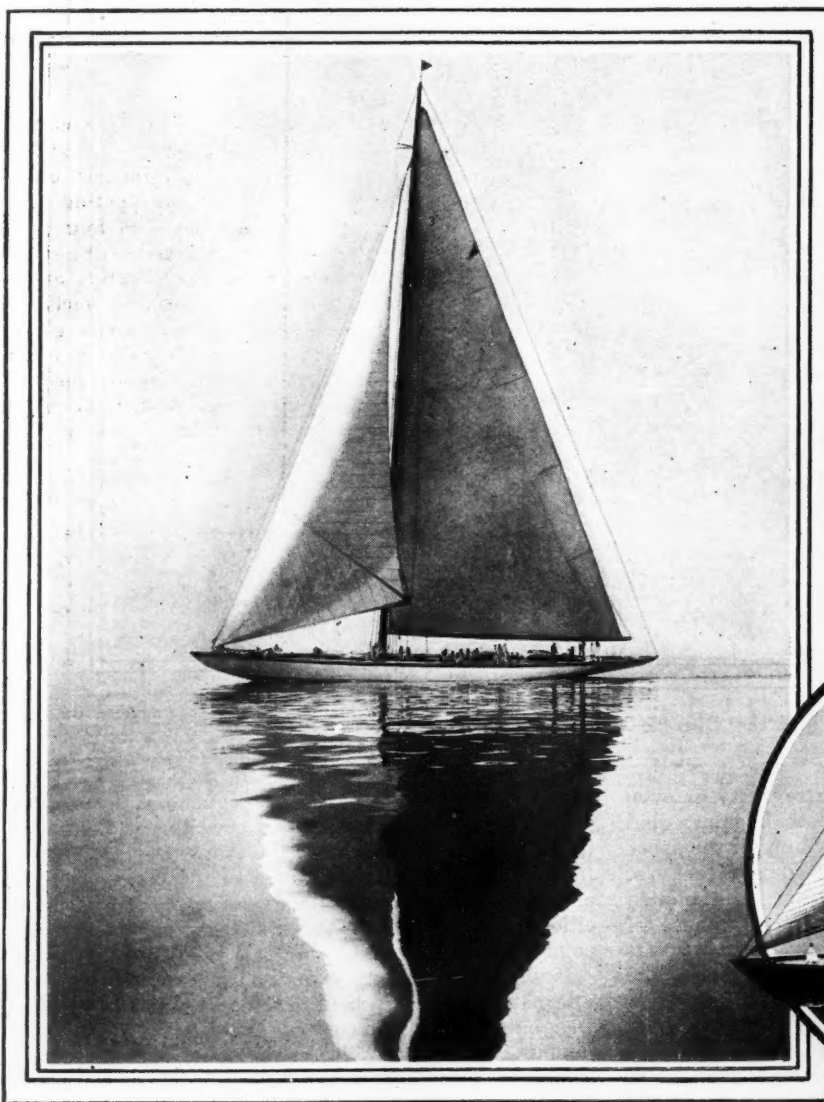
TEN YEARS HAVE PASSED since the last races for the Cup and the indomitable Sir Thomas has repeated with his fifth challenge. The new yacht, as could have been expected, is known as *Shamrock V*, designed by Charles E. Nicholson, who was responsible for *Shamrock IV*. She has been engaged in trial races in English waters, expecting to sail across the ocean in time to arrive early in August and continue her trial spins over the course where the races are to be held the following month.

When this present challenge was received from the

Royal Ulster Yacht Club four syndicates were formed among the members of the New York Yacht Club. Orders were placed with different naval architects by these groups of men, to design the speediest boats they could, under the rules governing the contest. Those who make up these syndicates are among the most prominent in financial and industrial activities in this country. Both "Uncle" Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the "wizard of Bristol," who has turned out so many successful Cup defenders in the past, and William Gardner, who designed *Vanitie*, have retired, so that the younger generation of naval architects is given a chance to show what it can do.

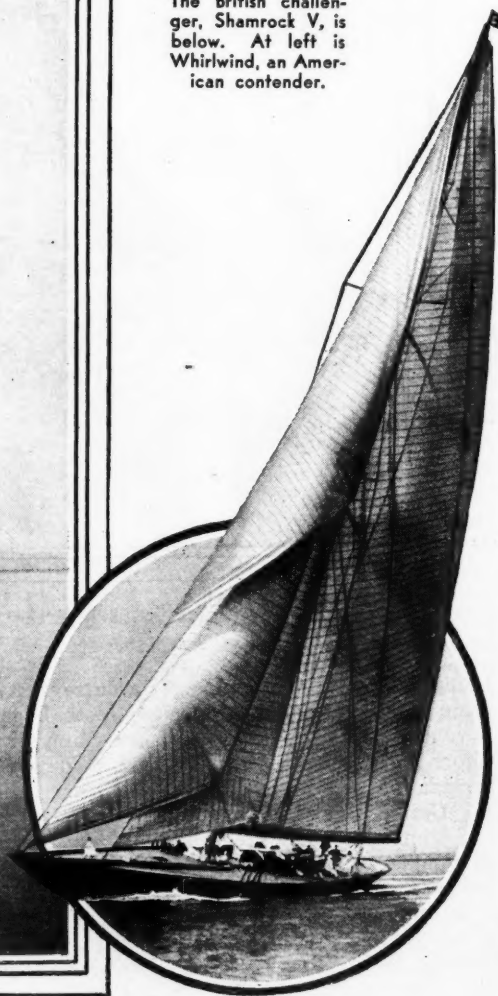
The resulting four yachts are to the lay eye quite alike, although the differences are apparent to the initiated. Not knowing just what sort of weather conditions will be encountered off Block Island in September, each designer has gambled on what he thinks they are most likely to be. One of the quartet is essentially a light-weather boat. Another is designed to meet stiff winds and heavy seas. Two take the middle ground.

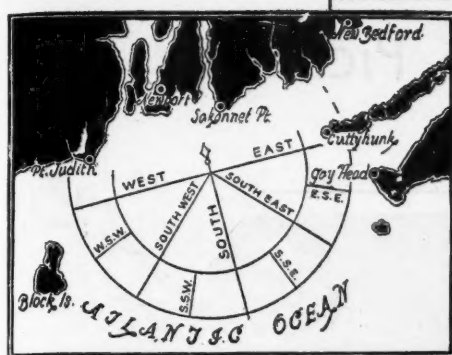
The greatest change between the yachts of years ago and those of today, so far as general appearances afloat are concerned, is in the rigging and sail plan. There are no more topmasts, nor bowsprits. The sails



RIVALS

The British challenger, *Shamrock V*, is below. At left is *Whirlwind*, an American contender.





WHERE THE YACHTS WILL RACE

The course is thirty nautical miles. One day it will be fifteen miles out into the wind, and back. The next day it will be triangular, ten miles to each leg. Four winning races will decide the match. This year's course lies off Newport.



Edwin Levick

are all inboard and much loftier. The general triangular form of the sail plan, which used to be nearly equilateral, now has a shorter base with the other two sides much longer. The average height of the masts of all four potential defenders, as well as of the challenger, is 168 feet—equal to that of a sixteen-story building.

How to keep these sky-piercing sticks in place when subjected to the pressures resulting from stiff winds against a sail area which approximates 7500 square feet, as well as the strain resulting from the yacht pounding into a heavy sea, gives all five naval architects the greatest concern. The biggest problems they have to meet, indeed, are those above rather than below decks.

In the matter of sails, the trousseau of these new yachts are quite equal to those of the really smart and wealthy brides of today. There are new styles in sails this year. At least they are new to Cup yachts, though they have been used before in smaller craft. In place of the customary mainsail with its gaff, the new ones are jib headed, or triangular in shape, like the old "leg o' mutton" sails of years ago. And there is the so-called new Genoa jib which is about the same as a balloon jib except that it is much longer along the foot, or base. There are records of these having been experimented with in Ireland as early as 1903.

HERETOFORE, SINCE the earlier days of America's Cup racing, the events have been held off Sandy Hook. But this year the New York Yacht Club's committee decided to change the scene of battle. Owing to the ever-increasing sea traffic off New York Harbor, as well as the liability of having the racers interfered with by too large an excursion fleet—possibly for other reasons as well—a course off Newport has been laid out. The starting and finishing line will be at a point nine miles southeast of the Bentons Reef Lightship, with the races over courses thirty miles in

length. The first one will be fifteen miles to windward (in the direction from which the wind blows) and return. The second will be over a triangular course ten miles to each leg, thereafter alternating until either the defender or challenger has won four races.

The United States Coast Guard will patrol the course as before. Since the races are nearer Boston, and as New England harbors boast innumerable yachts of every description, it is possible that the marine gallery will be quite as large as would be the case off Sandy Hook, near New York. At nearly all times there is a heavy ground swell off Bentons Reef, and stiffer breezes are more to be expected than off Sandy Hook.

Already the four American yachts are afloat. Official trials are to begin on July 7. The *Enterprise* has had an advantage of a month more time, in which to tune up, than any of the others. She is from the design of W. Starling Burgess, son of Edward Burgess, who designed more than one of the earlier America's Cup defenders, and is owned by a syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt and Winthrop W. Aldrich. The *Weetamoe* was designed by Clinton H. Crane, who has turned out many speedy small yachts and some notable large yachts such as *Aloha*. She is owned by the syndicate headed by Junius S. Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, and George Nichols.

The *Whirlwind* was designed by Francis G. Herreshoff, son of Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, designer of many previous Cup yachts, and is owned by the syndicate headed by Landon G. Thorne and Paul Hammond. The *Yankee* was designed by Frank C. Paine, son of General Paine, of Boston, owner of earlier Cup yachts, and was built for a Boston syndicate which is headed by John Lawrence.

During July and August these four new yachts will indulge in a series of observation and trial races, in order that the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club may select the one best suited to meet the invader, *Shamrock V*, in September.

Summer Time in Pictures



BABE RUTH
The idol of millions of baseball fans watches the effect of his famous swing, a home run.



Ewing Galloway

A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

If a census of sport were taken, those who like best to play with hook and line might find themselves in first place. They never crowd into huge stadiums; they like to be alone; but wherever there is water you will find them.



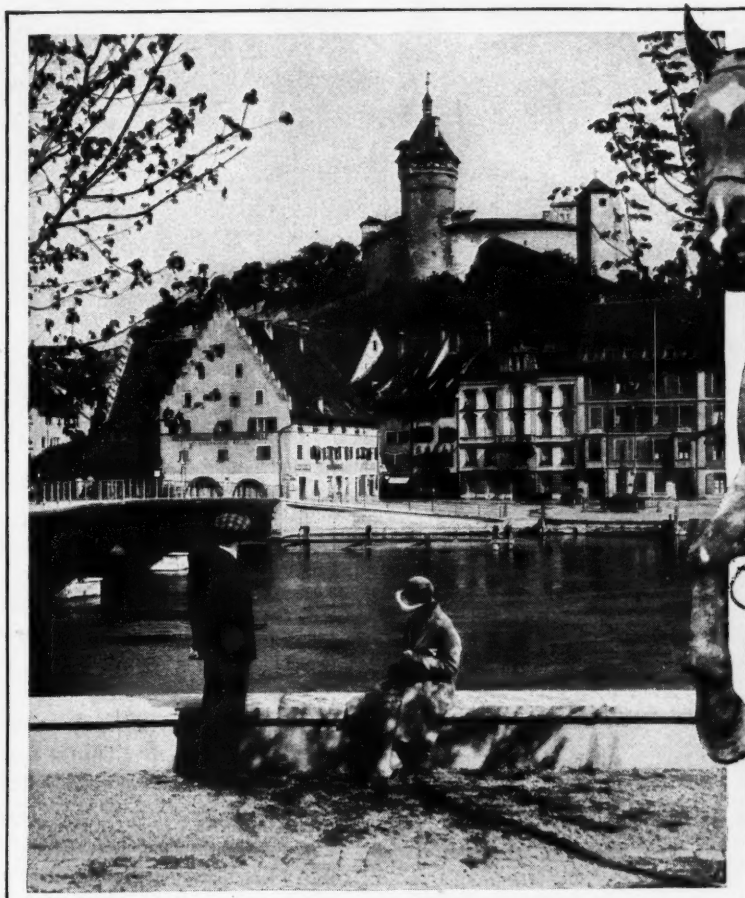
Ewing Galloway

BOBBY JONES

Who is making us into a nation of golfers. Below is a gallery abroad watching Jones putt.



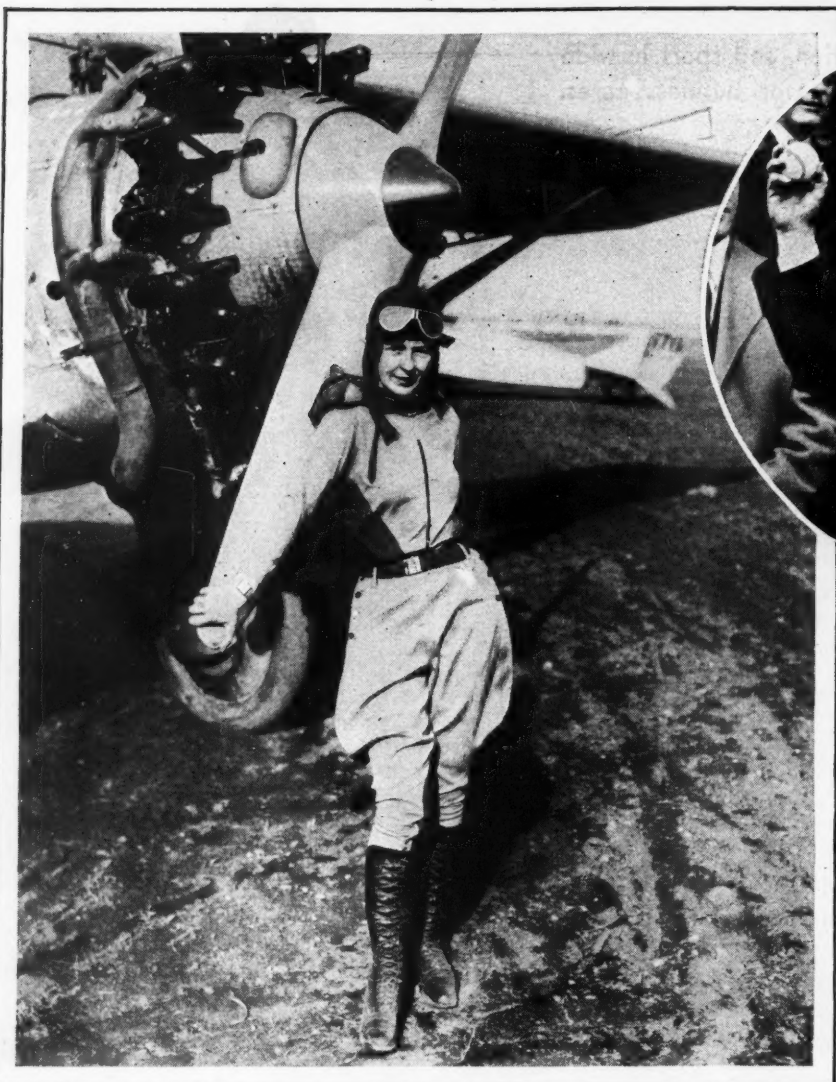
TRAVEL, outdoor recreation, and sport in wide variety afford an antidote for business cares.



Ewing
Galloway

The seventeenth Earl of Derby—Minister of War in three cabinets—came to the United States to witness the Kentucky race that bears his family's name. Above Lord Derby's picture here is one of the Prince of Wales taking a jump in approved fashion. Below is a scene on the Bowie track in Kentucky.





WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED AIRWOMAN WILL WEAR

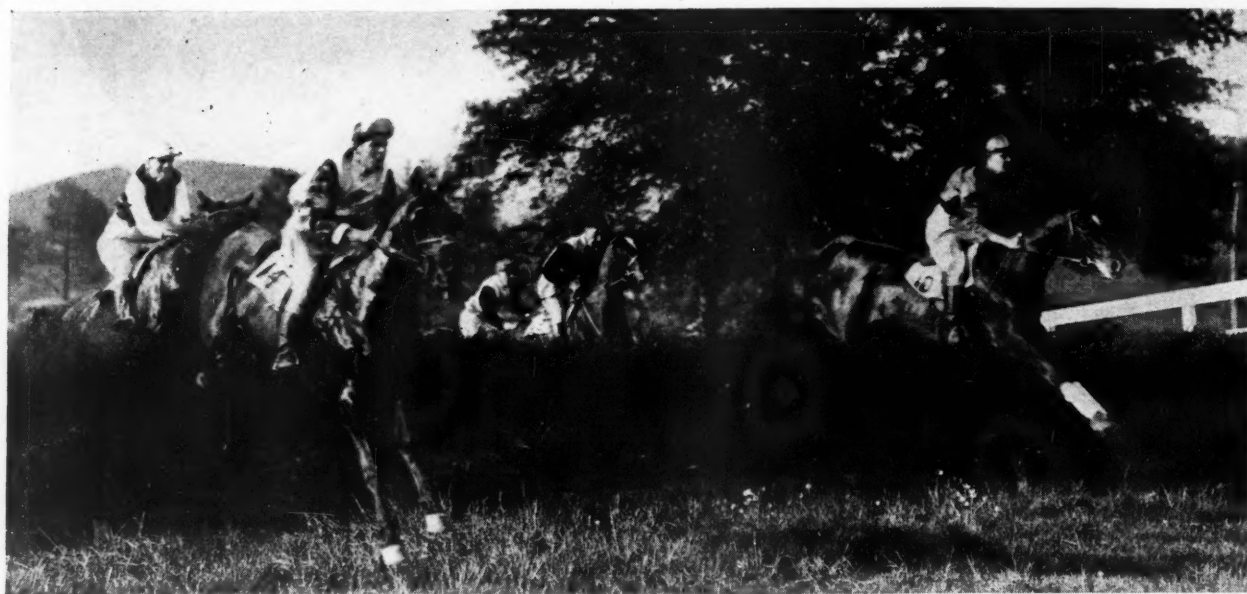
Miss Elinor Smith lives near the flying fields of Long Island, and spends most of her time flying over them. She has held the solo endurance record for women, and has done much to popularize flying as a sport and to demonstrate its safety.



© Underwood

PRESIDENT HOOVER OPENS THE BASEBALL SEASON

WHETHER one goes to Europe on a palatial steamer, or crosses the country in a train de luxe, or merely hikes over the hill into the next county—there are opportunities aplenty for everyone to obtain recreation in summer time. Tennis courts, golf links, and polo fields have not crowded out the baseball diamond, though they have challenged baseball's supremacy as the national game.



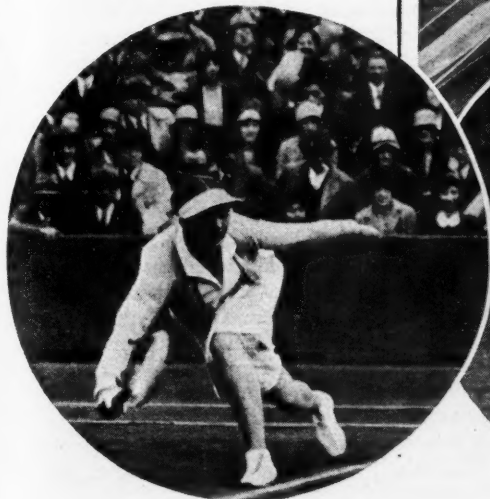


Ewing Galloway

THE APPEAL OF POLO

No longer can the East lay full claim to polo. Here is a match between an Argentine team and the Midwicks near Pasadena. But Long Island witnesses again this year the challenge matches (the first since 1927) between England's best and a picked team of American stars. At the right is the crew of the University of Washington, which crossed the country in June to row in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson.

This summer season will prove to be a notable one in respect to international competition. There are the usual golf and tennis competitions among nations; outstanding, in addition, are the yacht race for the America's Cup and a series of matches for the International Polo Cup.



Edwin Levick

TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Helen Wills of California, now Mrs. Moody, is supreme among women players the world over. Henri Cochet won the English championship at London last year and both his matches against America's best for the Davis Cup.

The New Tariff: a Defense

By WILLIS C. HAWLEY

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee

THE COUNTRY-WIDE DEMAND for a readjustment of tariff duties was such that both the great political parties responded to it in their national conventions in 1928. It was a material and specific issue in the campaign for the Presidency. Good faith therefore required action by Congress.

When the Fordney tariff law was signed on September 22, 1922, normal conditions in production and industry, trade, and commerce had not been resumed following the War. Since then new conditions in manufacture and production obtain. Our agricultural and industrial activities have been subjected to intensive drives by old and new competitors. New price levels have been established. New and modified processes have been developed for which adequate provision does not exist. By unfair competition and improper trade practices, our people are being excluded in whole or in part from the markets they have created and maintain.

Industries of new kinds have developed since the passage of the act of 1922. Several new and active competitors have been added to the long list, notably Italy and Czechoslovakia. Where duties have been too low, or where articles have been on the free list, foreign competition in many instances has been crippling American industries and causing increased unemployment, affecting considerable areas and a large population. Competition from abroad is injuring American agriculture. In order to provide for our growing wage-earning population, it is needful to foster the enlargement of existing industries and the construction of new ones.

These and other considerations caused the President to call the extra session, and imposed upon Congress the duty of considering tariff legislation.

The new tariff bill includes in its beneficial operations every part of the country, and every activity where experience justifies a duty; and it places on the free list those articles where no duty is warranted. Its purpose is to make our country self-contained and self-sustaining; to afford our agriculture, industry, and labor such priority in the American market as will result from equalizing, by rates of duties, the lower costs of production abroad with the legitimately higher costs at home. This policy in the past has multiplied our national wealth, developed our resources, maintained our higher standards of living, and afforded our wage-earners unprecedented remuneration for their labor. It has made this a land of opportunity for brains, industry, and ability of every kind. It has the prestige of proved success.

It is necessary that every branch of human activity be expanded to provide for our people. We have a rapidly increasing population. A nation that does not provide suitable conditions—so far as law and administration can do so legitimately—for the activities and employment of its people, fails greatly in its duty.

The depressed condition of agriculture has been thoroughly presented during several years. It is not necessary now to state its needs in order to justify increases given to farm commodities in the new bill. The agri-

cultural rates are the highest we have ever proposed.

Special consideration has also been given to the interests of labor. The major part of costs of production are labor costs. Some twenty-seven or more millions of our people derive their daily living from payrolls; with their families they comprise more than half of our population. Articles of foreign production often supplant domestic articles that can properly be grown and produced here, depriving our own workers of employment with consequent loss of wages. That is a serious question at this time.

IN THIS ARTICLE it will not be possible to comment on the individual rate changes. In the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, which continued for seven weeks, witnesses who appeared were heard for or against any proposed modification of a rate. The fact that rates were both raised and lowered indicates that nothing was taken for granted. The detailed "Summaries of Tariff Information" furnished by the Tariff Commission, were continually studied. During the weeks that the sub-committees sat, all information was given intensive study. We were assisted by experts of the Tariff Commission, of the departments of the treasury, commerce, agriculture and justice, and by representatives of the Customs Courts. Thereafter, each sub-committee was required to prove to the majority membership the necessity for any change proposed and the correctness of the suggested rate.

The protective policy requires the scientific solution of many questions. Some of these are:

1. Can the article be produced in this country in quantities sufficient to provide a material part of our consumptive requirements?

2. Can it be produced for a per unit cost within economic reason?

3. At what cost do competing foreign countries produce the article?

4. How do the wages paid in this country compare with those paid abroad?

5. What are our total requirements of the article; how much do we produce; how much is imported, and to what extent can production and imports be increased?

6. Delivery charges to principal markets.

7. The condition of the American industry or industries for which a change in rates is proposed.

8. Do the facts collected from every available source present a tariff problem?

9. Are the conditions complained of due to foreign competition, or to some domestic situation, such as incompetent management, antiquated methods or equipment, inefficient marketing, or other matters the producer himself can remedy?

10. If the facts warrant a change in rates, what new rate or rates shall be proposed?

11. If the rate on a raw or base material is to be changed, what shall the compensatory duties on articles manufactured therefrom be?

12. Are the compensatory rates as computed adequate to provide for the industry, or shall there be added thereto a further amount which is a distinctively protective element?

13. The amounts imported as compared with our requirements and our production.

14. Are the articles seasonable or staple?

15. The public interest.

All these and other considerations were given full weight and effect, after most careful consideration, in determining upon a rate. I cite them to indicate that rates do not depend upon what may be asked, but upon what is proved to be just and necessary.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL is a readjustment of existing duties to meet the needs of agriculture, industry, and labor for which existing law does not properly provide. Its extent is indicated by the fact that there are 3218 dutiable items in the bill, exclusive of basket clauses. There are no changes at all in 2171 items, or 66 per cent. of the whole. On 887 items, or 27 per cent., the rates were increased, 47 being transfers from the free list. On 235 items the duties were decreased, 75 being transfers to the free list. The average ad valorem on dutiable imports (using the year 1928 as a base) under existing law was 38.75 per cent. On the basis of imports for the same year, the average ad valorem under the new bill is 41.22 per cent. This increase of 2.47 per cent. is chiefly due to advances in rates on farm products for the relief of agriculture.

There is no justification under a protective policy in a partial system, protecting some and leaving others to face unfair competition from abroad.

The new tariff is intended to promote all-American prosperity. Our industrious and enterprising people have not only made the greatest of nations, but have created the greatest of markets. Our domestic trade is ten times our foreign trade and approximates \$90,000,000,000 annually. Our prosperity measures the extent of our ability to provide for our own people, absorb imports, and sell articles abroad.

Proper protection to American products and labor greatly increases the prosperity and well-being of our own people, and materially develops our foreign trade.

Imports have increased when Republican tariffs replaced Democratic tariffs. When the Dingley Act replaced the Wilson Act, the annual average of imports increased from \$760,000,000 to \$998,000,000, or 31 per cent. Likewise the average increased under the Fordney Act, which superseded the Underwood Act, from \$2,871,000,000 to \$4,052,000,000, or 41 per cent. Our export trade is similarly affected. History will undoubtedly repeat itself after the new bill becomes law.

It has been asserted that the new tariff bill proposes the highest rates of duty in our history. "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." Since 1890, six tariff acts have been put on the statute books, four by the Republicans and two by the Democrats. The figures I now give relate to dutiable imports only.

The statistics used throughout this article are furnished by the Tariff Commission.

Under the Republican protective tariffs, the weighted average ad valorems on dutiable imports are as follows for the whole period each was in force:

McKinley Act	1890-1894	48.39 per cent
Dingley Act	1897-1909	46.49 " "
Payne Act	1909-1913	40.73 " "
Fordney Act	1922-1930	38.22 " "
Fordney Act	1928 imports	38.75 " "
Present Bill	1928 imports	41.22 " "

That is, the ad valorem under the present bill, based upon 1928 dutiable imports, is 7.17 per cent. below the McKinley Act, 5.27 per cent. below the Dingley Act, .49 per cent. above the Payne Act, and 2.47 per cent. above the ad valorem of the Fordney Act. Under each of those the country enjoyed an increasing and continued prosperity. Whether the rates were higher or lower than those now proposed, each served its purpose well. It is within the memory of all that the Underwood free trade act resulted in national distress.

The rates in the new bill occupy a middle ground. The average of the rates of the four protective tariff acts is 43.46 per cent., or 2.24 per cent. above those now proposed. It should also be noted that the ad valorem on dutiable imports, under the existing law, for 1929 was 40.10 per cent. or only 1.12 per cent. lower than in the pending bill. This bill does not contain the highest rates in our protective history, but is lower than the average under Republican protective tariff bills. Each was intended to meet the needs of its time and did so exceedingly well. The new bill has the same purpose and will undoubtedly have the same result.

If all tariff acts, Republican and Democratic, since 1890 are considered, the following are the weighted average ad valorems on dutiable imports for the entire period each was in force:

McKinley Act	1890-1894	48.39 per cent
Wilson Act	1894-1897	41.29 " "
Dingley Act	1897-1909	46.49 " "
Payne Act	1909-1913	40.73 " "
Underwood Act	1913-1922	26.79 " "
Fordney Act	1922-1930	38.22 " "
Fordney Act for the year 1928		38.75 " "
Present Bill (based on 1928)		41.22 " "

The new tariff is lower than the Wilson Act by .07 per cent., and higher than the Underwood Act by 14.43 per cent. But it will be remembered that the Underwood Act resulted in such widespread distress that it necessitated the passage first of the emergency tariff affecting some agricultural and industrial items, and then of the general revision under the Fordney Act.

BASED UPON the dutiable imports for 1928, the metal, wood, rayon, and sundries schedules—including one-third of the dutiable imports—have an average ad valorem of 29 per cent. in the new bill. Under the old law it is 37.12 per cent. The reduction is 8.12 of the percentages of the ad valorem. For all the other schedules, the present average is 39.34 per cent., while that of the new bill is 47.03 per cent. The weighted average between the decrease and increase is 2.47 increase in the percentages of the ad valorem.

The increase in the average ad valorem duty in the new bill is especially due to the materially increased rates on agricultural products. For the relief of agriculture in addition to an increase in rates, the bill seeks to stimulate and make profitable the growth of agricultural products not now produced in quantities sufficient for our requirements, and so reduce the amount of other crops now grown in excess of requirements.

The average ad valorem for dutiable imports which actually entered in 1928, if computed on the rates in the pending bill, would be 41.22 per cent. or an increase of 2.47 per cent. over the present law. Distributing this increase between imports due to agriculture and all other imports, and taking into consideration that the increase in ad valorem duties on agricultural items is three times that on all other imports not related to agriculture, and also taking into consideration the amounts

of dutiable imports under each, it becomes apparent that of this increase of 2.47 per cent., 1.53 per cent. is for agriculture and .94 per cent. is for all other industries. This is further borne out by the statement of the Tariff Commission, that 68 per cent. of the increases are related to agriculture.

The bill affords agriculture greater protection than was ever contained in any preceding law, and so far as a tariff can remedy the existing depression in that industry, the bill provides every available relief.

The present bill was prepared from the countrywide standpoint. It intended to provide for the needs of every section, irrespective of geographical location or party affiliation. The South has in this bill protection for more of its products and at rates higher than in any preceding measure. In fact, the same question was asked in the case of every article for which protection was sought: "Do the facts and conditions here and abroad warrant a duty, and if so how much?" We neither specially favored any section nor discriminated against any section, for the reason that the fair application of the protective policy requires that there be included in it all articles for which protection is needed wherever grown or produced.

Since the South is the traditional area supporting Democratic principles, it may be interesting to note that it is generally agreed that the products of that section of the country were accorded exactly the same consideration as the products of any other section.

WHAT EFFECT will the new tariff have on the consumer?

Except persons who render no service or produce nothing, there is no exclusive consumer class. All others are both consumers and producers. If a producer is to continue, a profitable market sufficient to consume what he has to sell is a necessity of the first importance. Our wage-earners outnumber other consumers, but they are essential and essentially producers. They are the first to be affected when conditions arise under which their services can no longer be availed of, or when employment is discontinued. No matter how high the rate of wage, its annual value to the worker is based on the number of days employed. Additional employment, even for a few days in a year, will offset any increase in cost of living to the wage-earner under the present bill. A distinctive feature of the bill is its purpose to enlarge opportunities for labor and to maintain stability in employment.

From past history of protective tariffs, it will be observed that prices vary with supply and demand, under our competitive system; and the condition of the markets will be a primary factor in determining the rise or decline in prices and the extent to which duties are effective. A duty is only one factor in the selling price.

There is neither historical nor economical justification for the wild statements that the duties proposed will cost consumers great sums. Such statements are issued to prejudice the legislation in the public mind, but without regard to the economic facts.

Tariff rates do not automatically add themselves to the prices of American-made articles. A price may be increased to the full amount of the duty, or by a part of it, or not at all, depending upon the conditions of the market, whose future operations no one can forecast. Prices may even decline. This is a common experience under mass production. Protection is intended to establish and maintain industries in this country, induce mass production, and afford a stable market. Success depends upon mass production rather than

limited production. Tin plate and aluminum wares are good illustrations. When duties were imposed upon these articles it was argued by those in opposition that prices would be greatly increased. The fact is that you can now buy American tin and aluminum wares of better quality and heavier weight cheaper here than anywhere else.

ATARIFF IS A GUARDIAN ready to afford protection in time of need. If we remove our protective tariff, we subject agriculture, industry, and labor to competition based on lower national standards abroad. Our markets will be flooded with articles produced at lower costs, of which labor is the largest factor, by labor receiving less than one-third our own wage scales, or by agricultural products grown at much smaller expense—in each case produced by peoples having much lower standards of living. Whatever supplants American products in the home market deprives our own people of the opportunities for production, manufacture, and employment.

Foreigners trade with us for the advantages such trade will afford them. When our markets are open without restriction, they charge what the traffic will bear, as experience has shown when a free-trade policy has been followed by this country. Under the Underwood Act many articles sold at retail for prices greater than that for which they now sell. There is glamour attached to a salesman's statement, impressively made, that "This is an imported article," implying that it is preferable and better for that reason. But the fact is that our products, speaking generally, are equal to those made anywhere in the world. Further, all the profits derived from the sales of foreign articles in the United States go abroad for the benefit of other peoples at the expense of our own. Protection takes part of such profits and places them in our Treasury for the public use and benefit; it builds and sustains our own activities, with profits and wages accruing to Americans.

And why not? The American market is our own. We made it, by industry, invention, enterprise, brains, and toil. It is an inheritance to the use of which this generation is entitled but is not warranted in impairing. If we act injudiciously we may be like Esau, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage and later desired and sought to regain it, but could not.

WE HAVE GOOD WILL toward all peoples, but in the management of public affairs our first and greatest responsibility is to our own people. To them we owe the highest obligation to safeguard their welfare. As a people they have a priority right in the markets created and maintained by them. When we accord the nationals of other countries opportunity to trade in our markets, this is not the recognition of a right but the conferring of a privilege under the comity of nations. We can regulate such trade and prescribe conditions under which it may be enjoyed.

It is not intended to exclude imports. Imports increase under protective tariffs, but we do believe they should not enter to our economic disadvantage. Only one-third of all imports, in value, are dutiable.

Our foreign trade includes both imports and exports. The average ad valorem on all imports, both free and dutiable, under protective tariffs, are as follows:

McKinley Act	23.01 per cent.
Dingley Act	25.47 " "
Payne Act	19.32 " "
Fordney Act	13.83 " "
Present Bill	15.97 " "

The present bill is therefore lower than all others in average of rates on dutiable and free imports combined, excepting the Fordney Act only.

During the long period that this legislation has been before Congress, foreign countries and interests have diligently made representations relating to their interests. There can be no objection to other nations concerning themselves in behalf of their nationals, through legitimate diplomatic channels. The fullest information possible on tariff matters is desirable and welcome. With every desire to see other nations prosper, Congress is not warranted in sacrificing American interests in whole or in part. We offer them entry into our markets on the basis of the differences in cost of production, including the important factor of labor costs; and that is all which they can fairly claim.

Practically all the governments of the world have protective rates on imports, under some form. But with our great and growing markets, trade with us is to their advantage. Our tariffs are not made in any spirit of unfriendliness, but if we do not care for our own people no other nation will care for them.

The present bill proposes to provide for such industries, including agriculture, as are not adequately protected in the old law. Without question, its enactment—ending the present uncertainties—will result in all the benefits to the country that previous protective tariffs have rendered.

I MAY TAKE ONE article concerning which there has been discussion—sugar—as an illustration.

Sugar is a necessity of life. It is universally used in foods, drugs, confectioneries, as a preservative, as a flavoring, and for many other purposes. It reminds one of the definition of salt by a small boy, as "something that makes a potato taste bad when you don't put any in."

The sugar question is further complicated by the fact that sugar from the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico enters the United States free of duty. From the consumer's standpoint it is sugar free of duty. From the producer's standpoint it is a competing article. The value of a duty on sugar to the American producer is impaired by these free imports from our possessions.

That sugar can be produced for a reasonable cost in the United States is evidenced from the fact that the increase in duty in 1922 has not increased the cost of sugar to the American consumer. The price to the consumer has been lower than before, and it is always lower when the American product is on the market than at other times.

Wages in Cuba for field work are less than one-third of those paid in the United States. The overhead for manufacture is materially lower. Space will not permit detailed statements. But after long and careful consideration, I believe the increase in rate of .24 cents per pound (this is 24 cents per 100 pounds) is more than justified. On an average consumption of 100 pounds per capita, the total consumption of sugar in 1928 in the United States was 6,208,000 tons.

The United States produced 1,292,543 tons, or 20.82 per cent.

Our possessions furnished us with 1,961,845 tons, or 31.60 per cent.

Our all-American sources thus provided 52.42 per cent of our consumption.

Cuba sent us 2,920,410 tons or 47.04 per cent. of our consumption. Continental United States furnished us, therefore, with an amount exceeding 44 per cent. of our imports from Cuba, the principal competitor.

We export no raw or refined sugar that is of United States origin.

The cost will be \$2.40 yearly per person, if the duty in full is added to the price, which our experience shows is not the case. Sugar is the cheapest of food products. There is furnished free at even the humblest restaurant three articles for which no charge is made: sugar, pepper, and salt. The millions of our people who "eat out" will never know that there is a duty on sugar. For others, it will be an unimportant item.

Foreign production can be greatly increased. If we are not to be dependent on foreign sources for this article so necessary to life, a duty must be imposed on sugar in such amount as will enable our own sugar industry to continue.

THE TARIFF BILL was reported from the Ways and Means Committee on May 9, 1929, and passed by the House on May 29. It was immediately sent to the Senate, to which body it was reported from the Finance Committee on September 4, 1929. The Senate passed the bill on March 24, 1930, with amendments.

The Senate asked for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, to which the House agreed on April 2. The Conference consisted of five members of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and five from the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The duty of this Conference Committee was to consider all the Senate amendments, known as matters in disagreement. It could accept a Senate amendment or reject it, or agree upon a compromise. All three of these alternatives were employed. The conferees had no legislative authority; they were strictly an adjustment committee, and had to confine their agreements within the limits of the differences between the two houses. For instance, if the House proposed a rate of 50 cents on an article, and the Senate a rate of 60 cents, the conferees could not go below 50 cents or above 60 cents, but might agree upon either of those rates or any amount between.

The popular idea, therefore, that a conference committee writes a tariff bill, is incorrect. In fact, only a minor part of this bill was in conference.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS continually alter. New articles are produced, or old articles assume new forms. New price levels appear. New competitors enter the field. Thus any tariff structure, in this changeful world of trade and commerce, makes certain duties obsolete, others ineffective, and others too low or too high.

In order, without undue delay, to adapt the tariff to conditions as they arise, we have greatly enlarged the opportunities of the Tariff Commission for obtaining necessary information and determining differences in costs of production. We have also increased its duties and power by authorizing it to recommend what any new rate should be. At present it merely finds the facts. Hereafter it will also propose definite rates for the approval or disapproval of the President.

The new provisions will facilitate investigations and materially shorten the time necessary to reach decisions. Under the new provisions it is intended to keep the tariff up to date, obviating frequent revision.

After months of investigation and review, I can come to no conclusion other than that the modifications of rates proposed in the new bill are fully justified as well as necessary for the maintenance and progress of our agriculture, industries, and labor, and that they are in the public interest.

A Journey among Tariff Rates

IT IS QUITE the fashion of critics of the new tariff bill to picture the harassed citizen as getting up in the morning with the ringing of an alarm clock taxed at 80 per cent., throwing off a blanket taxed at 75 per cent., putting on shoes taxed at 20 per cent., sweetening his breakfast coffee with sugar taxed at 85 per cent., and carrying on in similar manner throughout the whole day.

As a matter of fact most all alarm clocks, blankets, and shoes are made in New England, our sugar may well have been grown in Louisiana or Colorado. None of these articles, perhaps, entered a port or crossed an international boundary, or paid any customs duty.

Truly, the alarm clock comes under this classification in the tariff bill: "Clocks and movements, without jewels, valued over \$1.10 and not over \$2.25 each." The duty on such a clock is 70 cents each plus 45 per cent. of the value. A clock of foreign make, worth \$2 when it reaches the port, is thus taxed 70 cents plus 45 per cent., a total of \$1.60. But the average American sleepy-head's alarm clock was undoubtedly made in Connecticut, paid no tax at all, and its cost was determined not by a duty shutting out foreign goods but by competition among manufacturers in Ansonia and Waterbury.

Likewise the cost of our shoes may be determined in the future more by factory efficiency and competition between Brockton and Brooklyn than by a 20 per cent. duty proposed in the new bill. Shoes have been on the free list, and 3,000,000 pairs—mostly for women—entered the country free in 1928, each pair worth about \$3. The new rate laid down in the Hawley-Smoot bill might have one of the following effects:

1. It might keep those 3,000,000 pairs of foreign shoes out, permitting American manufacturers to sell that many more.

2. It might not keep foreign shoes out. In that situation \$1,800,000 would go into Uncle Sam's treasury (3,000,000 pairs times \$3 times .20 duty), drawn from the pockets of the American consumer.

3. It might, whether foreign shoes come in or stay out, permit American manufacturers to increase the price of all shoes 20 per cent. with the barrier raised that high against foreign competition.

If we roughly estimate that 300 million pairs of shoes are purchased in this country each year it would indicate that only one pair in each hundred is imported and therefore subject to duty. To say that the citizen wears a pair of shoes on which the duty is 20 per cent. is stretching the imagination. The chances are 99 to 1 that he wears American-made shoes.



By Marcus, in the New York Times

"FINISHED AT LAST!"

The best way to set forth some other important changes in the tariff is at the same time the simplest—by specific paragraphs. A few of these follow:

- • **HIDES AND LEATHER.** Hides were on the free list in the Democratic tariff of 1913 and in the Republican tariff of 1922. The new bill places on hides a tariff of 10 per cent. There were 323,000,000 pounds imported in 1928, valued at \$81,000,000. There is similarly a new duty on leather, averaging about 15 per cent. Forty million dollars' worth of leather was imported duty free in 1928. Shoes, as stated in a previous paragraph, are subject to a new duty of 20 per cent. Hides, leather, and shoes thus furnish a conspicuous example of higher tariff rates under the Hawley-Smoot measure.

- • **SUGAR.** The tariff rate on raw sugar varies with gradations that are determined by the use of what is known as the polariscope test. There is a different rate for every polariscope degree from 75 to 100. Since most sugar tests 96 degrees we shall use here the tariff rate for that grade; and since Cuba furnishes more than 99 per cent. of our sugar imports we shall use only the tariff rate on Cuban sugar—which enjoys a 20 per cent. discount.

The Underwood tariff law of 1913 fixed the Cuban sugar duty at 1 cent a pound. The Fordney tariff of 1922 raised the rate to 1.76 cents. Mr. Hawley's bill that passed the House last year proposed a rate of 2.40 cents. This the Senate reduced to 2 cents, a figure which the House conferees accepted.

More than six billion pounds of Cuban sugar came into the country in 1928, paying \$116,000,000 duty. The higher rate might be expected to yield \$15,000,000 more, except that the raised tariff barrier would permit Louisiana cane sugar and western beet sugar to be produced more abundantly, as well as more profitably. Then Cuban imports would obviously suffer. We raised 2,400,000,000 pounds of sugar in the United States in 1928. In any event it seems clear that the consumer will pay a quarter of a cent more for each pound of sugar, no matter whence it comes.

• • **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.** To fulfil the promise that was made to the American farmer in the last presidential campaign, Congress has advanced duties on scores of agricultural products.

Live cattle, on the free list in the Underwood tariff, have been subject to a duty since 1922. The rate has been 1½ and 2 cents a pound, the higher duty on larger animals. The new rate is 2½ and 3 cents, with the dividing weight line lowered. The farmer who sends cattle to the market in competition with foreign beef would find his margin of protection doubled, under the new bill, upon an animal weighing 1000 pounds. The present duty on an animal of that size is \$15, the proposed duty \$30.

On sheep the existing duty of \$2 per head is raised to \$3. On fresh pork the rate is more than trebled, from ¾ of a cent a pound to 2½ cents. On hams and bacon the present rate is 2 cents, the new 3¼. On canned meat the old rate was 20 per cent. of the value, and most of the imports were worth 12 cents a pound, the duty thus being about 2½ cents. In the new tariff bill the duty is 6 cents a pound.

On milk the duty has been 2½ cents per gallon. The proposed rate is 6½ cents. On butter a 12-cent duty is raised to 14. Sixty million pounds of cheese "not having the formation of the Swiss or Emmenthaler type" entered the United States in 1928 and paid a duty of 5 cents per pound. The new rate is 8 cents.

The duty on white potatoes is raised from 50 cents per hundred pounds to 75 cents; on onions from 1 cent a pound to 2½ cents; on tulips from \$2 per thousand to \$6; on "cherries, sulphured or in brine" (and there were 11 million pounds of them imported in 1928) the rate is raised from 3 cents to 9½ cents a pound.

The growers of long-staple cotton, used in tires and raised in the new cotton lands of the Southwest, are favored with an entirely new protective duty of 7 cents a pound.

• • **METALS.** There are few changes in the metal schedule. The pig iron duty remains as it was. On "structural shapes" (beams, girders, etc., of which 361 million pounds were imported in 1928) the present rate of 1/5 of a cent a pound is retained. Running over the list to find other items of importance, we note that 246 million pounds of steel beams, ingots, blooms, billets, sheets, plates, etc., entered the United States in 1928, and that their average ad valorem rate has been raised to 27 per cent., from 26. On 136 million pounds of cast iron pipe the new rate would be 25 per cent., instead of 20.

On crude aluminum the conferees agreed upon a lower rate—3½ cents a pound instead of 5 cents. Aluminum plates and sheets carry a new rate of 7½ cents as compared with the present duty of 9.

On automobiles the tariff is reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. Only 515 cars entered the United States in 1928, with an average value of \$1890.

• • **COTTON.** Nearly \$50,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures were imported in 1928, paying an average duty of 40 per cent. of their value and yielding \$20,000,000 in revenue. There are hundreds of changes in "Schedule 9: Cotton Manufactures," with the result that the average rate has been advanced materially. The new average duty is 46 per cent. Among the changes are those on cotton yarns (bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied), from an average of 28 per cent. to a new average of 33 per cent. Imports amounted to 2,500,000 pounds in 1928. Countable cotton cloth, un-

bleached, 4,000,000 pounds imported, will pay a new average rate of 35 per cent. instead of 28.

• • **SILK AND RAYON.** Changes in the silk schedule raise the average duty to 59 per cent. from 56 per cent. on imports which in 1928 were valued at \$32,000,000. As an instance, spun silk paid a duty of 45 per cent. under the 1922 law, which is now raised to 50 per cent. On woven fabrics in the piece, plain, the rate is increased to 65 per cent. from 55. Rayon manufactures, with \$11,000,000 worth of imports in 1928, have only slight changes here and there.

• • **WOOL.** On the free list in the Underwood tariff of 1913, wool has been subject to fairly heavy duties in the 1922 law. Wool for manufacture has been carrying duties averaging 43 per cent., which are increased to 47 per cent. in the Hawley-Smoot measure. On the principal item, combing wool in the grease, 34,000,000 pounds of which were imported in 1928, the old tariff was 31 cents a pound, now raised to 34.

Manufactures of wool, the principal item of which is wool rags, with 21,000,000 pounds imported, paid a duty of 7½ cents a pound. This the House bill raised to 8. But the Senate raised it to 18, a figure which the conferees accepted. The average value of wool rags imported is 29 cents a pound, so that the new rate is approximately 60 per cent.

On woolen and worsted cloth valued at over 80 cents a pound, the rate has been 45 cents a pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem. The new rate is 50 cents plus 60 per cent. The value of woolen and worsted cloth imported (7,000,000 pounds came in in 1928) is in excess of \$2 a pound on the average. If we take \$2 for our base, we find the 1922 tariff equivalent to \$1.45 a pound, while the new tariff is \$1.70, or 85 per cent.

On the entire woolen schedule, with imports in 1928 valued at \$116,000,000, the average rate is increased from about 50 per cent. under the old law to nearly 58 per cent. in the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

HUNDREDS OF ITEMS in the new tariff bill carry no change whatever; and often this proves to be so with articles that have figured in the headlines during many months of discussion. Pig iron is one instance. The House fixed the rate at \$1.12½. This the Senate lowered to 75 cents, but its conferees yielded to those from the House, and the rate in the bill is \$1.12½—which is neither more nor less than that which has been in effect since President Coolidge exercised the flexible privilege in 1927. The Fordney rate was 75 cents.

Another matter of prolonged discussion was the rate on "china, porcelain, and other vitrified wares." The new rate is 60 per cent. on plain ware and 70 per cent. if decorated—precisely the same as in the old law. But the House had inserted a provision, now abandoned, which would have made the tariff "ten cents per dozen pieces and 60 per cent. [or 70 per cent.] of the value." It happens that 12,000,000 pieces of porcelain that entered the United States in 1928 were small parts of electrical fixtures, worth about one-seventh of a cent each. The tariff proposed by the House was equivalent to an actual rate of 661 per cent. according to an estimate of the Tariff Commission. A protracted and not very clear debate in the Senate to drop the words "ten cents per dozen pieces and" was described in this magazine for May. But they were dropped, and Congress saved itself from adopting a tariff six or seven times greater than the value of the article.

A Common-Sense Prison

By WINTHROP MARTIN

WHEN MEN FIRST hit upon the novel notion of locking up their enemies—rather than killing them outright—the prison problem was born. It is still venomously alive. From Auburn to Dannemora, then on to Leavenworth and Canyon City, and back to Auburn, we have a vicious circle of mutiny, murder, and rebellion.

Yet, all the while one American organization is proving that the problem of prison administration has been solved with conspicuous success. Quietly, efficiently, the United States Army has pioneered a penal system which has won abroad the recognition it deserves at home.

Where the Golden Gate widens into San Francisco Bay, there juts from the swirling tides a rocky twelve-acre pile—Alcatraz. Its white, flat-roofed buildings suggest an island in the Mediterranean; its rugged contours hint that in the Fifties it was the fort which guarded the beloved city of the Forty-Niners.

Go back with me to the fall of 1926 when Colonel G. Maury Crallé had just taken over his duties as commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks. Persistent rumor, via the grape-vine route, reiterated a plan for a general break. At a given signal, when all the prisoners were at work outside the cell house, every man was to rush to the water's edge, dive in, and take a long chance on reaching the wharves of San Francisco on the south, or Oakland on the east side of the bay. Many would be drowned, more recaptured, but enough would escape to make the venture worth while. From the prisoners' viewpoint, the scheme had every element of drama and danger. Every man would have a share in

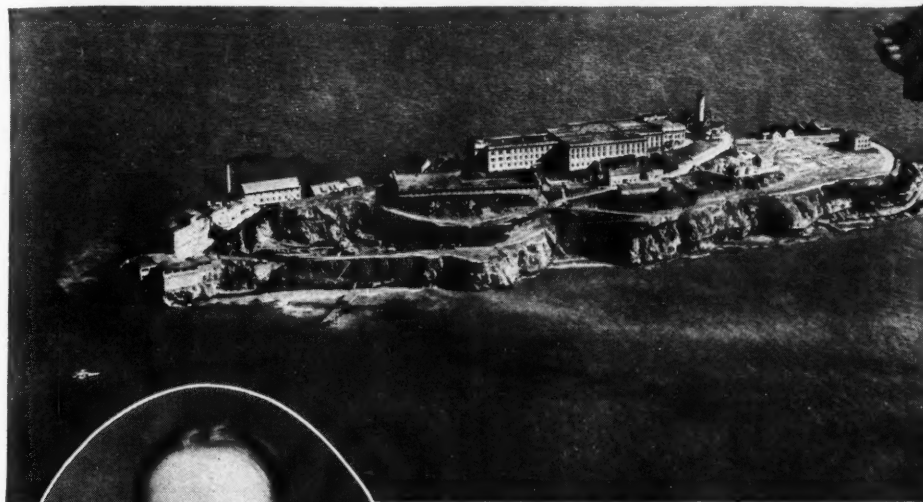
the most daring uprising in American penal history. The lure of excitement was a potent stimulus to men under the rigorous monotony of military discipline.

A routine handling of the situation would have meant doubling precautions, eliminating privileges, an effort to smash the budding mutiny by singling out and punishing the ringleaders. But Colonel Crallé had all the prisoners assembled on the parade grounds. Not a guard was armed. The handful of officers and soldiers could have been overpowered instantly.

ALCATRAZ DOES NOT RIOT
Above, Chaplain Sliney and his body-guard. Left, the tailor shop.



MUTINIES, riots, and catastrophic fires terrify civilian prisons throughout the country. But Alcatraz—the Army penitentiary in San Francisco Bay—has shown that a prison's toughest customers can be kept in ordered discipline.



"GO AHEAD,
SWIM!"

With these words Col. G. Maury Crallé, commandant, quashed a revolt at Alcatraz.

THERE IS ONLY ONE ARMED GUARD AT ALCATRAZ

Above is the Army prison on its rocky island by the Golden Gate. Though heavy guards with numerous machine guns are needed to keep down the lid at many a civilian prison, a single armed soldier by day, and two at night, are enough at Alcatraz.

Quietly, almost casually, the commandant began to talk to the men. He told them that he knew they were planning a general escape; that he thought it a damn-fool adventure which would kill a lot of them. However, if they were determined to try it, he would not stand in their way. But now was the time to do it. He wanted it settled one way or another. They could leave at once. There would be no pursuit and no notification of the police on the mainland.

Right there one ambitious prison mutiny blew up. Faced by the reality of a cold, dangerous swim, and with the colonel entirely unexcited and acquiescent, the lure of rebellion lost its charm. Some will call this an example of sound psychology, and others will term it rare common-sense. All will agree that it cut to the heart of the problem and provided a solution as daring as it was unusual—a solution which instantly won the commandant the respect of every prisoner.

WHILE ALCATRAZ is solely a military penitentiary, it faces exactly the same problem as any civilian prison. Any picture of its inmates as merely high-spirited and fun-loving boys who happened to be rude to the top sergeant, or gaily disobedient to some order, would be completely erroneous. Of 535

prisoners last July, 222 were sentenced for purely military offenses. The others were guilty of a wide range of felonies. Terms range from less than a year to life—total, 2007 years; and average, three years and nine months. The average age is twenty-three years, and 231 offenders show a history of prior confinement in correctional institutions.

No, these are not impulsive lads caught in the iron jaws of an implacable military machine. A fair estimate would place them as essentially no better nor worse than the prisoners in any state penitentiary.

Let's start at the top and see what sort of man is primarily responsible for making the system work. Born on a plantation near Blackstone, Virginia, graduate of William and Mary, and of West Point in 1898, G. Maury Crallé is typically the army officer of varied military experience and broad administrative ability. Service in Cuba, in the Philippine Insurrection, in Alaska, on the Mexican Border, and at Panama, laid the foundations for staff assignments. After the World War, he was detailed to the War Department, Board of Appraisers, and later to the War Claims Board. Study at the Infantry School, and graduation from the General Staff School preceded his appointments as Commandant at Alcatraz in 1926. That is the record of the man selected by the War Department to make the Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, fulfill its purpose—punishment and rehabilitation of offenders.

With enough guards, walls, and bars, all the negative requirements of penal administration can be met. For these requirements demand only that inmates be kept safely confined and that major disorder and mutiny be avoided. Of course, that is the line of least resistance—the line followed in many a civilian prison. But Alca-



PRISON LABOR IS EFFICIENT

A modern, all-concrete, three-story factory addition was built by the inmates at Alcatraz at a cost of only \$15,000.

Sundays are yours for rest and recreation—baseball, handball, soccer, football, or boxing. Your food is surprisingly good, and if you doubt it, the old-timers who have served in Sing Sing or San Quentin will quickly straighten you out. With the regular army allowance of forty-seven cents a day for rations bought at wholesale by the Quartermaster Corps, and with no overhead charges to meet, you get food like this:

At Alcatraz goes beyond mere negation. At the Disciplinary Barracks every prisoner is a problem, every prisoner gets intensive and intelligent consideration, every prisoner is given a lift toward law-abiding decency.

LET'S SENTENCE YOU to Alcatraz so that you can see just how the system works. Of course, you are dead against the idea. You didn't join the Army with any such fate in mind. But you're guilty of desertion and forgery. A General Court Martial found no extenuating circumstances, and here you are at Alcatraz with a four-year stretch ahead.

This is to be your home for many months. Here in a space five by nine feet you will live, sleep, rest. From one wall a steel cot is hung and on it a mattress and five blankets provide as good a place to sleep as you have had in the Army. A shelf, wash basin, and toilet, complete the furnishings. All your belongings are to be kept in certain exact positions. Your somber uniform is black, and you recognize it as the familiar olive drab, dyed to a penitential hue.

Among almost six hundred men who know the ropes and have learned the routine, you feel very much an amateur, and you are not tempted to try any gay tricks, or to express your personality. Here is the daily schedule which picks you up and carries you through your first thirty days of confinement:

First call	5:50 A. M.
Sick call	6:30 A. M.
Breakfast	7:00 A. M.
Work starts	7:30 A. M.
Recall from work.....	11:45 A. M.
Dinner	12:00 Noon
Work starts	1:00 P. M.
Recall from work.....	4:30 P. M.
Supper	5:30 P. M.
Sick call	6:00 P. M.
Motion Pictures }	
Entertainments }	7:00 P. M.
Lights out	9:00 P. M.
School—daily from 1 to 4 P. M., for illiterates.	
Saturday afternoon and Sunday—no labor.	
Sunday outdoor recreation—morning and afternoon.	

Work for you means a job with the unskilled labor gang. Pick and shovel and wheelbarrow are your tools for seven and a half hours a day. Gradually you shake down and find out how the system works, and what you must and must not do to fit into the system.

Twice a week you see a good movie, twice a month you watch a vaudeville show. Saturday afternoons and

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Cream of Wheat	Split pea soup	Fried beef steak
and milk	and crackers	Fried onions
Fried link	Boiled ham	Hashed browned
sausage	Boiled cabbage	potatoes
French toast	Boiled beans and	Brown gravy
Butter	bacon	String beans
Syrup	Mashed potatoes	Bread and coffee
Bread and coffee	Banana pudding	Jam
	Bread and coffee	

In contrast to your recent experience in the guard-house of your army post, the guards at Alcatraz are unarmed. Their weapon of defense is only a light wooden baton, no thicker than a broomstick, and perhaps fourteen inches long. By day the only armed sentry on the island guards the landing wharves; by night two sentries patrol the path which surrounds its base. You notice that no arms of any sort are allowed in the cell-house, that officers surrender their side-arms when they enter it. You realize that force in the form of the entire United States Army is back of this institution, but you see no parading of this ultimate force before the prisoners.

No ham-fisted bruiser is among the guards to take care of the "practical" cases of discipline. No "stool-pigeons" carry tales to the officers. The War Department is still manned by gentlemen, and in consequence, no prisoners are confined on false commitment papers to spy on the administration. Our Army feels no inclination to adopt methods not unknown in the nation's Department of Justice.

When you have completed your first thirty days, you are scheduled for a session with Major Hesner of the Medical Corps, and begin the process of individual attention which follows you all through your confinement. As psychiatrist, Major Hesner must judge your present mental condition, your capacity for improvement, and the odds for and against you when your time is up.

You've heard tales of these interviews with Major Hesner, and you have rehearsed a "line" which you expect to carry you over every hurdle. It won't—and he may tell you so at once, or he may let you play it out for several months. Of course, you are innocent, or so nearly so, that only a combination of double-crossing, malice, and prejudice got you into this predicament. In the psychiatrist's office the formalities of army life are discarded, and you have every opportunity to talk it out, get it off your chest, to a man who has a lot to do with the ultimate outcome of your stay.

Now let's leave you in your prison environment for a while and make a quick survey of the psychiatrist's work and its ultimate effect on the prisoners as a whole.

Take the lad who had never faced any situation squarely since he climbed out of his cradle. Commissioned for the World War emergency, out of the Army, then back again via the easiest route—enlistment—he craved the rewards of rank. But the hard grind involved in working for a commission was too much for him, so he began to impersonate officers, to get money by forgery, to dance without any idea of paying the piper.

A general court-martial and a stiff sentence at Alcatraz left him the same inconsequential playboy. Still hopelessly center-stage, still a lad who refused to face life as it is, he "high-hatted" the other prisoners, boasted of his education, strove to claim a dominance which he could not command. One day he appeared in Major Hesner's office somewhat battered, bruised, and messed up. The major listened to a story of a fall down a flight of steps, and then came the question, "What's the matter with me, why can't I get along even with this gang of convicts? What's the answer?"

FACING THAT QUERY, the Sweetness and Light school of psychology would have answered with gay encouragement, back-patting, and an inspirational harangue. But not Hesner! He blistered that young man with a picture of himself as others saw him, showed him that a hopelessly indulgent mother had taken his wallops for him since babyhood, and never made him stand on his own two feet. Now—if ever—he had to quit his nonsense, grow up, and grapple with the job of being a man.

In less than two years this prisoner won the respect of his prison-mates, the favorable attention of the officers, and obtained a parole. Back he went to his home town and faced the music. Today, he has lived down thirty years of worthlessness, and is making good in a substantial way. Results like that justify all the efforts that go into the practice of psychiatry.

After thirty days on the island, all prisoners are given a psychometric test and rating. Four hundred and eighty-four men, classified during the last fiscal year, showed a reasonable average of intelligence. But the twilight zone between normality and insanity is complicated, and less than one quarter of these 484 men were found to be entirely without mental abnormality.

Once a man is rated and classified, the psychiatrist makes specific recommendations to Major Keliher, parole officer, who now tackles the job of constructive rehabilitation.

On the Detached Officers' List from the Field Artillery, John Keliher brings a sense of humor and a seeing eye to the task of helping the prisoners get on their feet, face the world squarely, and keep within the law when released. He makes certain that no inmate is ever lost at Alcatraz—is ever allowed to become a mere

unit in the punitive machine. Aside from the ordinary good conduct credits, prisoners have two definite routes toward freedom—clemency and parole. Those who can win clemency go out without any strings on them. It is a clean-cut remission of the sentence, and is reserved for men who demonstrate a positive capacity for going straight. Last year twenty-two men walked out via the clemency route.

Parole, the second loophole, is designed for men who need gradual restoration to civil freedom and a check-up on their conduct during the process. They must serve a third of their time, must line up a "first friend" on the outside who secures a job for them, and must make monthly reports. During the last fifteen years, 480 men have gone out via the parole system, and only 37 of them have been checked off as violators.

Of greater significance is the number of men restored to duty and to self-respect in the regular army. All prisoners guilty of felonies are debarred from this possibility—and of the rest, only men who indicate a real ability to stand the gaff are routed back into the service. The gap between cells and restoration to the service is bridged by three months' service in the Disciplinary Battalion, whose members drill, are normally uniformed and given increased responsibilities. During the last five years 1609 men have been restored to the colors, and of these, 89 per cent. have made good—a record proving the efficiency of the Alcatraz system.

The surprising thing about the discipline at Alcatraz is that there is so little of it. I doubt if any boys' school, with 535 in attendance, will show fewer than 700 cases of correction in a full year. Yet the official records at the Disciplinary Barracks reveal only 650 punishments of all kinds, from loss of good conduct time to reprimands, in a year.

Inevitable cause and consequence is the secret of disciplinary system that seems almost too simple to function satisfactorily. Certain courses of conduct always produce certain unpleasant results, and there is no malice, no vengeance, no favoritism in the process.

WHILE CIVIL PRISONS house a largely idle population, due to political pressure from union labor, at Alcatraz every man works seven and one-half hours a day under intelligent and humane supervision, which primarily attempts to develop his natural aptitudes. When the commandant decided in 1927 that

BRIGHT AND SHINING

Soap and water, brooms and paint, maintain a degree of sanitary cleanliness that affects the spirit of every prisoner in the Army's California penitentiary.



the island should install the model industry system, he did not wait for Congressional appropriations. With the initiative which the Army so often shows and is so seldom credited with, he extracted a loan of \$2500—long since paid off—from the Farm Colony Fund at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

With this small sum to start the Model Industries, he built up a system of vocational training which employs an average of fifty-three men, pays them \$2 a month each, has net assets in excess of \$6000, and took in more than \$13,000 last year. Under the supervision of Captain James G. Devine, the furniture shop, pigeon lofts, farm at Fort McDowell, and the shoe, tailor, and upholstery shops—all Model Industry units—are utilized to give a wide range of employment gauged to the capacity of various types of men. There is the printing plant in the main cell-house, managed by Captain John C. Cook, post adjutant. Here specialized vocational training is given to men who really want to learn, and printing is supplied to the Ninth Corps Area at a fraction of its ordinary cost.

The remaining prisoners work under Captain Charles L. Charlebois, Quartermaster Corps, and do it so efficiently that they earned \$151,000 last year. An example of prisoner efficiency is the building of a new, class "A," all-concrete, three-story factory addition, 136' by 50', at a cost of \$15,000. When convict labor does a job like that, I look at five-million dollar state prison building programs as topheavy with contractors' profits.

BUT ENOUGH—and perhaps too much—of statistical data and profit statements. Let's climb the stairs of the main cell-building where Captain Edmund C. Sliney, chaplain, and the only man on the island who has a personal bodyguard, holds open house for every prisoner who wants to talk with him. This personal bodyguard is not so ominous as he sounds. With an affection and loyalty typical of the breed, Lobo, the chaplain's police dog, is never six feet from his master's heels unless ordered away—and then drooping ears and tail testify to the tragedy of the separation.

Captain Sliney gives the military machinery of Alcatraz the flexibility and informal kindness which round it out into a thoroughly human and entirely humane organization. Charged with a dual task—spiritual welfare and recreational activity—the chaplain carries the griefs, regrets, and confidences of hundreds of prisoners as part of his burden. Himself a Catholic, he gives the utmost encouragement to other organizations such as the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, and the Jewish Welfare Board.

Anyone who sees his recreational program as merely a pampering process and a series of entertainments for those who have lost all right to amusement, is blind to the purpose of the institution. Any activity that takes men's minds off their immediate situation, that eliminates brooding and self-pity, that stirs up an intense objective interest in normal and wholesome pursuits, is welcomed by Colonel Crallé and promoted by Captain Sliney. The inmates like their movies and vaudeville, they enjoy their baseball and football, but they give simply fanatical devotion to the boxing bouts which the chaplain manages.

TO VISIT ALCATRAZ, after a tour of various state prisons, is to gain a vivid first impression of startling, all-inclusive cleanliness. Grime on paint, stains on walls and floors, odors and various degrees of squalid filthiness—these are a commonplace in most penitentiaries, and a factor tremendously destructive in

breaking down the morale and lessening the self-respect of prisoners.

That they are totally unnecessary is obvious after an inspection of the island. Soap and water, brooms and paint, maintain a degree of sanitary cleanliness that affects the personal habits and viewpoint of every prisoner. Two baths each week are compulsory. Most prisoners go far beyond this minimum. Forty-eight showers make bathing easy, and after each bath comes a change into fresh clothing. An exceptionally low death rate—seven in fifteen years—is impressive evidence that prison health standards can be maintained at high levels, that inmates need not be ruined in constitution or habits.

Now we come to the point where the hard-headed and accountant-minded economist demands a show-down. He admits that Alcatraz is outstanding among American prisons, that Colonel Crallé and his staff are carrying on unique work in penal administration, but he counters with the all-important question, "What does it cost?" He expects the answer to show such a high per capita cost that Alcatraz will offer nothing of value to civilian penitentiaries.

But when we take the official figures and open the War Department records, the economist discovers that the Disciplinary Barracks are less expensive than the average state prison. The net cost, after deducting actual earnings and taking a credit for prison-labor performed off the island at the rate of twenty-five cents an hour, was \$167,419 for the year ended June 31, 1929.

This is a per capita average of \$311, a figure that compares favorably with Sing Sing at \$335, or Great Meadows at \$400.

SO THAT is Alcatraz. You have seen the outward workings and sensed the underlying purpose of our army's penal system. But the significance of the War Department's success is that it gives to forty-eight states a practical, workable, and efficient solution of the prison problems. There is no magic, no mystery, no secret formula involved.

Of course, no system can rise above the level of the men who attempt to make it function. Place the average warden, guards, and overseers in command at Alcatraz tomorrow morning, and within a week there would be a splendid uproar. So long as the warden's job is a choice political tid-bit, a badge of party fealty, so long as he must primarily dig himself in and win the support of the dominant political machine, we can expect no substantial improvement.

A retort or crucible from which valuable materials are recovered, that is the Arabic meaning of the word "Alcatraz," though its immediate derivation is Spanish; and in that definition there is a significance quite hazardous, yet decidedly interesting.

Yet for all its comparative advantages, the crucible is still a prison. Every man hoards his good-conduct time and counts the hours until his release. From the tailor shop he selects the suit and overcoat which will be his "coming-out attire." These, with a ten-dollar bill, and his Model Industry earnings, are his sole capital.

The last day dawns after a restless night. The formalities of discharge seem endlessly long. Then comes his final interview with the commandant, who shakes his hand, a firm compelling grip, and wishes him good luck and a clean slate. Perhaps he tells the colonel, as so many have, that the island has been more of a home than any other place he has ever lived. If he does, it will remind Colonel Crallé that poor heredity and worse environment lie at the root of the crime problem.



Notenkraker, Amsterdam



Glasgow Times, Scotland

Mars: "After all the sloppy peace talk, this is a positive inspiration."



Baltimore Sun

Will Mussolini Provoke a War?

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

IT IS, PERHAPS, characteristic of contemporary Europe that recent weeks should be marked by utterances of the two most conspicuous European statesmen, Briand of France and Mussolini of Italy. One proposed the peaceful integration of the old Continent, and the other forecast the arrival of another war in words unhappily reminiscent of the worst pre-war orations of William II.

Nor is it less significant that while the European Continent generally displayed little more than a languid and academic interest in Briand's message, it identified the phrases of the Italian declaration as the old familiar preface to a new struggle on traditional lines. Briand, apostle of internationalism, was confronted by, and in a measure at least confuted by, the latest high priest of intransigent nationalism—Mussolini.

In a larger sense it is no exaggeration to say that Briand has preached peace and Mussolini war, that the clear issue has been presented to the European peoples between programs that lead to coöperation and to conflict. But unhappily that issue is obscured by innumerable complicating circumstances. What Briand has proposed is peace. But it is peace under the conditions which would be most profitable to France, and to those countries which emerged victorious or remained neutral and unmutated as a consequence of the last war.

It is true that the immediate proposals of Briand are modest and relatively insignificant. They have an economic rather than a political bearing. The impairment of the actual sovereignty of any nation, big or little, is avoided. Political coöperation is not to go much beyond a little extension of the activities of the existing League of Nations. The superstate, terrible to the eyes of American opponents of the League, remains beyond the horizon.

But at bottom the Briand proposal, like all other proposals coming from French sources or enlisting French

approval, rests upon the assumption that at the basis of peace must be security, and that at the basis of security must be the common agreement on the part of all countries and peoples to accept the territorial and economic circumstances in which they now find themselves.

Regional pacts, such as those of Locarno, would extend the security which now exists from the North Sea to the Alps. That undertaking which France, Germany, and Belgium have given each other to respect the status quo would be imitated in new contracts affecting the Germans, Poles, Lithuanians, Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Italians, Bulgarians, and Greeks. Frontiers of friction thus suppressed, a leveling of tariff barriers would follow easily and naturally.

For France and her allies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Belgium—and for the neutrals of the last war—Spain, the Scandinavian states, Holland, Switzerland—and for the Baltic States—Finland, Estonia, and Latvia—such a stabilization of satisfactory frontiers, such an exorcism of the haunting fear of war would be welcomed eagerly. It would be a step which would undoubtedly invest the Kellogg Pact for the European mind with the same character it now has for many Americans.

But for Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Lithuania, for Fascist Italy and Soviet Russia, such stabilization would be intolerable. For Germany it would mean surrender of the final hope of suppressing the Polish Corridor and uniting East Prussia to the Reich. For Hungary it would mean assent to enduring mutilation; for Bulgaria the irrevocable loss of Macedonia; for Lithuania the renunciation of Vilna; for Italy the voluntary acceptance of the rank of a second-class power; and for Russia extinction of the last hope of world revolution.

In addition it would mean for Germany and for Italy the perpetuation of French political ascendancy on the Continent. France, backed by her allies, supported by

the neutrals as the champion of tranquillity, would continue to exercise in Europe and at Geneva an influence disproportionate to her size. Whatever might happen in the direction of economic dominance on the Continent, political supremacy would long remain with France.

Success or failure of this grandiose project, now launched in modest proposals, must inevitably depend upon the German decision. From London all voices with equal definiteness agreed that Britain would have none of it. British interest was concentrated upon creation of a United States of the British Empire—upon tariff adjustment which would create a single economic unit of the vast and far-flung empire which acknowledges a common sovereign.

Germany's territory will be free of the army of occupation this month. Her industrial reorganization is completed, and her economic supremacy in Central Europe seems hardly debatable. She has given unmistakable evidence of an absence of enthusiasm for any partnership with France in the reorganization of Europe on lines which would inevitably bring disproportionate advantage to the neighbor beyond the Rhine.

Thanks to the evacuation, thanks to the Young Plan, thanks to her own amazing recovery, Germany is about to reappear not only as a great power, but as once more the greatest power upon the European Continent in population and in industrial and commercial activity. On the one hand she is offered a Russian alliance, on the other an Italian. All the dissatisfied peoples must inevitably turn to her, since she shares their hostility to the Peace Treaty, and their determination to revise the status quo.

In this situation why should Germany now mortgage a political future which cannot fail to be brilliant by accepting a French program? She has no lingering thought of a new war with France, a war of aggression to recover Alsace-Lorraine or realize old Pan-German aspirations in Belgium and northern France. On the

contrary political appeasement and economic coöperation between the two countries have gone incredibly far, and seem bound to continue.

Nor is there more likelihood that Germany will join hands with Italy to make war upon France and reestablish the 1914 condition. Fascist Italy has no larger following in Germany than in France, and Mussolini's treatment of the German populations of the Upper Adige remains a cause for German resentment. Nor have the Germans ever forgiven or forgotten what they term the Italian betrayal of 1914-15, when Italy first refused to march with her Austrian and German allies, and then joined the Entente camp.

Nevertheless Germany is almost certain for the next few years to follow a policy of considered opportunism. She must complete her recovery, reestablish her military and naval strength, escape from dependence upon foreign capital, find relief from the economic depression which now grips the whole world. During that period she will doubtless make many agreements with France and other countries like those of the steel cartel and the potash combination. But she is totally unlikely to commit herself to any French system of the United States of Europe.

With Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Russia outside, what can be hoped for? A United States of Europe presupposes the participation of all great countries at least. But only one is ready to join, and that only on terms unilaterally advantageous. Briand's plan presupposes that economic necessities have become more potent than political considerations and traditions—but they haven't.

Briand's proposal has then fallen dead. Comment has been in a few directions mildly favorable, but in all important quarters frankly hostile. In contemporary Europe politics are still more important than economics. Nationalism is still holding its ground against internationalism. And it is Mussolini, not Briand, who is now the man of the hour.

Mussolini's Speeches

WHEN ONE TURNS to the speeches of Mussolini, at Leghorn, Florence, and Milan, rising in a regular progression from truculence to threats, one is bound to recognize that while the voice is the voice of the Duce, the phrase is the phrase of the "All Highest." Such utterances on the part of William II. set Europe by the ears for three decades before war at last came. They were the words of a man who did not want war so much as domestic applause and foreign prestige. But in the end they contributed mightily to producing war.

It is customary today to set down Mussolini's speeches to the domestic situation in which he finds himself. It is assumed that he has to talk that way because it is the form which appeals to the Italian people. He is thought rash in words, but circumspect in action.

But the grave difficulty lies in the fact that what he says is not only generally believed in Italy, but increasingly accepted at face value in France.

At Florence and Rome Mussolini said: "I am here to affirm that our naval program will be carried into effect, ton for ton, and that twenty-nine units of the new program will be launched because the will of Fascismo is stronger than iron, for our will is attracted rather than repelled by difficulties." And again, "It was I myself who ordered this review because words

are a very fine thing but muskets, machine guns, ships, airplanes, and guns are even better; because right, if unaccompanied by might, is a vain word. Fascist Italy, which is powerfully armed, can now propose its alternative—either our precious friendship or our dangerous hostility."

Nearly twenty years ago, after William II. had for many years indulged in the same superheated saber rattling, a dispute between France and Germany in Morocco suddenly brought the two countries and their allies to the edge of war. In this Agadir crisis William II certainly used his influence for peace, but so utterly at variance were his words and his actions that the vast mass of his countrymen criticized him. Even his own son openly headed the opposition. The result was an enormous loss of prestige at the moment, and a lesson which had its value when the Serajevo crisis arrived.

Mussolini is today inflaming Italian nationalism to the point at which a killing in Tirana—where France's ally Yugoslavia is in collision with Italy—a collision on the Saharan frontiers of the two countries, might arouse a passion in the peninsula which Mussolini, with the best intentions in the world, would be powerless to control. He has convinced the Italian people that they are superior to all others, that they are the old Romans rein-

carnated. He has steadily inflated their self-confidence and exaggerated their grievances.

After all what are the Italian grievances? In the main like those of Germany before 1914. Italy has no colonies worth mentioning. She has no raw materials. Her lines of communication by sea are at the mercy of the British at Malta and Gibraltar, of the French at Bizerta and Algiers. She is encircled by the Franco-Yugoslav alliance, her influence in southeastern Europe is restricted by the close association between France and the Little Entente.

Unless she can expand, Italy cannot remain a great power. Colonial France counts an area greater than the United States, and a population vastly in excess of the Italian. But France has no excess population to send to the vacant spaces, and insists upon denationalizing the Italians who migrate thither—even in Tunis, where they outnumber the French.

From the French side, what concession would satisfy Italy? Obviously France will not give up Tunis, Algeria, or any other colonial estate. Obviously she might agree to Italian naval parity. But the very violence of Fascist language leads the French to increase rather than diminish the margin of superiority.

Under the long strain of Italian menace the French mind is manifestly hardening. Nothing was plainer than this at the London Conference. For some years France has regarded the Italian explosions with a certain minimizing, if to the Italian maddening, tolerance. But that is gone.

On the French frontier the army is on a war basis. The forts have been overhauled, all preparations for meeting invasion have been made. In the Maritime Alps, in Corsica, in Tunis, French air fleets are ready.

The situation which once existed on the frontier where Verdun and Metz, Toul and Strasbourg, faced each other, now exists on all the frontier from Menton to Mont Blanc. The great mass of the French people believe that Italy means war, that the ultimate goal of Fascism is to reestablish Roman mastery in the Middle Sea at the expense of France and at the cost of French colonies in North Africa.

Just as the Washington Conference led to the occupation of the Ruhr, that of London has precipitated an exacerbation of Franco-Italian bitterness which can lead to war. Before London, there had been a merciful surcease of Franco-Italian quarreling. Mussolini had temporarily dropped his earlier tone. Tardieu and Grandi met at St. James's Palace in the friendliest fashion. But before the conference was over relations between the French and Italian delegations were strained, and Rome and Paris were carrying on a new campaign of recrimination in the press.

I do not wish to seem an alarmist, yet in my judgment the present situation between France and Italy could lead to conflict at any moment.



Portland (Oregon) Journal

BRIAND'S FAMILY GROUP

True, Italy is economically in bad shape while France is astonishingly prosperous. Italy is poor where France is rich. Both on land and sea French arms exceed Italy. France has a powerful ally in Yugoslavia. On the face of the situation it would be folly for Italy to attempt war with France. Nor do I believe Mussolini at the moment contemplates it. But the state of mind of Italy would make his position difficult, if not impossible, in the face of any incident. And nothing is less likely than that France in her present temper will make any considerable concession. The stuff out of which wars are made is today lying round loose again.

Although Mussolini has done much in the way of organizing Italy, he has not been able to improve either her basic conditions at home or her relative importance

abroad. Italy is overpopulated, lacking in raw materials, and has a colonial estate incomparably inferior not merely to that of France, but even of Belgium, Holland, or Portugal. Today Italy is looking across the narrow sea to behold the celebration of the centenary of French landing in North Africa and the fruits of a hundred years of progress.

All the thundering and threatening of Benito Mussolini which rouses hundreds of thousands of Italian hearers to frenzy, leaves the Anglo-Saxon mind cold. We assume it to be harmless because to us it appears ridiculous. But I do not think any one who has been in Italy in recent years believes that Fascism is ridiculous or the present Italian temper harmless. Nor is any such notion prevalent in Paris or Belgrade, the capitals most concerned.

IT IS FOOLISH to say that a Franco-Italian war is imminent or inevitable. But what is true is that such a conflict must henceforth be recognized as within the limits of possibility. It might come with the swiftness of the catastrophe which followed the assassination of Serajevo. It might be preceded by a period of hostility as long as that which separated the Treaty of Frankfurt from the Battle of the Marne. It may be avoided as happily as has been the once inevitable American-Japanese conflict. But the possibility gives new gravity to all European questions.

If it did come, too, war could hardly be limited. Yugoslavia would certainly support France. Hungary, in view of recent events in Budapest and Rome, might follow Italy. Then Czechoslovakia and Rumania would support their ally, Yugoslavia. Russia might move against Rumania, which would involve the Rumanian ally, Poland.

What then of Germany and Lithuania, and of the Baltic states which otherwise are friends of Poland and fearful of Russia?

One must see that a shot fired in the streets of Tirana tomorrow could easily have as evil consequences for all Europe as the bullets of Serajevo. The set-up is

not strikingly dissimilar, for the differences between at least two great powers must inevitably involve a number of smaller states. Actually, since the occupation of the Ruhr at least, the peace of Europe has never seemed so precarious, so much endangered as it has come to be at the present hour.

To repeat the achievements of Cæsar in Gaul and of Scipio in Tunis—this seems to be the Duce's program for the new Rome. But France has no intention of playing the losing rôle in a new Punic war; and Weygand, the successor of Foch, is hard at work preparing to avoid the fate of Vercingetorix.

Indian Troubles

FROM THE WORLD point of view the British troubles in India have been the most interesting circumstance in the news of recent weeks—most interesting because from Madras to Khyber Pass and from Bombay to Rangoon disorder is increasing. The campaign of passive resistance begun by Gandhi, who is now in prison, has inevitably led to violence. Resistance to the salt tax has extended to all taxes, and the boycott of British goods has had sharp repercussion in the ever-rising totals of British unemployment.

India, it is clear, is moving toward something like unity in a common resistance to the British. The Moslems and the Hindus have disclosed an equal hostility to the continuation of British rule, even in a modified form. It is true that the approach of the rainy season forecasts a diminution in actual revolutionary activity. But the present affair has gone far enough now to demonstrate that for Britain there is a grave danger that the Irish episode will be repeated.

For the outsider, unfamiliar with Indian conditions and restricted by the operation of an efficient censorship, it is excessively difficult to make any accurate appraisal of the extent or significance of the troubles. Yet it seems beyond debate that India, following the example of the Labor leaders who have for so long talked of "socialism in our time," is beginning to clamor for independence in equally prompt time.

Gandhi has said that dominion rule on the Canadian model would suffice, but this has never been offered India and is not now on the calendar of the Labor Cabinet. In point of fact it is hard to estimate what would be desirable in India. On the one hand it is unmistakable that independence might lead to chaos as complete as that which now afflicts China, while on the other it is becoming daily plainer that anything short of the virtual independence or absolute dominion status will utterly fail to allay present disorder.

The Labor Government now in power is the most friendly India could hope to see. And it is desperately anxious to avoid violence and bloodshed. But, short of withdrawing British troops and leaving India to its own devices, it is impossible to see what MacDonald can do but employ police to enforce law and order.

What is serious is that the people who are now out to defy the law are the most orderly and progressive of the entire population. It is the best which follow Gandhi. Of course, along with the best go the worst, the looters and the criminals. Meanwhile, away off to the North, the agents of Russian Communism are making trouble along the border where, in the good old days of Kipling poetry, the Russian bear which walked like a man was watched for.

What MacDonald has had to do in India is what Lloyd George was driven to do in Ireland, namely to use troops and ammunition to suppress a movement which has enlisted some of the finest spirits of the country. He has been obliged to make martyrs of those whose ideals and virtues command the support and loyalty of mil-

lions. And he has come squarely up against youth and a new generation. Something like the tragic necessities in Ireland which followed Easter Monday, 1916, when scholars and poets went before firing squads, seems on the point of happening in India.

Two things seem today to stand out: the obvious good faith of the British in seeking to extend to India a measure of self-government proportionate to any existing political capacity; and the unmistakably noble and patriotic character of the men who are seeking to give India independence in an unlimited measure. It may be that the Indian peoples are unfitted for complete self-government. Its vast chaos of races and religions might insure failure and rapid destruction of public order and organization. But it is at least as hard to see how millions of people can be denied their right to liberty, even to self-misgovernment, in an age of self-determination and the rights of peoples.

The loss of India would mean the almost complete elimination of the United Kingdom from among the great powers. Canada, Australia, and South Africa, as well as Ireland, have become in the larger sense independent. They are ruled today not from London, but from Ottawa, Canberra, Capetown and Dublin. Were India to escape even to the condition of a full-fledged dominion, the British Empire, in an administrative sense, would be limited to a long string of naval bases extending right around the globe, and a colonial estate in Africa hardly more valuable than the French.

The vast investment of British capital in India and the enormous although rapidly shrinking market for British goods in India would infallibly be lost. The work of upward of two centuries of patient and on the whole intelligent and enlightened administration would be abolished. Not since the Roman Empire has any country approached the achievement of Britain in India in bringing order, justice, and organization out of chaos. The very leaders of the present Indian uprisings are using the phrases and employing the lessons of their British teachers and the models of British history.

FOR BRITAIN it is impossible to go or to stay.

To go means a national disaster to Britain, and almost as certainly a supreme tragedy for India. But to stay means a constantly rising tide of revolt. It means that in India, as in all the nations which in Europe during the last century have sought independence and unity, the rôle of the occupying power will be that of the tyrant and the oppressor for ever growing millions—the rôle of Austria in Italy, of Russia and Germany in Poland.

Every material consideration of which one can think would seem to support the continuation of British administration in India. But every material reason was equally on the side of the preservation of the Hapsburg Monarchy. It fell because the millions of Slavs, Latins, and Magyars placed independence above all material considerations.

As far as one can see, this Indian condition defies remedy. No British Government, Labor, Liberal, much less Tory, can be expected quietly to withdraw, to haul down the flag and to close up the shop. Nor is there any immediate prospect of any such military organization on the part of the native population as to compel evacuation by success on the battlefield. The machine gun, the airplane, the tank, and high explosive have terribly increased the odds against the rebel.

On the other hand there is a clear limit to the resources of Britain to carry on a constant state of war in India. If the three hundred and more millions of India and Burma in overwhelming majority set their hearts and their hands to the winning of liberty, even by peaceful means such as Gandhi has preached, it is hard to see how a British army of occupation, numbering barely 60,000 British soldiers, can maintain British power. Nor is it easy to see how the British treasury in its present state could long bear the costs of a trebled or quadrupled army of occupation. It would be hard to forget existing financial burdens.

Of course the hope of MacDonald, of most liberal-minded Britons, is that the present explosion having ended, the round-table conference which is scheduled for later in the year will make possible some compro-

mise. India would get a little more home rule, Britain less absolute power, and the pace of Indian progress toward dominion status would be quickened.

But contemporary news from India gives little to support such hopes. Nor does the whole story of nineteenth century history. Once the longing for liberty has taken definite form, once the battle for independence has actually begun, the end is almost inevitably assured. The words and the ideas which are now on the lips and in the minds of the Indian patriots have been heard too frequently in all the struggles of European races and nationalities for freedom to be mistaken.

It would seem to be the misfortune of Britain in India, as in Ireland and, indeed, as in America a century and a half ago, to give too little and to give that little too late. Yet in simple justice one must say of the British that they have already given more, resigned a greater fraction of their once absolute power, than any people has ever done under like circumstances.

So far as one can now judge the Indian drama is more likely to last a generation than a decade, to be marked by innumerable crises rather than by any brief and decisive event. But if history is any teacher, the end is assured. One of the most brilliant and magnificent of imperial adventures is steadily drawing to a close.

France Goes Home

I HAVE LEFT myself little space to discuss the evacuation of the Rhineland which is going forward rapidly as I write, and will probably be terminated by the end of June. The very rapidity of the operation, the absence of any but brief newspaper paragraphs recounting the disappearance of French garrisons from cities on the Rhine, is significant of the fact that both the French and the German people have already accepted the fact.

The occupation will have lasted something less than twelve years. In its earlier phases it was marked by all sorts of disorders culminating in the invasion of the Ruhr and in what will unquestionably appear in history as one of the most tragic phases of the World War. Moreover, at the outset there was an unmistakable French belief that it would be possible to separate the Rhineland from the Reich and restore something of the situation which existed in the Napoleonic time.

The war disclosed to Germany the futility of those Pan-Germanic conceptions envisaging the extension of German power to the Channel—the restoration of frontiers which vaguely, it must be admitted, outlined the old Holy Roman Empire. Post-war history just as clearly revealed the folly of the French hope of recovering the “natural frontier” of the Rhine, and of destroying the Germany united by Bismarck.

Today the accords of Locarno establish the present frontiers between Germany and France by the mutual consent of both peoples. France has recovered Alsace-Lorraine. But she has been unable to regain even her ancient holdings along the Sarre, which were taken after Waterloo. And nothing is more unmistakable than the fact that the great mass of Frenchmen and Germans have settled down to present frontiers with equally complete resignation.

This final evacuation of German territory was made possible by the German acceptance of the Young Plan. German reparations payments have been reduced from the maximum of Versailles of 33 billion dollars to the

final figure of 8 billion, to which must be added 4 billion of dollars already paid. Even this sum may prove impossibly large. But if it does it will be reduced and German failure to pay can provoke no new French military adventure.

Thus by the sixteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War German soil will be free from foreign armies, German finance will be relieved of foreign supervision, Germany will be her own master again. Her economic recovery has been such as to surpass all reasonable expectation. If the general world depression today affects Germany, like all other countries save perhaps France, if it has slowed down the pace of progress, the interruption will not be for long.

As between the great antagonists, France and Germany and Britain and Germany, appeasement has gone very far. Indeed were it not for the Franco-Italian situation, there would be little reason to fear any present threat to European tranquillity. And it is difficult to detect any German attempt to exploit this crisis, to fish in troubled waters.

In closing I should mention briefly the reports coming from Moscow and purporting to give authentic information of a prospective Polish invasion of the Soviet Union. These are to be taken as issued for home consumption mainly, and for European propaganda purposes in addition. While Fascism shrieks its purposes of national expansion, Bolshevism proclaims its fears of invasion. Mussolini and Stalin are both engaged in exploiting national sentiment. The explanation is the same, the method different.

In none but Russian dispatches is there anything to suggest any Polish aggression. Poland is at the moment smitten with the double misfortune of economic depression and political quarreling. No group in Poland, no political party, no leader from Pilsudski downward is seeking a new Russian campaign. This particular war scare has been made in Russia and is not susceptible of export.

The Forests Seek a Father

By CHARLES LATHROP PACK

President, American Tree Association

SOME YEARS AGO a little group of men stood in a wide half-circle before the desk of a President of the United States. There were about twenty in all, representing the leaders in forest conservation, and they were asking that more money be spent for the protection and building-up of the nation's forests. They told of the gigantic, ever-increasing losses from fires that were eating at an appalling rate the slender forest resources left us. They pointed to the millions of acres of devastated forest lands that would always remain a liability to this country until planted and protected. They described the economic and social decadence that has come upon those regions where in years past productive forests have given place to wasting barrens. It was the contention of these men that money spent in bringing back our forests to productivity should not be looked upon as expenditures, but rather as an investment which before many years would yield rich dividends in terms of industrial stability and human welfare.

Meanwhile the President listened attentively. When the spokesmen had ended their pleas, the Chief Executive of the nation addressed them somewhat in this fashion:

"Gentlemen, yours is a worthy cause. It is a cause in which I have a great deal of personal interest. The difficulty is that there have been many other worthy causes placed before me, each necessitating the outlay of money by the federal government. If I should grant all these requests, it would mean increasing the taxes of this country about four hundred million dollars.

"Now each of you, as representing forest conservation, desires that the increases you are interested in be made. So do the others who have come before me. Yet each one of you, as soon as you are outside this office, and have again become an individual taxpayer, would be among the first to resent any such increase in taxation. This Administration is pledged to decrease expenses. It simply cannot father any plan that would necessitate an increase of taxes."

For a time there was silence, broken only by the crackling logs in the fireplace before the President's desk. The delegates filed out by the same door they had entered.

Outside, one of the older conservationists shook his head. "Well," he asked, "what is to become of this little orphan child we call Conservation?"

This is a question which no one has yet answered. That little orphan child is certainly not one of the pampered wards of government. Other more favored children have done nicely—that sturdy pair of twins, the Army and Navy, has never lacked for proper nourishment. That troublesome youngster,



UNTOUCHED

This forest in the Cascade Mountains of Washington shows what the ruined area pictured at the top of the opposite page once was.

A LITTLE red-headed orphan, sadly under-nourished—that is how Mr. Pack describes conservation. All of us like her, but no one adopts her. It is time to say it with dollars.

WHEN FIRES BURN

Ninety thousand forest fires each year devastate thousands of acres. Below, grub-time at a fire-fighters' camp in Colorado.



Photographs from
U. S. Forest Service



Prohibition Enforcement, sits in the high-chair at table and is carefully tended by the Congressional nursemaids. But the little red-headed stepchild, Conservation, whenever the senatorial Santa Claus brings around his big bundle of good things, has always been sent to bed with a light supper.

And yet Conservation is going to need fatherly care and pin money if she is ever going to get anywhere. The child has languished and suffered from insufficient nourishment for lo, these many years. She has been a backward and somewhat sickly child. Her ailments have been discussed and diagnosed by highly specialized dietitians. Prescriptions have been suggested. But the money to buy the medicine she really needs—no Administration ever seems to have it.

Not long ago, a member of the Cabinet was being interviewed by the representative of a national conservation association. This secretary, too, had observed for many years the quaint ways of successive administrations with conservation. He harbored few illusions. At one point in the conversation he waved his hand toward a shelf of beautifully bound volumes, and said: "These books represent the report of the Roosevelt Conservation Commission. There they are, and there they have been ever since the Public Printer embalmed them in that gorgeous binding. The plans they contain,

the recommendations they embrace, receive as much consideration as a last year's timetable. We have given conservation a beautiful dress, but we haven't done a single constructive thing about it."

Well, no one can deny the truth of that. Conservation is the original little girl who is all dressed up but has never been given a penny to go anywhere. Plans, policies, and Congressional programs—she has had all these. Speeches, good will, and reams of resolutions have been lavished upon her. But the indispensable dollars and cents are withheld. Conservation has had many friends, and these friends have spoken and worked for her well and ably. In the form of delegations they have presented her cause before each Administration and many Congresses. But always these friends of Conservation, like the Persian poet, have come out by the same door wherein they went. Meanwhile, the cream in that little step-child's porridge has been not one bit richer because of their visits.

All this may be the reason why Secretary Wilbur, probably with President Hoover's approval, has recently suggested that since the federal government has shown itself to be such an indifferent father to Conservation, it might do no harm to turn the child over to the parental care of the individual states. He probably feels, as most Conservationists do, that any

change would have a good chance of being an improvement. It may be he reasons that if the states can make a worse muddle out of the administration of public lands, it would be an effort worth witnessing. Yet a little consideration is necessary before giving full endorsement to a transfer of parentage. The states have their own troubles. They are not looking for any worthy causes on which to spend money. After all, state governors and state legislatures, like presidents and national congresses, are not elected for their ability to spend the people's money. Wisely or unwisely, they are elected for their ability to save the people's money.

Where, then, in the language of the proletariat, does Conservation get off? If the federal government is not willing to adopt and rear its child, and if state governments already have their own orphan asylums overstocked, what is to be the future of this particular orphan, Conservation?

The problem is not new. We have been talking conservation ever since William Penn enunciated a number of soon-forgotten forest laws for the infant colony of Pennsylvania. We have had conferences of governors, North American forestry conferences, and conferences of state foresters. We have had congressional committees who journeyed leisurely and pleasantly over our fair land, holding conservation inquiries wherever the hotels were comfortable, and making reports in corpulent volumes which were nicely bound and neatly filed away.

IT IS A SAD but scientific truth that conversation is not a substitute for conservation. No, if talking had any practical effect, Conservation would today be a rather richly dowered young lady. The trouble is that words and resolutions, programs and laws, will not add one shingle to the total timber wealth of the United States, until, with the aid of money, they can be translated into actual accomplishment. Words will never protect one square yard of our rapidly wasting public domain. Money—and money in sums greatly exceeding that which has ever been given—is the only answer to a rational development of our public lands, to restoring our forests to productivity, to bringing stability to our wood industries.

Forest conservation, if it is ever to get anywhere, must be taken out of the long line of mendicants who each year come before Congress, hoping to get their share of appropriations. We must stop thinking in terms of bureaucratic appropriations, and begin to think of our forest futures in terms of national emergency on whose solution depends the welfare of one-fourth of our land surface and the stability of a ten-billion-dollar industry. We must think in terms of national emergency in which, year after year, an average of ninety thousand forest fires eat out the heart of our timber and effectually prevent new trees from taking the place of the old. Not once have we ever put real punch into an organized effort to stop these ninety thousand fires. We have never put real punch into a program for restoring the one hundred million acres of man-made desert to their old forest productivity. At our present snail's pace of planting, it will take over one thousand years to reforest the acres that we devastated in less than a century. We are witnessing today the progressive pauperization of townships and counties that thrived so long as timber lasted, and which now are slowly dying and literally going into bankruptcy.

Our most effective gesture has been the creation of a system of National Forests, wherein the timber is

protected from unrestricted cutting and partially protected from fire. Each year the government is acquiring more of this territory, most of which has been burned over and cut over.

BUT ONCE acquired, what happens? Congress has never given its federal Forest Service enough money to make a real beginning toward planting up these orphan acres, and unless planted it makes no practical difference who owns them—they remain wasting liabilities. Even on these National Forests intensive timber culture has barely been begun, for the good reason that the money is not there to begin it with. The result is that our National Forests are producing a mere fraction of what they could produce; millions of acres are producing nothing, fires are raging, lumber mills are trekking back into the few regions where lumber is still to be found, and the public domain is over-grazed and sinking into worthlessness before our eyes.

But the fact that Uncle Sam has no visible means of support for his present orphans is not preventing him from adopting more.

With a fine optimism that would be disastrous in an individual, the government takes on new responsibilities of parentage without redeeming the old. Last year, this expansive Uncle Sam of ours acquired nearly 200,000 acres of forest land, much of which is in need of planting. But he did not plant. Now he is thinking of acquiring several million acres more. But he does not seem to be thinking of spending anything toward making them productive.

Obviously enough, changing the parentage of a great number of acres is far from guaranteeing that they will be properly clothed or brought up to a useful life. As a business proposition, one wonders if it would not be better to condition this wholesale adoption of orphan acres with the money to take care of them. A private individual may not legally adopt an orphan unless he has the means to feed, clothe, and bring it up. Uncle Sam, whose record for the care of his present orphans is none too good, would have a hard time proving his right to take on one more ward until he shows a more humane interest toward those he already has.

The mathematics of the present situation are certainly not elastic. The federal government has a certain amount of money with which to do a certain amount of work. To increase this work for conservation means decreasing work elsewhere, or increasing taxes. And no wise legislator who values his undisturbed eight hours' sleep wants to recommend an increase in taxes.

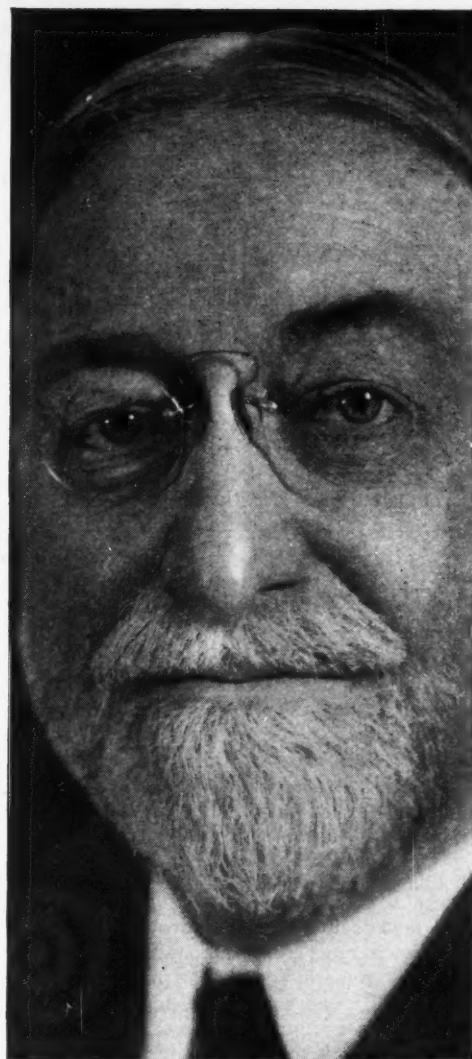
Where, then, is the pot of gold into which these conservationists can reach for the money to put forestry on a business basis? Whoever can answer this question will be given a nicely engraved diploma as Doctor of Extraordinary Economics by every conservation society in the land.

Meanwhile, that little red-headed orphan, whom some call Conservation, is badly in need of a father's care. Unless this kind father is forthcoming, or unless one of the present fathers has a change of heart, the little orphan is doomed to a state of chronic anemia from which it will take the long labors of coming generations to restore her. She has never been a spoiled child. She has always been accustomed to the leavings. And after half a century's neglect she would be ever so grateful for a helping word from Congress. But this time Congress will have to say it with dollars.

Why We Have Not Seen the Last of War

An Interview with
JOHN BASSETT MOORE

Former Judge of the World Court



JUDGE JOHN BASSETT MOORE

SINCE THE LAST of the soldiers—Boches, Poilus, Tommies, Yanks, and the rest—were buried under the sod over which they had fought the War to End Wars, there have been twelve years of talk. With some show of interest a war-weary generation has listened to those who preach the various, by no means always harmonious, gospels of peace. "It must not happen again," is the burden of their homilies. And some there are who, surveying the undoubted changes in contact between nation and nation, believe that it will not happen again; that peace either has been, or soon will be, assured forever.

But there is no such guaranty, nor is any now discernible in the future. The collection of treaties, covenants and pacts that looks like a guaranty, still allows the world to rock uneasily when a conflict of interests or of policies looms up and governments proceed to take stock of their military and other resources.

Such at least is the conviction of a man who would long ago have become one of our political chairmen of the board, had we a tradition of Elder Statesmen like that of Japan. John Bassett Moore, retired Judge of the World Court—more accurately the Permanent Court of International Justice—may be found these days surrounded by shelves of books in the study of his New York apartment, or of his summer home far

out on Long Island. His present task is to prepare a monumental work in many volumes, digesting the efforts of mankind throughout all history to settle disputes between nation and nation by peaceful means.

Here surely is a man of peace. But he by no means agrees with our pacifists.

"I do not share the widely current but hasty and shallow supposition that, as the result of improved means of communication, international wars are no more to be expected," declares Judge Moore, seated at a great desk in his New York study, its four walls lined with shelves of books that rise to the ceiling. His tortoise-shell glasses are half-way down his nose. These, with a trim white beard and the judicial mien which years of dispassionate study have stamped on his face, make him look the distinguished scholar that he is. "They tell us that the steam railroad, the modern ocean liner, the telegraph, the telephone, radio, movies, and airplanes have brought races and nations so close together that, realizing that they cannot afford to fight, they will refrain from doing so," he explains. "I do not think so. Propinquity does not always breed affection. Nor do men always count the cost before they come to blows."

His words come somewhat as a shock. One might expect only optimistic pacifism from one who has seen

the founding of an actual court for settling the dispute of nation against nation, and who had sat on its bench for seven years. But he goes on:

"We often call the last war the World War. Actually, there are others that better deserve the title. Take the Seven Years' War. That was relatively in the Dark Ages so far as transportation and communication are concerned. But the fighting more nearly covered the entire globe than did that of the last conflict, which was pretty well confined to Europe. During the Seven Years' War not only did men, as it has been said, fight in Saxony for dominion in America, but the military and naval activities of the belligerents encircled the globe. At the expense of France the British established their supremacy in North America and their empire in India, while they assailed on land and sea the dominions of Spain in America and in the Pacific. Again, the wars growing out of the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars more nearly involved all of Europe than did the late war, to say nothing of their fateful effects elsewhere. No, while modern communications seem to have made the world smaller, steam, electricity, and gasoline carry us no farther, except a few miles skyward, than did horse and sail. Modern inventions may carry us more quickly; but, in the words of the popular song, our ancestors got there just the same.

"As regards the effect of propinquity, take France and Germany. When the telegraph was invented the prediction was constantly and confidently made that nations, being brought into closer touch, would learn to love one another and to dwell together in peace and amity. But railways and telegraphs never were needed to bring France and Germany within quick and common reach. Dwelling side by side for centuries, they had daily passed and repassed their thin divisional line for purposes of peace or of war. Meanwhile, how much had they learned to understand, to appreciate and to love one another? From the close of the Napoleonic wars until the conflict of 1870 there was a lapse of fifty-five years; from the peace of 1871 until the late war there was an armed truce of hardly forty-four years. The supposition that international good-will specially characterizes the relations of neighboring peoples is as unfounded as it is common."

TO THOSE WHO see the hope of the future in some universal guaranty of peace—some league, protocol, or official pronouncement of pacific intentions—Judge Moore wishes well. But he thinks they tend to overlook and under-rate international realities.

As regards the use of force, one can, he says, as Frank H. Simonds has so often and so clearly explained in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, draw a sharp line between America and Europe. Abroad they put their faith in various agreements which revolve around the idea of guaranteeing, by force and otherwise, security from the aggressor. Here we put faith in the comfortable belief that our word is law in the Western Hemisphere,

A Decalogue for Diplomats

Even if you do not love your neighbor as yourself, you need not hate or misjudge him. Remember that, while justice is due to every man, even mercy, which becomes the thronéd monarch better than his crown, may sometimes not be out of place.

Do not heedlessly swish your bamboo, lest your neighbor may be provoked to swish his, to the disturbance of that tranquillity by which international relations should ever be pervaded.

Do not impute to other peoples a lack of the virtues which you yourself profess, lest the world judge you by what you do rather than by what you say. Even the assumption of exceptionally peaceful propensities may be questioned by others.

Do not covet Naboth's vineyard, and especially that which you may chance already to occupy, lest you be openly accused or secretly suspected of wishing to keep it.

With two ears to hear but only one mouth to speak, do not overtax the mouth with vocal activities, especially as it has prandial and yet other useful functions to perform. Better an hour of reflection and silence than five minutes of unprofitable talk; for God and man may be angry at thy voice, and destroy the work of thine hands.

Be not deceived by propaganda, nor swerved from duty by sudden clamors, which, though seemingly spontaneous, may perchance be premeditated, highly organized and well financed. Look beneath the surface, and remember that, as the water runs smooth where the brook is deep, so more noise may be made over an evil deed than over a good one.

Beware of purchasing, with benevolent formulas, even agreements for the limitation of armaments, especially on the grounds of

that we want no wars, and that it is enough to tell the world so—while the same old conflicts of interest between nations go steadily on.

He who travels abroad with an understanding eye, Judge Moore believes, will, so far as concerns Europe, sympathize with the European point of view. He sees for himself how real is their history of alarms and aggressions, of powder and bloodshed. But at the same time he will be greatly annoyed with the unkind and unjust things Europe often says of Uncle Sam. When in this country, the same man will have a warm spot in his heart for America's pacific intentions. But he will look with amazement on those Americans who see in Europeans nothing but a depraved lot of foreigners looking for trouble.

The clash of views becomes more apparent when the United States and Europe get together to hatch out some system of assuring world peace. It was thus with the talk of a "consultative pact" during the recent naval conference at London. It was said, you remember, that if America would promise to consult with other nations in time of trouble, France would agree to cut her naval tonnage sharply.

"This reminds me," says Judge Moore, "of the story of the traveler who, when riding through the country on a wintry day, was lured to a tavern by the sign 'Hot mince pie.' Cold and hungry, he alighted and gave his order, but, when the pie was served, he found

Suggested by Judge Moore

economy, lest you be suddenly called to incur vast expenses for the increase of your military and naval forces. He who exacts a price naturally expects to be paid what he intended to get. The voluntary costs of peace may be computed in advance; the involuntary costs of war cannot be foreseen.

All the Lord requires of man is to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God. This formula sounds simple, and, if it were automatic, the question of peace and war would not exist; but, unhappily, its earthly application has constantly given rise to differences of opinion. So, while all nations profess to wish for peace, yet, as they all desire it more or less on their own terms, they often lack the will to make or to keep it. Therefore, trust not unduly to vague pacts or glowing promises as safeguards against war, no matter how well meant they may be.

As he who does not control his emotions may risk abatement as a public nuisance, so he who loves other countries better than his own is in danger of perdition. Reverence and defend your own heroes, and let others freely do the same by theirs. Muckrakers are peculiarly out of place in international life. Great deeds cannot be circumscribed by national boundaries. They constitute a common heritage, from which the minds of men everywhere may be nourished with great thoughts.

Do not betray or disparage your country's cause, or fail faithfully to defend it. Even your adversary, while he may not decline the fruits of incompetence or disloyalty, will despise the person guilty of either. On the other hand, if you cannot convince your adversary, do not try to overreach him or humiliate him, or let him overreach or humiliate you. While partial advantages thus gained are seldom profitable, remember that justice and mutual respect are the only foundations of enduring amity.

it frozen. Surprised and incensed, he demanded an explanation; but the waiter, with a chuckle, blandly replied: 'Oh, suh, dat pie's all right. Hot mince pie is only de name of it.'

"So with the consultative pact," explains Judge Moore. "That was only the name of it. The idea that France would give up some 200,000 tons of cruisers for a mere friendly consultation with the United States is ridiculous. What she naturally wanted was 'consultation' that would bring her help when, in her opinion, she was attacked.

"And this brings us to another difficulty. How are you to know when a nation is 'aggressively' attacked? The supposition that, when war breaks out, it will always be clear who was the 'aggressor,' gained great currency in the excited times when it was readily asserted and believed that the late war was premeditated, prepared for and brought on by the sole act of Germany. But this assertion has never been seriously entertained by persons intelligently familiar with the sordid diplomacy and the legislative and administrative acts of the fifteen years that preceded the war; and its incorporation in the Versailles peace treaty is now generally acknowledged to have been a mistake. In reality, it is impossible even today confidently to say who was in a real sense the aggressor in some of the greatest wars the world has known.

"Often nations have simply drifted into war through

what may be called a normal conflict of interests, even while their professional orators were protesting that the use of armed force between civilized peoples was no longer thinkable. When, in May, 1914, in a public address, I described international conditions as I knew them to be, I was dubbed a 'pessimist'; but, as the war came on two months later, I let bygones be bygones and bore my critics no ill will.

"Another popular fallacy is the idea that an unwillingness to arbitrate may be accepted as a conclusive indication of the 'aggressor.' The beaming proponents of this theory forget the judgment of Solomon, who, as between two women, each of whom claimed to be the mother of the child, awarded it to the one who refused to have it cut in two. Nor do true owners welcome the expenses and hazards of litigation, even though they may prefer it to a contest by violence."

ALL OF WHICH may seem to "optimists" to point to a gloomy future. But Judge Moore will not condemn the world to an eternity of wars. All he asks is that talk of war and peace be put on a different basis.

It is necessary to recognize, he argues, that there will always exist conflicts of interest between nations. An enlightened foreign policy will, admitting this, put a nation's interests in the hands of diplomats who will frankly, but honestly and fairly, advocate and try to adjust those interests. In case diplomacy fails to bring an adjustment, we should cultivate the habit of submitting these conflicts to judicial settlement; and if, in spite of all peaceful efforts, war should

nevertheless come, we should not despairingly cry out that courts and arbitral boards are worthless, and that we must have something wholly new and previously untried. On the contrary, regarding such institutions as a part of international, just as they are of national life, we should seek to strengthen them and extend their jurisdiction. No one proposed to sweep away the Supreme Court because it failed to stop the Civil War. Stopping wars is only incidentally the business of courts. Their primary business is to settle disputes.

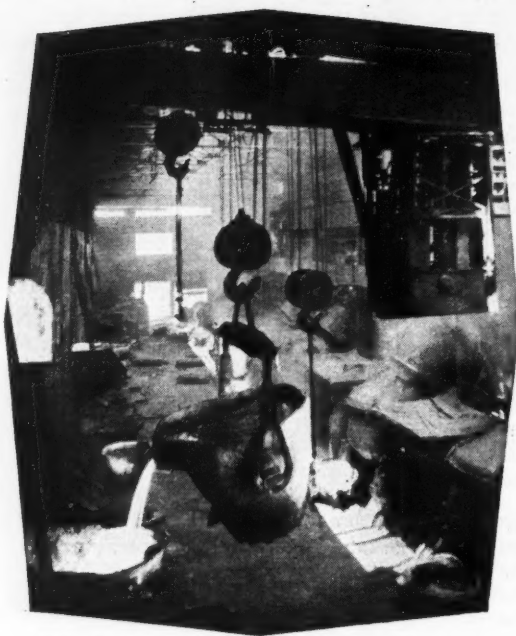
"The courts within nations were once unable to hale litigants before them. So it is with international tribunals today. But abolishing them would hardly help.

"Sometimes I think we talk too much," Judge Moore finally remarked with a twinkle in his eye. "We are too often like the man who, before we got into the late war, was volubly and rather incoherently discussing the European conflict at the breakfast table. When I quietly commented, 'You seem to be somewhat excited this morning,' he rose, sputtering and bringing his fist down on the table, shouted: 'But I like to be excited!'

"I am afraid the human propensity to get excited and to like excitement enters very deeply into the question of peace and war."

All of which throws some light on what lies behind Judge Moore's Decalogue for Diplomats.

HERBERT BRUCKER.



Ewing Galloway

Here begin Ten Leading Articles
selected from the month's magazines
by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS

- ONLY ONE MAN is visible in the Arizona smelting plant pictured here. The laborer's place has been taken by a machine. That way lies progress. But it is the man who loses his job, whose skill becomes worthless, who is made to pay the price.

Discharged by a Machine

By WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor

From the New York Times, June 1

A WAGE EARNER has to have a job in order to meet his everyday living expenses. As his reserve margins are small, loss of his job is the shadow of the fear that is the background of labor thinking.

It is bad to lose a job, but it is a catastrophe to lose one's trade skill. When craft skill is "transferred to a machine" the craftsman is industrially bankrupt. Craft skill that was an investment of a lifetime of work goes to the industrial scrapheap when scientists find new processes, or inventors produce new machines. Their trades are gone and, because workers must live, they seek jobs in other callings—often at lower incomes and with consequent lower standards of living.

On the other hand, technical progress means more things at lower prices and consequently more physical comforts and greater ease of living for greater numbers of people. Technical progress is the means to higher material civilization. Progress comes from change. Change means dislocation. It is a sad commentary that individual wage earners have paid the social costs of technological progress in industry.

Even though there follows an industrial readjustment or expansion that provides employment for a greater number of people, the displaced wage earners suffer hardships through no fault of their own. Society has accepted the gain without an effort to pay its debt to the wage earners.

Today our captains of industry recount with pride increases in productivity, in-

stallation of machines, new technical procedures that effect extraordinary economies and salvage former waste products. They glory in things—in technical progress, in management, in the progress of science—but what thought do they give to musicians displaced by music reproductions; to the art of the actor, forgotten in the latest movietone; to the Morse operator displaced by the teletype; to the steel worker displaced by a new process; to the carpenter watching a house assembled by units; to the printer turned out by the typesetter? . . .

The replacement of workers by machines has been going on ever since the beginning of the factory system. Gradually, through the years, machines have taken over work which used to be done by hand, so that if we compare present methods with those of a century and a half ago we see astonishing changes. For instance, one girl with modern spinning machinery in a textile mill, working an eight-hour day, can turn out as much yarn as an army of 45,000 with spinning wheels 150 years ago. Similar changes have occurred in other industries over this long period of time.

BUT THE AMAZING thing about the last ten years is that changes affecting thousands of workers have taken place almost over night. In some industries machines have been introduced so rapidly that in a few years' time changes have occurred comparable to a century of earlier progress.

Take, for instance, the manufacture

of electric light bulbs. In 1918 it took one man a whole day to make forty electric light bulbs. The next year came a machine that made 73,000 bulbs in twenty-four hours. Each of these machines threw 992 men out of work. In the boot and shoe industry 100 machines take the place of 25,000 men. In the manufacture of razor blades one man can now turn out 32,000 blades in the same time needed for 500 in 1913.

In automobile factories similar changes have taken place. In a Middle Western state today a huge machine turns out completed automobile frames almost untouched by the human hand. About 200 men are needed to supervise this vast machine, and they turn out between 7,000 and 9,000 frames a day. Compare this with a well-known automobile plant in Central Europe where the same number of men are making automobile frames by older methods. They turn out thirty-five frames a day.

In steel blast furnaces seven men now do the work of sixty in casting pig iron; and even in the last three years, since 1926, the improvements in technical processes have reduced the necessary work force in the Bessemer process by 24 per cent. In machine shops one man with a "gang" of semi-automatic machines replaces twenty-five skilled mechanics. Thirty workers with ten machines can now do the work of 240 in the Sun Tube Corporation machine shop. These examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

But, you may say, these are after all only instances from a few of our many

industries. Has the change really been so great as to affect our whole industrial system? Yes, it has. The illustrations given above are typical of a process which has been happening throughout American industry today at an amazing speed. . . .

Also there is the problem of job adjustment. For a man, laid off in a steel mill where new machinery has just been installed, cannot go tomorrow and take up work as a barber, and he certainly is not prepared for the professions. Even in hotel and restaurant work and in gasoline stations, where less training is required, there are new skills to be learned, and men with experience are likely to have preference.

The problem facing those workers who are laid off from their jobs is well illustrated by the study, covering 754 wage earners laid off from factories in three American cities in 1928, made by Isador Lubin of the Institute of Economics in Washington. The study showed that it is by no means easy to find work. Of those who were able to find employment only 11.5 per cent. were able to find a job in less than a month. Over 60 per cent.—that is, nearly two-thirds—had been out of work for more than three months, and 32 per cent.—nearly one-third—were out for six months or more. Thirty-five persons, or 5 per cent., had been out for a year.

Most of these wage earners had to support themselves and their families by drawing out their savings accounts during this long period of unemployment. Less than one-third—only 31 per cent.—were able to find temporary employment of any sort. This meant serious privation and often permanently lowered living standards for their families. Children at school have to go to work at times like these; boarders must be taken in, often overcrowding the family; debts are run up at the grocer's and other stores; and savings accounts, often put by through years of sacrifice in order to give the children a chance, are drawn out and the children never have the start in life that would enable them to make something of their abilities. The study also shows that of the men who were able to find new work, nearly half—48 per cent.—had to take a lower salary, meaning a further reduction in the standard of living, a further sacrifice for father and mother, and more lost opportunities for the children. . . .

Men who have given years of their lives to producing the products upon which the reputation of the industry rests are discharged without any consideration for what they have invested in the industry. Neither industries nor society have worked out a plan for meeting separate or joint indebtedness to

workers who lose that society may gain.

A dismissal wage, to help absorb the "shock," is paid by some few industries, but this is not adequate to meet the problem of readjustment. Organized labor is spokesman for these victims of the progress of industrial technology. We urge as a program for meeting the problem:

Shorter daily and weekly work periods, in order that more workers shall be employed and all shall have leisure to enjoy the products of industry.

Higher incomes for wage earners, in order that this vast potential market may be able through its purchases to stimulate industries to full capacity.

A system of Federal employment agencies for the workless, so that they may have most efficient services in finding all possible work opportunities.

A vocational guidance service connected with employment offices to help workers whose crafts are displaced by new production methods equip themselves for positions under new conditions.

The Village Priest

By WILLIAM C. WHITE

From the Forum, June

Pavel Nestorovitch was a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church. For years he had served the peasants of a small village, and despite the attacks of Communism he continued his work. His son, Dmitri, had become a Communist, opposed to the church. Sophie, an unmarried daughter (priests of the church are allowed to marry) lived with her father and sympathized with his work. Mr. White tells of a conversation between the father and son one evening in their small cottage.

PAVEL NESTOROVITCH, reading a Moscow newspaper, broke his silence and spoke: "You quarrel with the church, Dmitri, but you never explain yourself well. You confuse the church as an institution and religion as a part of a man's life. You are wrong. You know I fought long ago for many changes in our church—for the elimination of many of its evils, trying to bring it closer to the masses, to have the service in Russian and not Slavonic, trying to make it teach what Christ really taught and not

mere dumb subservience to certain customs and practices. I lost—and the church lost a little later and is losing heavily now.

"But you Communists talk about the counter-revolutionary tendency of the church; you never admit that Communism, too, is a religion, and that there is no room in Russia for two diametrically opposed religions. Communism, the new faith, must drive out Christianity, the old. You yourselves deny that Communism is a religion, for you would thereby open yourselves to the undeniable conclusion of a deadly syllogism. You say, quoting Karl Marx, 'Religion is a narcotic for the people.' I agree—it softens much of the pain of life. But if you admit that Communism is a religion, therefore it follows that Communism is a narcotic for the people!

"Communism is built on the theory that one class, long oppressed, shall arise, conquer, and build a new society. The individual and his interests are nothing; the class is everything. Communism offers an explanation of the world and its history—so does Christianity. It appeals to faith, it teaches 'the right life'—sacrifice for the class in helping it to build for the future—and it paints a rosy picture of what is to come 'when there shall be no more oppression and exploitation of man by man.' Christianity does all this, too.

"Communism appeals to those people who need an explanation in the midst of a troubled and unsatisfied life; it gives them something to work for, something to die for. Christ said, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' Communism says, 'Workers of the world, unite—you have nothing to lose but your chains.' Both of these religions appeal to things deep in man's soul. Communism has its Testaments—Marx, the old, Lenin, the new."



From a painting by Borovikovsky

METROPOLITAN MICHAEL DESNITZKY
Archbishop of St. Petersburg in 1818.

Ten Leading Articles

"Rot, papasha," Dmitri interrupted. "We claim no divine inspiration for either Marx or Lenin."

"I mean that Marx and Lenin play the same part in your religion that the Bible does in ours. They are guidebooks, explanations of the world, rules of action. Christ came to explain the Old Testament to the people of His period. Don't you teach that Leninism is Marxism of the New Imperialist epoch—that Lenin supplements, explains, and adds to Marx? You don't claim divine inspiration yet. You have your leader, Lenin, dead in the service of his people. How is he portrayed now? As a human being with faults and errors? Isn't it counter-revolution ever to state publicly that Lenin was seriously wrong in anything he said or wrote? The beginning of infallibility. Mind you, we are only six years removed from Lenin. His wife, his friends, are still with us. Wait a hundred years. Oh, you Communists know well the depth of religious feeling in the human soul and are busy now developing all the details of your new faith. In that it is a faith, as well as an economic system, lies your strength."

THERE WAS an interruption. A peasant hitched his sled outside the door and entered very subserviently. "Batoushka," he said haltingly, "if it is not too much trouble . . . my wife is dying . . . if you can come . . . in the village of Palino. . . . It is eight miles."

"Have a glass of tea, comrade; it must be cold out. In a few minutes. . . ."

"You are thinking of how to better the world, Dmitri, how to make life easier. These are the aims of Christianity, too. We have had and we have used superstition—don't you? The rapaciousness of all capitalists, the evil intentions of all the bourgeoisie, the infallibility of Lenin—aren't these the beginnings of Communist superstitions? You have our aims, you appeal to the same instincts—and others—in man. You begin to have our faults. You even begin to have heresies (look at Trotsky). You have our same propaganda methods—for any religion seeks to become the Only True Religion. And finally, you put a meaning into life for every Communist. . . ."

"But there we have you, Dmitri. There is where you will fail. You have the younger generation now, to train as you wish. But there is one thing Christianity has which Communism does not have—and sooner or later your younger generation will find it out. Our 'true Slavic Church' will go—I have stayed by it, with all its faults, for I believed it could unite Russia, help resurrect Russia. I no longer care and I believe it is dying. But a new organization of Christianity will arise—religion will last and every religion must have its organization; even Communism needs the Party. Against the church your fight will be successful; but Communism, the new, fighting Christianity, the old, will lose—for only Christianity puts a meaning in death. . . . And there we have you."

He put on his coat and prepared for

his trip to Palino with the peasant.

This speech was, for me, the old priest's valedictory. I never saw him again, for he died that winter. Needing an operation badly, he was told at the hospital that "places are first for Trade Union members, for workers and peasants, and 'the deprived' come second." He died before there was room for him to be taken in.

SPRING WAS late, but so was Easter. Sophie managed to keep the house, and Dmitri and I went out there Easter Eve. Sophie and I went to church, but Dmitri was speaking at a celebration in the workers' club on "Easter and other barbarian myths in Christianity."

The church was crowded, chiefly with adults. In one alcove lay the Easter bread and the dyed eggs which the peasants had brought to church for the priest's blessing. The service was pitched in the minor. The nuns' choir chanted softly. There was incense and candle smoke. Pavel Nestorovitch's successor seemed to be directing the worshipers, slowly raising their fervor, lifting the pitch higher and higher.

Just before midnight we went outdoors. A bell (the tower had not yet been dismantled) was booming a low monotone. Suddenly, at midnight, the little bells began—higher, higher, faster,

faster. The crowd around the church lighted little candles. There was no other light. Everything seemed so fresh—the melting earth beneath, the wind from the pines, the star-studded sky. The little bells continued, faster, sharper.

Suddenly the double doors of the church burst open. There stood the priest in gay vestments, holding aloft his golden cross. He slowly descended the steps and the worshipers followed, with banner, crosses, and candles. There was a silence—then the whole congregation took up the chant, now in the major:

Christ has risen from the dead.
By death He has defeated Death,
And brought life to those in the grave.

Then all marched around the church, "to show to the world that Christ was truly risen." According to the old custom, a few fireworks lighted the sky.

Sophie was crying. "The beauty of it—and they would destroy this. I always think of Russians abroad on this night. How homesick they must be when they remember. . . ."

From the club across the way there was a roar of laughter. There the resident workers, their children, and many children from the village had assembled for the lecture, which was followed by a moving picture. It was Harold Lloyd in "Safety Last." There was more laughter.

The Disappearance of God

By HENSHAW WARD

From Scribner's, June

IT IS CUSTOMARY for theologians to talk in terms of "the attack on Christianity"; they speak of "warfare against the divine" and of the "enmity" of science. But if there is any army organized to fight against religion it is miraculously well camouflaged. I have never suspected that any man I know is a soldier in such ranks, nor have I read any recent book that I recognized as an assault on religion. . . .

If my account of the way God vanishes is mystifying to theologians, if it seems shallow or perverse, then there is all the stronger reason why they should attend closely to the explanation of my state of mind. They will beat the air and scold at vacancy so long as they direct their wrath against enemies of God. It is the friends of God who have made God incredible. My testimony in this matter is representative of those thousands of educated men who would prize nothing so much as an acquaintance with God, but who have been taught by rival theologies that God is a process of imagination. The man who hopes to contend against unbelief in the twentieth century must first understand

us—or he will not understand anything.

Before I make my exhibits, I will set up a background against which they will show their meaning—the disappearance of hell. Hell was a solid and living faith only a generation ago. . . .

I think that in 1892 it was becoming respectable for ministers to say, "Oh, well, of course I don't believe in a literal burning lake of brimstone." And by 1910 hell was everywhere fading out of the pulpits. And in 1929 Dean Inge formally pronounced that it was nonexistent.

Why did this great mountain of belief melt away? No new revelation was made; no one returned from death to give new testimony; no light was shed on the subject by science; not one new fact or mode of logic was brought to bear. Yet hell disappeared from millions of educated minds just as it did from mine, gradually, insensibly. It is conceivable that these minds of ours, which have thus let hell vanish without a reason, may allow God to go in the same way.

Of course the cases are not similar: we dreaded hell, but we long for God. I am not arguing from one case to the

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other. I am only setting up a background of how the human mind works: it may suddenly abandon, for some indirect or unseen reason, a part of its psychic outfit that has endured for centuries.

A good display of the modern destruction of God by religious leaders may be seen in a little book called "My Idea of God." The very title shows how unsubstantial God is nowadays. He is the opinion that any devout person holds.

The book opens with three professions of orthodox faith by a Jew, a Protestant Fundamentalist, and a Catholic; beyond them come the gods of fifteen well-known thinkers who are prominent in pulpits or professorial chairs. The ideas of Him range from "life struggling to realize itself in perfect love" through "God has always been failing, defeated" to "a product of the imagination, a metaphor." And this is a book that was prepared with a holy zeal to remove my uncertainty, a collection of testimonies gathered by a man who was once a Baptist minister in Texas and is now an editor of the *Christian Century*. After I have read it I can think of nothing but the massacre of God that is being made by the best religious thought of the day. . . .

The writer next refers to the works of various specialists in religion. He says that their statements endeavor to transfer old terms painlessly to the new Christianity; that they suggest that God today is merely a symbol. After illustrating his argument he continues:

I might somehow surmount these denials of God by the specialists if I could learn how they gain their knowledge. If there were some known way of getting evidence about God, some way that all investigators agreed upon, I could try to decide where errors of reasoning are made. But one profound worshiper of God approaches him by way of science, another by way of philosophy, another by personal experience, another by the authority of a revelation made to other men, another by "the instinct of the race," another by the path of the will to believe. These various modes of reaching the divine are, in the main, contradictory of each other. I cannot prove, though I am eager to prove, that one way of adjusting my mind is more valid than the others. . . .

The judgment of Father Fulton J. Sheen is that the Protestant modernists are preparing to throw God overboard. His reasons are set forth in "Religion Without God." If you care to see in brief compass an exhibit of the array of phantoms that liberal theology has made as substitutes for God, read Father Sheen's first chapter. Possibly this one sample will be sufficient—the definition given by Professor Alexander of the Victorian University of Manchester: "God as actually possessing deity does not exist, but is an ideal, tending toward deity which does exist."

Many of our leading essayists now assume that the personal God has already disappeared from the serious thinking

of the twentieth century. Lippmann's "Preface to Morals" is based on that supposed fact; Krutch sorrowfully takes it for granted in "The Modern Temper"; Bradford bewails it; Santayana has been delightfully cheerful about it; to Dewey it is such an axiom that he hardly deigns to mention it. Can such a jury, of such diversified abilities, be utterly mistaken? Perhaps our religious reasoners are merely proving the wisdom of the Oriental maxim: "If you believe in the gods, they exist; if you do not believe in them, they do not exist."

We do not know what a man means in 1930 if he says he believes in God. If

he is a university president or a noted physicist or an amiable sociologist, it is likely that he means this: "I believe in the kind of God that is described by Professors Ames and Smith, the symbolic God." Such men are very tender with the sacred emotions that cling to the old religion. For every enemy of God in these days there are a thousand tender-hearted men who hope to conserve the values of religion by using the word "God" to mean what it does not mean to me. The God that used to hear my prayers is disappearing, is being nebulized out of existence by the Holmeses and Ames and Millikans.

Einstein at Home

By M. K. WISEHART

From the American Magazine, June

TUCKED away in a tiny study, in an attic high up under the roof of an apartment house in Berlin, Germany, sits a man of fifty-one. He wears an old gray sweater. At some time or other, his gray striped trousers may have been neatly pressed. His black mustache is barely touched with gray. His hair is gray, and tossed, and wild, and tousled. He has immense deep, dark, wonderful, brooding eyes. . . .

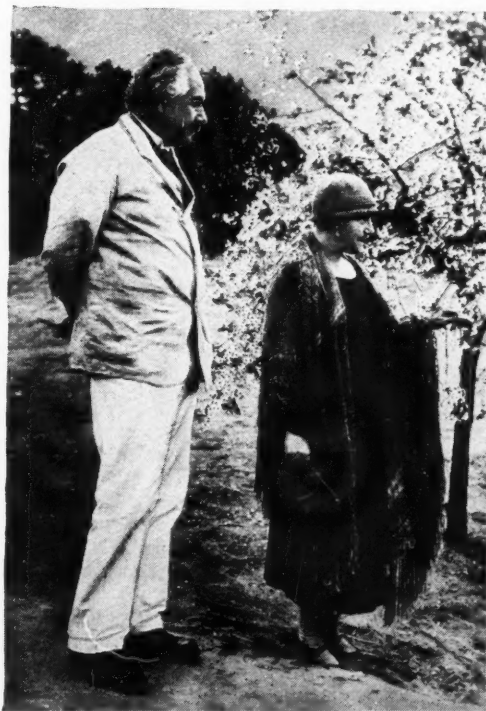
He is Professor Albert Einstein, the great physicist, author of the *Theory of Relativity* and the newer *Unified Field Theory*. He has been called the great-

est intellectual luminary on the globe. Also, it has been said that if some of his theories concerning the underlying law and force of the universe turn out in the way that may be expected, then he may be regarded as the most profound thinker of all time. . . .

After climbing to the attic, one enters the Professor's study by means of two doors: an outer wooden door painted white, then a narrow passage six or seven feet long, then the second door. Within, the atmosphere is of rigorous simplicity. The room itself cannot be larger than ten by twelve. Its walls are covered with yellow striped paper. The furnishings . . . two ladder-backed chairs with straw seats, bookshelves, books, pamphlets, papers.

In an alcove with sloping roof and casement windows is a little oblong table-desk, littered with papers and pamphlets. It stands on a dais six or eight inches high. Beside the desk is a worn old chair with antimacassar. Its upholstery is frayed, but it is comfortable. It is the Professor's chair. Here he sits while making notes on his small white pad. . . .

Here I must tell you certain things I learned about the Professor. At the age of ten, he was living in Munich, where his father operated a small electro-technical factory. Even then, he talked glibly of physical phenomena which usually do not interest boys until they are much older. A year later he developed an amazing aptitude for mathematics. When he was fourteen, Immanuel Kant, who nowadays is the stumbling-block of our college sophomores, was his favorite philosopher. When sixteen, he went to



MR. AND MRS. EINSTEIN IN THEIR GARDEN

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Switzerland to complete his technical education.

Upon graduating from a technical institute, his great ambition was to become a schoolmaster and to teach little boys. "I always wanted to teach children," he says, "because their minds are open. When they do not understand a thing, they say so, while older people are apt to pretend."

To his overwhelming disappointment, he could not become a schoolmaster. He got a place, instead, as examiner of patents in the Patent Office of Berne, Switzerland. Barely existing on a small salary, he lived in a poorly furnished room. Nights, and sometimes all night, he worked on problems in physics, in which he was now completely engrossed. Ultimately, he was called, as professor of physics, to a university in Zurich, then to Prague, then Berlin.

His wife is his first cousin, his boyhood comrade, and, for all I know, his boyhood sweetheart. By an earlier marriage the Professor had two sons, both said to possess earmarks of genius. Today they are studying in Switzerland. Mrs. Einstein also had been married previously, and by her first marriage had two daughters. Talented and charming, they are now members of the Professor's household and he is enormously fond of them.

In connection with his domestic bliss, I am told that the Professor once said: "Everything is determined, the beginning as well as the end, by forces over which we have no control. It is determined for the insect as well as the star. Human beings, vegetables, or cosmic dust, we all dance to a mysterious tune, intoned in the distance by an invisible player."

"AND NOW," I said to Mrs. Einstein, "I'd like to know how your husband lives from day to day. What does he do the first thing he gets up in the morning?" This is the way she answered me:

"The first thing he says is, 'Ah, what have I thought of in the night? If what I have thought of is true, then great things will result!' Immediately, he slips on his black and white bathrobe and goes to the piano in the living-room."

"How long does he stay at the piano?" I asked.

"Until the water of his bath is ready! On the way to his bath perhaps he thinks of the idea that came to him in the night. He is not absent-minded. He is thinking. His brain is *there*. But he is not thinking of what he is doing at the moment. He never remembers to close the bathroom door! No! Never! Always we must close it after him!"

Mrs. Einstein laughed merrily.

"And in the bath, he whistles and shaves. But he uses no shaving soap. Only the usual soap. Friends give him all kinds of shaving soap, and my husband says: 'Yes! It is nice of you. I take your soap and thank you very much, but I will not use it. Two kinds of soap make life too complicated!' It is one of his profound convictions that one should

take from life only that which is necessary. For him two kinds of soap are quite unnecessary. . . ."

In all things but one the Professor is a truthful man. The pipe is his great pleasure. This, too, comes after breakfast. Because of his bad heart there is danger that he may smoke too much. So he must be watched. At times his wife must show her displeasure. Not infrequently he forgets his training as a mathematician. When she says, "Albert, how many pipes?" he invariably answers, "One!"

"And sometimes," laughed Mrs. Einstein, "I am quite sure that when he answers 'One!' he should answer 'Three!'"

"What does he do after his pipe?"

"Then he takes a walk. Particularly, if it is raining, when there is danger of his taking cold, then must he walk and walk. Sometimes he goes so far, into such isolated places, where terrible things have been known to happen, that I am afraid. 'Albert,' I say, 'Don't stay too long! Don't go too far!' And sometimes I say, 'I tremble for you, Albert!' Always, he answers: 'It is my life! Rather than give up my walks, I will renounce it!' Or perhaps the deep, pious note in his nature comes to the surface, and he says: 'Whatever is to be will be! One can't do more than die!' . . ."

At two o'clock Mrs. Einstein calls her husband to dinner. "And when he finally comes," she observed, "it is my pleasure to watch him eat. He is not very fond of meat, but likes vegetables, fish, and all salads. His favorite dishes? Mushrooms, stuffed pike, braised vegetables, stewed fruit. Coffee and wine are not allowed, because of his heart!"

After dinner . . . three small pipes! No more! Then another walk. . . . And when he returns in the afternoon perhaps he is not so happy as on his return in the morning. Things have not been going well. He says, in a tone of distress: "Ah, it is unfortunate! My calculation was not so good! I have found

a hair in my soup!" And then, immediately, he goes upstairs to his study.

Then late in the afternoon, when Mrs. Einstein's guests have assembled for tea, she ventures upstairs to ask the Professor if he will come down. "I won't!" he exclaims, and he is sometimes surprisingly violent. He may use expressions hardly expected of such a man. "I'm going away!" he declares. "I'll leave Berlin! There are too many people here! It interferes with my work! Berlin is too interesting!" But, presently, he comes down to tea, and, if the people are really interesting, he enjoys it.

Supper at eight o'clock. Then perhaps places for the theater or the opera. Otherwise, if there are no visitors, the Professor returns to his study. Always he comes down at nine-thirty. Then he plays the violin and piano and eats fruit with that voracious appetite of his until bedtime.

"What is his day like in the summer-time when you are away from Berlin?"

"When we go to the country, his day is quite different. From early in the morning he is sailing—sailing—sailing—on the lakes formed by the Havel River. He takes his lunch. Often he is late for supper. All the time he is working—thinking—thinking—while he sails.

"One thing more. A woman must never forget that some of the things a man thinks about himself are not true. My husband, for instance, thinks that he must have solitude for the sake of his work. But I know that he needs company. In summer, when we have been three days away from Berlin, you should see how his face lights up when I tell him that a visitor is coming. You should hear the glad ring in his voice when he cries: 'Ja! Professor S— is coming! That is good! Good!'"

"Yes! I know that my husband finds his joy and consolation first in his work, next in his violin, then in sailing his boat on the river, and finally in a heart-to-heart talk with one who understands!"

I'd Rather Be Standardized

By HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON

From The Century, Spring Issue

THIS is an age of alarums. Before we are sure of our escape from one danger, the warning cry of some new menace assails our ears. . . . Our peace is but a fool's paradise. The yawning maw of industrialism threatens to engulf whatever good qualities we have left. Worst of all, we are becoming hopelessly "standardized."

A fearful thing, this standardization. It puts us all into cubicles, cuts our clothes to one pattern, shuttles us back and forth between work and home through mechanical tubes, forces upon us the pseudo-esthetic entertainment of

cinema, phonograph and radio, regiments our thought behind the banalities of syndicated economics, politics and religion. In a word, it is forcing our habits and lives into one unbreakable and unchangeable mold. . . . Such is the depressing picture held out to us. Such is the antidote to any tendency toward exaltation in our present life and being. But I wonder. . . .

If we could stroll through the hamlets and the lanes of the Middle Ages, we might return with a sadder but wiser appreciation of the fact that the life of the people of those days was neither a

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Bayeux tapestry nor was it a Chartres cathedral.

It is not given us to walk backward and forward in the corridors of time, but still the desired comparison need not wholly elude us. We have contemporary ancestors in all stages of development scattered about in odd corners of the earth. In one area, larger than the United States, there is a civilization whose similarity to that of Europe in feudal times has impressed itself upon every qualified observer. Except in the ports and great cities of its eastern seaboard, the people of China are living in the Middle Ages. There are differences, it is true, between this old China and medieval Europe, but the similarities are more striking. . . . The commonplace everyday life of the Chinese affords an excellent example of the unstandardized existence to which our somber prophets would bid us return—or go forward.

Here we must eliminate the upper classes—the war lords, the mandarins, the literati, the merchants and the gentry. They have special opportunities for self-expression which lift them out of the mass. So do the corresponding groups in America. It is not for them that our tocsin-ringers torment their restless souls. It is the general run of us ordinary folk who are in danger of standardization. Therefore it is with the general run of ordinary unstandardized Chinese folk that we would make comparisons. How much less standardized is the life of Ma Ling, one of these, than is that of John Smith, one of us?

JOHN SMITH LIVES in New York, the high-pressure center of American standardization. Ma Ling lives in Tengshan, far enough from Peking to be beyond the influence, cultural at least, of the foreign diplomats of the Legation Quarter. Each is typical of the mass of his kind except that John Smith, because he is a part of the great mechanism of Megalopolis, is more exposed to standardization than the great majority of his fellow-countrymen.

John awakes in the morning and contemplates sleepily the iron bars of his bedstead. In all essentials it is like the bedsteads of millions of other Americans. . . . Somewhat bored, John turns over on his mattress. The mattress, no more than the bed, can make any claim to distinction. It, too, is a commonplace factory product, compounded of various ingredients which seem to have found no more suitable use elsewhere. But it is a substantial affair and contributes its quota of comfort. Sheets are in keeping. Just plain cotton sheets such as are to be found on millions of the standardized beds of America.

How different Ma Ling's awakening! His morning eyes are not offended by white painted iron bars, curved or straight. They fix their awakening gaze upon the angular back of his brother Ma Sing. When Ling rolls over it is on the highly individual hand-made bricks of the family "kong." No sheets, cotton or otherwise, impede his movements. No,

Ma Ling is entirely free of the menace of mass production. The kong—the brick platform across one side of the bedroom in the interior of which a fire is built at night to make it warm and snug for the family group—is a handicraft product untainted by the machine. As for standardization, it must be admitted that not only the family of Ma Ling but more millions of his fellow-countrymen than the whole population of the United States sleep every night of their lives either on a kong exactly like this one—or on the bare floor.

John Smith rolls out of his standardized bed, steps to a mass-production wash-bowl, gazes at himself in a machine-made mirror, turns on the mechanically conducted water and picks up his Ever Ready razor. . . .

Shaved to his satisfaction, John casts aside his ready-made pajamas and jumps into a bath in a tub exactly like millions of others throughout the country. He then dries himself with a towel and dons a dozen items of clothing. . . . Each item, also, from the socks to the necktie, is the counterpart of millions of others of the same mechanical parentage which adorn the more or less standardized figures of John's fellow-countrymen.

Ma Ling's arising has about it no suggestion of such occidental mechanization. He throws aside the old outer garment which has served him as covering during the night, sits up and puts on his shoes. No machine-made product these, but the fruit of the loving care of the village shoemaker. A little odd in their shape, a little crude in their workmanship and in places quite disproportionate to the needs of Ma Ling's feet. . . . Ma Ling's dressing procedure is completed in the simple act of putting on his shoes. He escapes the demand of the wash-bowl and the bathtub because such water as is available is necessary for tea and cooking. His clothes he puts on and off according to the weather and without regard to the passing of day or night. . . . His clothes and his shoes, except for the unintentional idiosyncrasies which are inevitable in

hand-work, are essentially the same in every particular as those of every member of his class from Canton to the Great Wall. . . .

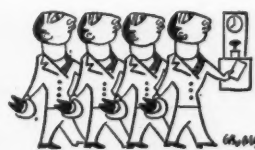
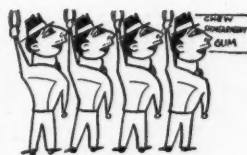
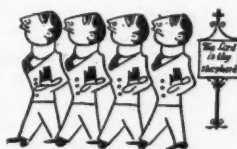
MEANWHILE John Smith on the other side of the world has had his breakfast—a frightfully standardized if only partly industrialized combination of bacon, eggs and coffee—and is considering the means of arriving at his place of business. He may go by subway, surface car, elevated or bus. If he were in a particularly reckless mood and had plenty of time he could summon a more or less luxuriously appointed automobile and be driven to work at the rate of fifteen cents for the first quarter

mile and five cents for each additional quarter mile. Or he could go round the corner, take out his own Ford—upon which there are only two more payments due—and drive himself down. In a word, he can go to his work in any number of ways—except that he cannot walk. . . . Ling's home, like John's, is on the outer reaches of the town. But Ling can walk to his work. No bus, no tram, no subway for him. No taxi. No Ford. The only difference, in fact, is that Ling must walk to his work. And so must the millions and millions of his fellow-countrymen. Industrialized? God forbid! But standardized? . . .

No one who has wandered about China will dispute the fundamental uniformity of the life of the Chinese. There is, however, this difference between the two. Such uniformity as there is in the life of America is due to the fact that Americans have the same things. The uniformity in the life in China is due to the fact that the Chinese lack the same things. . . .

"However," persist the pessimistic philosophers, "even if this be true as to possessions, they are, after all, external. What we are concerned about is the inner life, the habits and thought of the people. It is these priceless things which are being—"

It is obvious enough that for most of us our daily habits are shaped by the necessities of



STANDARDIZED

The American individualist, according to William Gropper in the New Masses.

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the economy under which we live. In general we must be at the office, the store or factory at a certain hour in the morning and remain until a certain hour in the afternoon. . . .

For the great mass of the Chinese

there are no working hours. The tyranny of the clock is unknown. But Chinese economy has its tyranny even though it be not divided into hours, minutes and seconds. Your Chinese must work from dawn until dark—and after.

studio can't figure out where to find as many as twenty-six distinct locales. Right in the middle of their production season, they may have to go shopping for a second story. . . .

Not Ibsen, Shaw, Molnar, Barrie—not great dramatist from Euripides through Terence down to and including Ann Nichols—could write a good play under this system. The studios pay high salaries; they expend money enough on their fifty or sixty immortal epics a year. But the system defeats itself.

The third great reason for bad moving pictures is the committee system of writing and producing scripts. In the filming, as in the writing, it is seldom, if ever, that a studio permits one man's production. The films as they are shot and released are truly "Many Thoughts of Many Minds"—and as coherent a narrative as that volume of familiar quotations would be. A fourth reason for bad pictures, extravagantly produced, is the fact that the men in charge of the studios are not, as a rule, men trained in big business or educated for executive positions. The atrocious waste of Hollywood makes one warm toward the sanity of a Wall Street banker.

A man who is expert in gathering nickels is seldom able to spend millions efficiently. The movie kings are nickel-nurses. They have no background by inheritance or training for the operation of billion-dollar projects. There is probably no picture executive in Hollywood who is capable of selecting assistants and delegating authority to them. The studio chief tries to lick his own postage stamps, interfere in his own rental department, hire and fire cameramen; do, in short, the million and one petty things which

should be left to trained subordinates. In Hollywood the fear which all the chiefs have of studio politics is blamed for much of this foolishness. It is said that every picture monarch is afraid to delegate the slightest authority, lest the man to whom he gives it build up his own organization and supplant him. . . .

STUDIOS WERE ON the verge of bankruptcy when *The Birth of a Nation* saved the picture business and set all the studios humming with the manufactured "epics." The elaborate feature pic-

tures, running to 15,000 feet in some instances, again attracted the public. But, about three years later, business again lapsed. The "epics" were running as dully routine as the old program pictures and Westerns had been.

A second time, the picture world faced a crisis. And this time it was saved by the introduction of luxury into the theaters themselves—ushers who saluted,

Our Nickelodeon Athens

By HUGH TORBERT

From the North American Review, June

A CRIMSON SUN dipped slowly into the tranquil sea. Behind the hills purple shadows lengthened. Birds sought shelter in fig and orange trees. As twilight deepened five men paused beneath the massive, Doric columns of a white temple. The first was a great poet; the second, a musician; the third, a dramatist of note. The fourth was a philosopher, and the other, the fifth, was their patron, the Mæcenas of the age.

Together they looked over the verdant green of the vineyard at their feet, across the valley to the distant circling mountains, whose snow-capped peaks mirrored the last scarlet of the dying day. Mæcenas was speaking to his favored artists. Not only his courtiers, but a hundred million humble citizens waited, breathless, for his word.

"Dis one ought-ter knock 'em dead," said Mæcenas, removing the cigar from beneath the *porte-cochère* which his nose formed. He was the only man in Athens who could smoke a stogy in the rain without having the fire put out. "Dis one ought-ter pack 'em in an' lay 'em in the aisles."

"Yes," replied the poet, dramatist, musician and philosopher as one man. "Yes."

Hollywood, our nickelodeon Athens, has been built upon a foundation of "yesses."

There are really four fundamental reasons why the masterpieces of our American Athens are so bad. The first and most frequently mentioned reason alone would account for the situation. Bad pictures make money. So long as the public continues to put quarters and halves, one and two-dollar bills, through the box-office windows, the producers see no imperative reason for making better pictures. The story of Hollywood may be read every week in *Variety*. Critics may praise or pan, but when "Garbo takes Seattle for \$18,000 in Anna," aesthetics count little. . . .

A second and less commonly mentioned reason for bad pictures is the star system, which has always menaced the legitimate stage. In a legitimate production, a producer buys a play which he feels is suited to the star whom he has under contract. In the talking picture world, a play is not purchased as an entity, upon its merits, but rather something is tailored up to suit the mental and physical disabilities of the star. And like home-made costumes, it usually pulls at the seams or drags on the ground. . . .

One of the smaller studios which showed a net profit of \$3,500,000 in 1929, laid out a program of twenty-six pictures to be made in 1930. An agent approached the head of the studio in an effort to sell a story.

"Hell!" said the great executive. "We've got a story!"

He was not joking. He expects to make the same story do duty for twenty-



From the New Yorker

"WE CAN'T START TILL WE GET THAT ROBIN OUT OF THERE"

six pictures. There are a couple of boys in the office who will fix it up for the various stars and different directors. The studio's chief worry is about the sets. Good Alaskan, South Sea, Metropolitan, Parisian, African, North African, Indian, Canadian, South American, Yankee, English, Irish, Scandinavian, Spanish and German locations can be rented, faked or stolen along with the costumes. But the

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doormen who looked like admirals, Fifth Avenue front for Second Avenue prices. These innovations drew in the dollars. On the stage one saw a Tiller Girls ballet, a Whiteman band, a Sophie Tucker or a Chic Sale, in addition to the film, which was accompanied by a cathedral organ playing a synchronized score.

Again the business began slipping. The public grew accustomed to the orchestras, and the pictures remained as stupid and routine as before. The studio heads

were turning restlessly, praying for some miracle to avert the crash, when the sound film was partially perfected.

The producers held an ace of trumps in the novelty of talking pictures. But this success lasted for only six months. Now the two remaining small trumps are being played—the wide film, or Grandeur, and the colored film, called Technicolor. There are no more novelties to follow these unless the studios begin making really good pictures.

Step-Uncle Sam

By LESLIE ROBERTS

From Harpers, June

IF you have lived beside a fellow grown paunchy with wealth, and have endured the countless irritations and pin-pricks which come from being patronized or having your liberties constantly trespassed upon, you will not find it difficult to understand the feeling which is growing in Canada against the United States. Travel anywhere in the Dominion and, unless you are recognized for an American, you will hear frankly spoken criticism of the lopsidedness of international relations. The belief is abroad in Canada that the United States has lost the faculty for reckoning on a fifty-fifty basis; that when favors are asked and secured by the United States, contempt for Canadian feelings will be proffered as thanks. Unfortunately there is a mountain of evidence to support the belief. . . .

A series of questions was presented to the Canadian Government recently in Parliament by Colonel S. C. Robinson, the member for South Essex, a constituency fronting on the international border in the region of Detroit, which digs to the roots of Canadian irritation and disgust. In his questionnaire he asks:

1. How many Canadian vessels have been seized by American prohibition agents in 1922-1929?
2. How many seizures turned out to be illegal?
3. How many Canadian lives were lost from indiscriminate shooting?
4. How many cases of seized vessels are pending?
5. How many Canadian vessels have been destroyed by gunfire of American enforcement officers?
6. How many times has Canada protested to the United States?
7. How many times has the United States apologized?

8. What progress has been made with unsettled cases?

9. What steps, if any, has the Government taken to put a stop to shooting and murdering by American enforcement officers of Canadian citizens?

10. How many Canadians were murdered by American prohibition agents in 1929?

11. How many Canadians were wounded in 1929?

12. How many Canadians were imprisoned in 1929?



UNCLE SAM

If Canada did to him what he does to Canada, according to the Montreal Daily Star.

the Detroit region. As he is a prominent citizen of the Border Cities and a member of the Canadian Parliament, his opinion must be adjudged that of a responsible man. His attitude to prohibition, as he sees it in the community where he makes his home, is that it is a farce. He finds the deportment of officers engaged in the enforcement of the Volstead Act disgraceful. He finds that international relations between the two countries are becoming a laughing-stock as the result of the continued depredations of American officers on the one hand and the intolerance of American laws and restrictions on the other.

It was on the Detroit-Windsor border that the Laframboise incident occurred. Muskrat Laframboise owns an automobile, which he plies for hire, and on the night of February third he was engaged by gentlemen in the rum trade to tow a liquor-laden speedboat, mounted on runners, across the ice on the Canadian side of the river, as far as open water. There his job would end. The motor boat would shed its runners, take to the water, and steer for the American shore opposite.

In the vicinity of Fighting Island, however, after minor accidents en route, trouble developed. Laframboise made his escape in an automobile (on the Canadian side of the river), but was pursued. Called on to halt by two men who appeared in the roadway before his car, the driver stepped on the throttle. The two men stood aside but, as Laframboise drove past, opened fire on him, wounding him in the head.

At no time had Laframboise passed off Canadian soil. The attack was made in Canada on a Canadian citizen engaged in pursuits entirely lawful in the Dominion. Patrolman Gordon Southard of the U. S. Liquor Patrol was dismissed for his part in the affair, indicating the concurrence of the United States in the sworn statements of Laframboise and eye-witnesses that the shooting was done by American officers. That is the sort of thing which has transpired along the Detroit-Windsor frontier during the past few years. Not only American hijackers, but American Government officers, have trespassed on Canadian soil armed to shoot and shooting to kill.

Robinson, who lives in the midst of this guerilla warfare of rum-runners, United States sleuths, and hijackers, brands the attitude of American officers as one of complete ignorance of Canadian rights. Peaceful citizens keep off the roads at night, rather than be held at the gun's point or fired on when they refuse to halt. The ping of bullets as the liquor outposts go into action is heard along the lanes and in the fields down by the river. Over-zealous officers have fired on Canadian citizens on Canadian ground. Canadian citizens have been killed.

Yet enforcement remains a divine jest, for the trucks and boats of the favored seem to pass without let or hindrance. Between two and five in the afternoon, one day this winter, seventy-five trucks and motor cars left the export docks at Amherstburg on the Canadian side and crossed the ice to the American shore without interference, their crossing photographed from the air by a member of the staff of the Detroit News. Says Colonel Robinson:

"No intelligent person can tell me that the United States, with its army of enforcement officers, could not stop that traffic. When young Laframboise was shot the American officers did not take after the boatloads of liquor going across, but chased the chap in the car. I would say there is only a very shallow attempt being made to enforce the law, particularly along the Detroit River and the shores of Lake Erie." . . .

He showed me a copy of a speech which he had delivered in Parliament during the passage of the Liquor Export Bill. Let me quote two paragraphs of that speech which serve to show the American attitude toward this northern neighbor and the neighbor's family:

"A man was a lifesaver at one of the bathing beaches at Windsor. A friend of his from Sandwich desired to cash a check in a Detroit bank and this life-

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saver just took out his rowboat and rowed his friend across the river. As he was about to let him off the immigration officers arrested him and they put him in jail. Prominent men from the Golf Club at Sandwich, the Mayor of Windsor and other leading citizens gave the man a splendid character and asked that he be released, but the United States authorities would not release him, their excuse being that they were going to investigate. These investigations take from one to five months, and the man had to stay in jail.

"Another man went to Arkansas to visit his uncle and made up his mind to live there. He married a Scotch girl, and they had one child. Some fellow who wanted his job laid a complaint before the immigration authorities and this man, his wife and child were arrested and put in jail. He had been born in England, by the way, but came to Canada when he was three years old. After three or four days they were let out of jail but were kept under guard for several months. He was not allowed to work or to communicate with his family. They were shipped to New Orleans to be sent to England, where they did not know anybody. Ultimately they were shipped to New York where the immigration authorities were persuaded to deport them to Canada. I contend that if Canadians were to treat Americans in that manner the people of the United States would feel like declaring

war against us on the ground that we had committed an unfriendly act. But these are only two samples of what is going on all the time."

Let us consider for another moment the words of the Honorable Doctor Manion, former Cabinet Minister, delivered in the House of Commons on March twenty-fourth, as indicating a further reason for Canadian annoyance: "When we were in like circumstances in the early months of the War, when we had prohibition on our side of the line and they had not, I do not remember that they helped us very much in keeping the alcohol out of our country."

Recalling this fact, Canadians feel that United States policy is based on the doctrine of "heads I win, tails you lose"; that the old-fashioned doctrine of a *quid pro quo*, which ought to prevail along this unfortified border, has been mislaid. Canadian records bulge with the cases of citizens who, like the life-saver of Windsor, have languished in American jails. Canadian distillers and brewers find their enterprises curbed to aid a neighbor who made no pretense of coming to the rescue when Canada was trying its own Noble Experiment. Canadian people will foot the bill in taxes for a neighborly gesture of aid given to a nation which in turn sinks Canadian ships, shoots Canadian citizens, and sets honest men to rotting in prisons while a horde of officials investigate their entry to the United States.

to be married to her in the porch of the cathedral this day. He and his entourage had laid aside their mourning for Jeanne d'Albret, the mother of Henry, who had died some months before, and were glittering like so many peacocks. If the mass of commoners packed about the runway gazed upon Marguerite with kindling eyes, they did not do so much for Henry. Rather did they observe him coldly, for he was a Huguenot, a man from the south and alien to them.

Arriving at the door of the cathedral the young couple knelt before the Cardinal de Bourbon. His few words were spoken while thousands of people hushed, and then Marguerite passed into Notre Dame to hear Mass while her Protestant husband waited in the cloisters. The days that followed were filled with gayety, culminating in the celebration of games and extravagant shows that had been long prepared by cunning inventors.

In Afghanistan, the writer then says, all the excitement comes before the legal ceremony, rather than after. For a week preceding the marriage the bride remains in her room for an extensive beauty treatment. Her *trousseau* is brought to her by the men, led by pipers and tom-tom players. On the first day a huge luncheon is served, presents are distributed, and the guests make merry. On the second day occurs the actual ceremony, following which the bride and groom are seated near each other before a mirror. Then for the first time the bride removes her veil, and the newly wedded couple gaze on each others' features in the mirror.

Perhaps the simplest wedding of all is that of Burma. The groom walks to the bride's house followed by a bullock cart heaped with all his possessions. Entering the bride's home he finds her seated before a bowl of steaming rice. This they eat together and this sharing of the food is the only ceremony. The happy couple finish the rice, and followed by the bullock, they go home together.

The Maori groom in the bush of Australia has really the hardest time of it to become a husband. Before he is allowed to assume the responsibilities of

Wedding March

By HERBERT GORMAN

From the World Traveler-Mentor, June

THIS DAY the narrow and crooked streets of Paris poured interminable streams of people into the Place du Parvis before the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Bells tossed their rippling notes over the yellow Seine. Stout burghers fled before the trampling hoofs of the horses of the nobles; mendicants whined for alms; suspicious-eyed priests elbowed suspected Huguenots; itinerant merchants hawked fruits and cakes and absurd toys. This bedlam of people eddied about and below a high wooden runway that had been erected between the bishop's palace to the south of the cathedral and the church itself. Hanging from this scaffolding were great strips of cloth of gold so lighted by the sun that they seemed bursts of bright flame. Over all this color and movement arched a blue August sky, dotted with fleecy puffs of cloud.

Suddenly from the bishop's palace sounded the clear notes of trumpets and the Cardinal de Bourbon, in full regalia, appeared in the entrance to the cathedral. He was surrounded by high dignitaries, all of them clad in crimson and

white and silver and gold. Over their heads spiraled blue scarves of incense. The Place du Parvis became an undulating sea of attentive faces. Then the trumpets blew from the bishop's palace again, the doors opened and along the high runway proceeded a glittering procession of fantastically garbed noblemen and noblewomen. In the center of this group walked a girl of eighteen. She was beautiful. Her delicate oval face crowned with waving hair more dark than blond, poised above a mantle of ermine that was all ablaze with jewels, and her great blue train, four ells long, was borne by three princesses of the blood royal. This was Marguerite de Valois, daughter of Catherine de Medici and sister to Charles IX., King of France.

Near her walked Henry, King of Navarre, who was



By Vladimir Bobritsky, in the World Traveler-Mentor

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marriage he must go out into the jungle to cope with danger, hunger, and solitude. When he has proven himself worthy he is brought back to his village and the ceremony performed.

Mr. Gorman next turns to old Breton marriage customs:

Soon after dawn on the wedding day the Breton groom comes to his bride's house to claim her. He is accompanied by his friends, who instantly lay siege to the house. How silent it is! Doors are locked and curtains drawn. The spokesman for the groom (generally his closest friend) pounds at the door, but there is no response from the apparently indifferent bride's family. Then the bagpipers begin to skirl, but to no avail.

After an hour or so the corner of a window opens and one of the bride's kinsmen begins to parley with the besiegers. He requests the groom to go away; but, naturally, the groom declines. The bride's parents come to the window and an old marriage song is sung in alternate strophes by the besieged parents and the spokesman for the would-be husband. After that one of the bride's kinsmen issues from the house and strives to drive the groom and his friends away. It is no use, of course.

Discouraged, the kinsman reenters the house and comes out again leading an old crone by the hand. He offers her in place of the bride to the groom. The groom declines. The kinsman then procures and offers a young baby. The groom scorns the baby. Then one after the other the kinsman brings out the bride's grandmother, her mother and her sister. Each time the groom vehemently refuses the proposed substitution.

At last (it is the sixth time) the kinsman with apparent reluctance comes out of the house, leading the bride by the hand. There is a shout of joy from those gathered before the house while bride and groom exchange sprigs of myrtle. Dancing on the green to the high skirl of bagpipes takes place and then the entire party crowds into the bride's house for prayers.

After that there is an affecting scene when all the relatives, one after the other, concluding with the father and mother, bless the bride, weep over her, wish her well and send her forth with the groom.

Everybody breaks down and becomes intensely happy in tearful misery. The wedding procession is formed after the tears have been quenched and proceeds to the church, where the vows are taken. The marriage feast that follows is enlivened by bagpipes, liquor and song. The bride sits at table but the groom stands and serves his friends.

We can imagine the scene with the women in their bright skirts and starched caps and the men in their lace shirts. The jugs of wine pass about freely; the bagpipers seated near the door play loudly; occasionally a wine-

enlivened youth springs to his feet and dances about the room. It is all simple merriment and though the bride's mother's cheeks may still be wet with tears there is also a smile playing about her firm Breton mouth.

The Next War

By CAPTAIN B. H. LIDDELL HART

From the London Fortnightly Review, May

IN THAT VERY popular recent book "All Our Yesterdays," H. M. Tomlinson remarks—"Every war is different from the one for which the experts prepare. The war the generals always get ready for is the previous war." . . . Mr. Tomlinson is wrong. The war for which they prepare is the one before the last. If the French army in 1914 had gone to war with the methods learned in 1870 it would have fared much better and suffered much less. Its first post-war doctrine after 1870 was as practical as its last pre-war doctrine of 1914 was fantastic. Between one war and the next the pendulum swings back. . . .

The idea that every war is different from the last is a delusion. The next

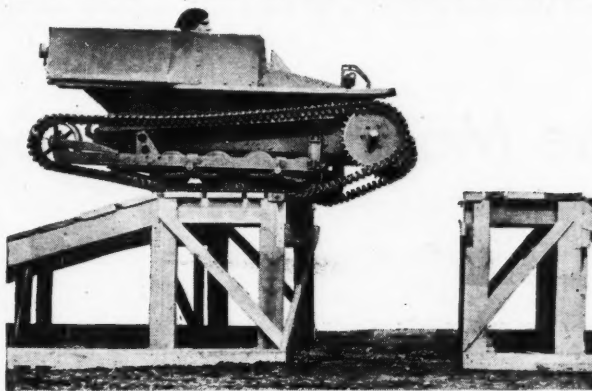
tal attacks, the consequent development of trenches and barbed wire, and, to conquer them, of grenades and heavy guns. In the light of the Russo-Japanese war it did not require a seer to foretell that with much larger armies in a much smaller space, the entrenched fronts would soon stretch across the whole frontier and stagnation settle in.

Twenty years before, a Polish banker, M. Bloch, had foreseen it. And the only ground for surprise is that so few believed him. For even he was thirty years belated in his discovery. Most of the "upsetting" experiences of the World War could have been deduced from a scientific study of the American Civil War, its prototype. And even the ultimate factors which brought about the collapse of the Confederacy were repeated in the decline and fall of the Germanic alliance.

Thus, speculation as to the nature of the next war is not so vain as many would have us believe. We have a springboard made of historical experience from which to take off. It is highly probable that the conditions of any such war will, at the outset, be merely a development of those which marked 1918. As for the instruments of war, we should be wise to make some allowance for the acceleration of scientific progress, and its consequent power to correct the backward swing of the military pendulum. But I am not so optimistic, speaking technically, as to count upon the statesmen and generals following wholeheartedly the signpost of 1918.

It is very probable that while aircraft will bulk large in the fighting forces, they will not be a predominant part in the first phase. So also with tanks inside the framework of the armies. The most that we may count upon is that there will be a higher proportion of aircraft and tanks to total man-power than in 1918. To expect more would be to expect more vision than has ever yet been shown.

We may anticipate that gas in some form will be used and prohibitions in some way evaded. For it is manifestly irrational to pretend that gas is inhuman while the mutilations of high explosive are humane. Thus, now the novelty is past, it will be difficult to kindle any crusading enthusiasm against its users. We may hope also that the possibilities



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THE GAP-TAKING POWERS OF BRITAIN'S NEW BABY TANKS

war usually begins where the last left off, with perhaps a slight modification, due not to the development of weapons in the interval but to such fraction of that development as has been recognized and incorporated by the peacetime armies. The generals, however, usually begin just beyond where the last war began. In consequence, they are taken unawares. And public opinion complains that they have stood still while warfare has changed. It fails to realize that the generals have moved—backwards.

The fallacy of imagining that each war is different from its predecessor can be seen by comparing 1914 with 1904. Nearly every disconcerting development which upset calculations in the World War was foreshadowed by the Russo-Japanese war—the paralyzing power of machine-guns, the hopelessness of fron-

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of smoke, a great life-saving agency, will not be neglected.

But we may discount the lurid forecasts of germ-warfare. Spreading disease is too obviously an uncontrollable weapon, and so unpleasantly two-edged in the eyes of any people. Moreover, it would shock the conscience of neutrals as no other new weapon has done. Germany's experience in the last war has shown the danger, and boomerang effect, of this factor. And its warning is too clear for even the most stupid militarist to disregard in the future.

As for the possibilities of "death-rays" and similar revolutionary weapons, we may leave them, like their ever hopeful inventors, to the safe custody of the war departments, whose pigeon-holes are the most effective of antidotes to any new poison. Here we may recall that after the last war the plans of a tank, designed in 1912, and superior to that "invented" in 1916, were unearthed from the dusty recesses of the British War Office and found to bear simply the crisp verdict—"The man's mad." Thus, although it is not impossible that an effective ray might be discovered, it is improbable that any such weapon would be utilized at the outset of another war.

A more truly original and plausible suggestion is that war will be waged by suggestion—by words and not by weapons, propaganda replacing the projectile. This idea, indeed, is already part of one national theory of war. Lenin

crystallized it in his neo-Napoleonic maxim that "the soundest strategy in war is to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the delivery of the mortal blow both possible and easy." In other words, just as an artillery bombardment was used in the last war to smash the enemy's barbed wire and trenches before the infantry advanced, so a moral bombardment is to be used in the next. It has even been tried already, in China, and with flattering success—as the late Chang Tso-Lin and other northern generals would ruefully admit. . . .

The writer then says that on land the outstanding feature of the past ten years has been the progress of mechanization, and the leaders in that field since the war are Britain and France. One of the most interesting British inventions is the Carden-Lloyd light tanks. These inconspicuous vehicles, lower in height than a man, attain speeds of almost fifty miles an hour. Two men can operate one of these tiny armored machine-gun carriers which, besides giving close-range fire-support to infantry, could themselves rush in to storm the enemy's position. After tests artillery men said they could not hope to hit such midget machines. Infantrymen confessed that they felt as helpless as if attacked by a swarm of bees.

Captain Hart believes that the Pederzon automatic rifle has made every in-

fantryman almost a machine-gunner. Also, present field artillery is doomed. It lacks the mobility to keep up with fast-moving forces on the march or on the battlefield. Heavy guns will still be required for attack on fortified positions, but the value of extreme range guns like Big Bertha of 1918 seems dubious. Air bombers are more effective and more economic. And the most that can be said for anti-aircraft gunnery is that it will force aircraft to fly higher, and will lead to the use of fast and small bombers rather than the clumsy big bomber of the past. Captain Hart concludes:

IT WOULD be ridiculous and hopeless to assert that troops can only be attacked when "at the front." They have to train and assemble in camps at home, to travel by road and railway, passing through cities, and this very fact will make it impossible for an honest foe to discriminate, and easy for a dishonest foe to combine military damage with civil terrorization. War could be kept within bounds so long as fleets were confined to the sea and armies to a flat plane. They formed a barricade behind which the civilians could shelter. Now the airplane can jump over it. War has changed from draughts to halma. Perhaps it is not all evil. For the people at home, securely sheltered, have often egged on their "gallant defenders" long after these were weary of war and wishful for peace.

Down the Moselle by Canoe

By ARNOLD WHITBRIDGE

From the London Cornhill Magazine, June

IF YOU FOLLOW the windings of the Moselle, it is exactly one hundred and ninety-one kilometers from Treves to Coblenz. You can do it in a car comfortably between lunch and dinner. If you are really modern you can probably hire an airplane, cover the distance in half an hour, and congratulate yourself on having saved so much time. Just why anybody should want to economize time in this way is a mystery, but the people who go roaring over the map of Europe in airplanes are essentially miserly creatures. They hoard their time instead of lavishing it about the way an open-handed tourist should. Ask them what they enjoyed the most on their holiday and they will look at you with a wild surmise. Of course they enjoyed flying the most because it saved so much time. There seems to be a widespread idea among tourists that this peculiar form of thrift is in some way virtuous.

It took us just a week to do those one hundred and ninety-one winding kilometers. Once, with the wind behind us and on a stretch of river where the cur-

rent is particularly strong, we did a kilometer in five minutes, but at that speed the river-banks race by too quickly for real enjoyment. The usual rate was six kilometers an hour, which allows time out for lighting a pipe and consulting the omniscient Mr. Baedeker.

There are tourists who scorn to associate with that learned gentleman, but we like his fat red face and we never travel without him. On this trip we grew more than ever attached to him because for once we found out something that he did not know. Karl Baedeker has never heard of the canoe club of Treves. He does not know that you must lunch at the Anchor Hotel at Meserich instead of at the other more presuming *gasthaus*.

The secretary of the canoe club, who is steeped in all the lore of the Moselle, told us so. From him we learned that the canoeing fraternity, i.e. the real aristocrats of the river, never pay more than five marks for bed and breakfast, because they stay with people of real discrimination who relish their society. As a rule they fight shy of towns, and put

up at some rural *gaststube*. It is only the poor white trash in automobiles that patronizes Baedeker's starred hotels.

This was wise advice and we followed it faithfully, except when the temptations of the flesh proved too strong and we succumbed to a bout of luxury. On the very first day of our trip we met the arch enemy, Rain. In the morning our morale was tried by a soft drizzle, which we ignored. It developed into the kind of rain that splashes when it hits you. We paddled on in silence. Were we "muddy-mettled rascals" to be defeated by the first downpour?

Yes, we were. From Treves to Berncastel the railroad skirts the river, and very convenient it is even though it may be unæsthetic. We hustled ourselves and the canoe ignominiously into the train, and an hour later we were luxuriating in as hot a bath as the Drei Könige Hotel could provide, which of course was not very hot as it had not been bespoken the night before. Napoleon was beaten by the thermometer in Russia, so why should we be ashamed of being beaten by a cloudburst on the Moselle? After-

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German Tourist Information Office

WITH CASTLES, WINES, AND LEGENDS LIKE THOSE OF THE RHINE—THE MOSELLE RIVER

all, we belong to the effete new world, and the canoe club can never realize how large a part plumbing and hot water play in our civilization. . . .

But the next day the sun came out, and as we paddled away from Berncastel the vineyards rising up on either side of the river seemed to us invincible bulwarks against depression. Along the Moselle the whole population is enlisted in the service of the grape. Except for the villages, which cling to the edge of the river, the banks are entirely given over to vineyards. Sometimes where the slope is not too steep they stretch to the skyline in smooth unbroken ranks. More often they are buttressed against the rock in little wedge-shaped formations, for grapes appear to grow in the most inaccessible places, and no ledge is too precarious for cultivation. . . .

OUR DIFFICULTY was that the canoe was so comfortable, and the business of ticking off six kilometers an hour so deeply satisfying, that we never wanted to stop. It is the same thing on a walking trip. You determine to start out sensibly, but the horizon always beckons, and by the end of the first day you have done twenty-five miles. . . . In a canoe there is another complication. The current may be so good that you will glide by the village where you had meant to stop before you know it.

That happened to us at Riöl, and we are still tortured by the memory of a little hotel with gay window-boxes and a shady terrace overlooking the river where we almost stopped for lunch. Riöl taught us a good lesson—when you feel an impulse to stop, obey it immediately—so when we came to Enkirch

there was no discussion. We headed the canoe into a little cove, and there, following Browning exactly, we quenched its speed in the slushy sand.

Enkirch is one of those retiring villages that do not expose their full beauty to the river. It nestles against the vineyards on the hillside, leaving a strip of no-man's land at its back which is sometimes occupied by the Moselle, and sometimes by the amateur gardeners of the village. This year the river was very low and the gardeners had consequently taken full possession. The usual beans and potatoes were enlivened by standard roses and patches of scarlet dahlias. Wherever we went in Germany, we were struck by the universal love of flowers. In Enkirch especially, the houses outdo themselves in the profusion of their window-boxes. Petunias and clematis were echeloned down the street, spilling over every window-sill and every doorway. If there is anything more beautiful on the Moselle than these old half-timbered houses gaily asserting their flowery youth we missed it. . . .

The native tourists were endlessly interesting. They traveled in strange canoes made of wire and canvas, which fold up in the shape of an umbrella. Our wooden boat, hailing as it did from France, excited great curiosity. They were never tired of gazing at it and exclaiming "ganz holz," "ganz holz," as if such a thing were the rarest phenomenon. Most of them were college boys, and very nice fellows they were, with that genius for song which seems to be universal in Germany.

The singing is one of the things that make traveling in Germany so delightful. If two people are walking down the street and have nothing to say to

each other they sing. We never found out what they sang although we often joined in the chorus. At any rate it was not jazz. Eventually, Germany will succumb as other nations have done to the whine of the gramophone, but for the present the human voice holds its own.

PERHAPS THE RHINE and Moselle lend themselves to song. On one memorable evening when we had reached our inn earlier than usual we followed Baedeker's advice in climbing up to the ruined castle of Ehrenburg, which as he pointedly remarks was destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War.

Just as we reached the courtyard a burst of song greeted us from a Boy Scout troop. They were on a walking trip, and their captain being a wise man made a great point of encouraging singing on the march. They only stayed long enough to drink a few bottles of pink lemonade, then they were off again swinging down the mountain. The moonlight, the ruined castle, and the singing of those boys in the distance created an almost absurdly theatrical atmosphere. Down in the valley Ford and Edison were gradually obliterating the past, but here on the ruined battlements of Burg Ehrenburg we were back in the Middle Ages. . . .

The nearer we get to Coblenz the more impossible it became to delay. We stopped for a swim the last afternoon just to stretch the trip a little longer. The church at Alkern, standing over the village like a faithful watch-dog, held us for a few minutes, but the current carried us along faster than we knew, and by five o'clock the great fort of Ehrenbreitstein was staring us in the face.

Education

And Now Alumni Go to College

THEY HAVE always gone for reunion, but now they go to study. Something is being done for the man who wants to keep his mind awake after graduation.

BILL ADAMS, A.B. 1912, woke with a start at the sound of clanging bells from the tower of College Hall. For an instant he was a freshman again. But as he looked in the mirror, when shaving a little later, the long eighteen years which stretched away from Commencement Day came rushing back. After all, he was an old grad.

But he was back in his college town—not to see a football game, not even to whoop it up with the boys of 1912. He was there to go back to college—literally, to attend classes, make notes, listen with an enthusiasm and an eagerness which would have surprised and a little

awed the Bill Adams he had been eighteen years before.

Bill is imaginary, but the situation is not. Colleges and universities are experimenting in a new kind of relationship with their graduates. They are discovering, among their alumni, the inarticulate minority. They have blamed the vociferous majority for over-emphasis on college sports, notably football. College presidents and college professors have complained that alumni are interested only in winning teams. Too many men, they said, after graduation lost all their intellectual interests, interests the faculty had striven so desperately to bring to life.

But were the alumni wholly to blame? They had paid for their expensive diplomas, received the blessing of the faculty, and gone out into the world. From that day on the only opportunities for contact supplied by the Alma Mater were athletic contests and class reunions.

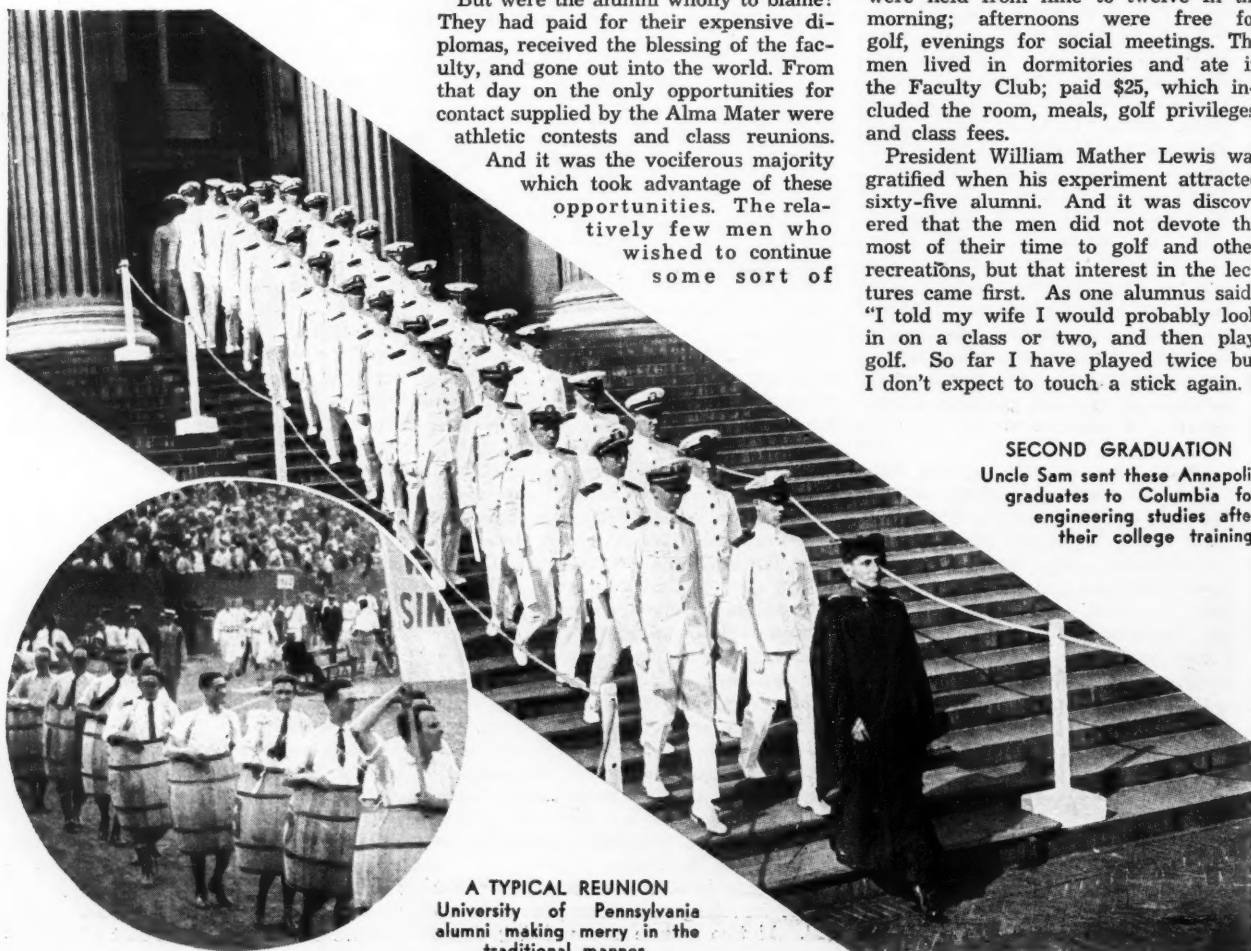
And it was the vociferous majority which took advantage of these opportunities. The relatively few men who wished to continue some sort of

intellectual relation were overlooked.

Although the present attempt to provide a remedy is still experimental, it is attracting an alert response. Not, of course, from any alumni group as a whole. But the formerly inarticulate minority is being heard.

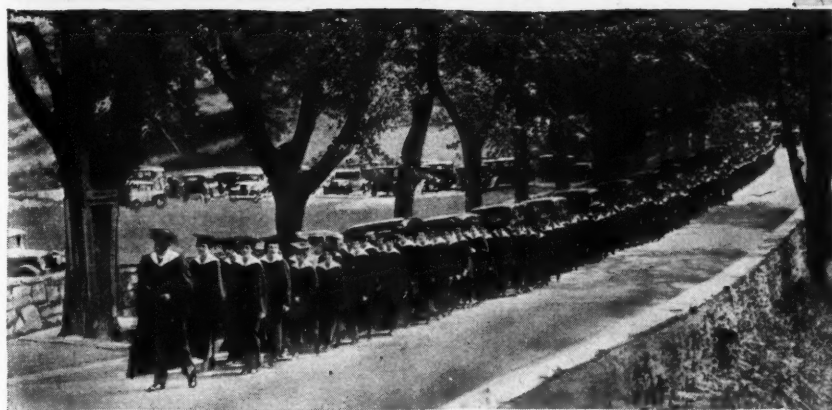
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE was the first to hold an "Alumni College," which met in June of last year. For a week immediately following commencement and class reunion activities a group of courses was given for returned alumni. Each of seven professors—six of them department heads—gave a series of five lectures. Classes were held from nine to twelve in the morning; afternoons were free for golf, evenings for social meetings. The men lived in dormitories and ate in the Faculty Club; paid \$25, which included the room, meals, golf privileges, and class fees.

President William Mather Lewis was gratified when his experiment attracted sixty-five alumni. And it was discovered that the men did not devote the most of their time to golf and other recreations, but that interest in the lectures came first. As one alumnus said: "I told my wife I would probably look in on a class or two, and then play golf. So far I have played twice but I don't expect to touch a stick again. I



SECOND GRADUATION
Uncle Sam sent these Annapolis graduates to Columbia for engineering studies after their college training.

A TYPICAL REUNION
University of Pennsylvania alumni making merry in the traditional manner.



THE GRADUATION MARCH IS ONLY A BEGINNING
Above, 132 girls receive degrees at Mount St. Vincent's School on the Hudson. At right is Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, which was the first to hold an Alumni College.



can play golf any time but I can't get anywhere else what they are giving us here." One may safely guess that many a professor was delighted and surprised by such alert attention.

The second session of the Lafayette Alumni College took place this year, the week of June 9. The Dean of the College and eight departmental heads lectured, and in addition there were three nationally known visiting lecturers. The courses comprised economics, English drama, psychology, industrial unemployment, government and law, electrical engineering, the Bible, geology, and biology.

The University of Michigan scheduled a similar conference from June 24 to June 28 inclusive. Wilfred B. Shaw, its director of alumni relations, made plans for between one hundred and two hundred and fifty men and women. The fee was ten dollars. Arrangements for housing and boarding the returned students were made, as well as for a program of sports and entertainment. Professor Lawrence Gould, second in command on the Byrd Antarctic expedition, was called on to signify by radio his readiness to talk on his experiences, and arrived in Ann Arbor early in June. Various phases of history, art, music, drama, and geology were chosen for the courses.

Columbia University this year held a meeting to combine the old-fashioned class reunion, the Williams College Institute of Politics, and the new experiments in alumni education. One hundred and fifteen men attended the meeting at St. Stephen's College on the Hudson, which is a part of the University. Round table discussions on such subjects as economics, world politics, tariff problems were held, and were addressed by President Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, and others. Thus the alumni of one of our great universities had the opportunity of living college life in a small institution.

Iowa State University taught its graduates in a similar conference immediately following graduation, and Welles-

ley planned a three-day educational conference for the same period. Not all the meetings are held in June, for Georgia Wesleyan held a four-day lecture program as early as April. Meanwhile Wesleyan and Berea College in Kentucky are investigating the possibility of starting alumni colleges, and other universities throughout the country are watching the experiments with interest. The conferences of the Secretaries Association at Dartmouth, and of the Alumni Federation at Amherst largely concern educational questions. Vassar has sponsored a series of alumnae conferences in various subjects for several years. Radcliffe has held educational conferences for the past three years, and Mt. Holyoke had a well-attended conference last November. Mills College in California, St. Mary's College, Grinnell College, and North Carolina College for Women are among others to arrange such meetings.

Junior Year Abroad

IN 1923 Marcus M. Marks of New York, retired merchant, former President of the Borough of Manhattan in New York, mediator in industrial disputes, and social philanthropist, conceived an idea. It was that the junior year of our standard American college course might profitably be spent in study at some European institution. The object was to broaden the student, to give him the advantages of transatlantic scholarship, and to promote international accord through the scholastic association of young people. Full academic credit was to be given for the year abroad, and senior year was to see the wanderer back at his home university.

Seven years ago the American Council of Education passed resolutions approving the plan, which has been financed throughout by Mr. Marks and his associates. This year the Institute of International Education is administering ten

scholarships of \$1000 each, open to both men and women for junior year abroad. Candidates must be at least eighteen, must have been in residence at an American college for two years, and must intend to return to an American college for senior year and a degree. Good health, character, and mentality are also requisites. Courses may be selected under some organized group, or by independently planning with college deans and the Institute. The Institute receives all applications, and ably attends to the details. Full credit is given.

Thirty-seven students followed this plan in the past four years. Seventeen elected France, eight Germany, four England, three Spain, two Italy, one Denmark, one Scotland, one Switzerland. As to the success of the movement, let the exiles speak for themselves.

One writes from the University of Copenhagen: "To me this junior year abroad has been of extreme value. Not only has it made possible my studying physics under the famous Danish physicist, Professor Niels Bohr, my childhood idol, but it has also given me a broad insight of a new type of life that I previously knew so little about."

Another, from the University of Berlin: "During the year, I developed a fair understanding of European manners and people, and a great admiration for the progress the German nation has made in recovering its former position in world affairs. . . . In attempting to understand a nation, nothing is so helpful as an understanding and knowledge of their literature and literary traditions, and I count my appreciation of German literature as one of my most valuable acquisitions in the past year."

Donors of scholarships include Felix M. Warburg (three); Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; Murry Guggenheim; Benjamin Stern; Aaron Naumburg Foundation; ten

Education

Berthold Hochschild Foundation; and two from other sources. It is planned to make the movement reciprocal, by bringing young Europeans to this country for an intermediate year of study. An interesting sidelight is that England runs a poor third in popularity, and that Oxford and Cambridge have appealed to none of these academic pilgrims.

An Athlete and A Scholar Speaks

WILLIAM BARRY WOOD, JR., six-foot, nineteen-year-old Harvard sophomore, is an athlete and a scholar. In sports, an All-American quarterback, baseball player of big league promise, star in track meets, member of the Harvard hockey team, tennis player with Davis Cup rating. In studies: an average of three A's and a B puts Wood in the top rank of students.

Barry Wood discusses education, and what he has to say is noted by Bill Cunningham in the *North American Review*: "I think," he was saying on the day we were talking, "that there's as much overemphasis upon studies as there is upon sport—perhaps not upon studies, as such, but certainly upon marks. Students go after high marks. Instructors seem to harp on them. . . .

"You can sit in a classroom for a term and let the whole course slide by you, then by a little scientific cramming the night before an exam, if you are lucky enough to read the right paragraphs and then happen to remember them, you can score heavily in the test. Your mark may be an A, and a great fuss made over it, when you really don't know as much about the subject as some other fellow who plugged conscientiously all term and merely happened to have a headache when the time to write the paper came around.

"I've had the thing happen in my own case, both ways. I received an A once by merely chancing to skim through a book and strike the lucky paragraphs before I went into the classroom. The fellow next to me knew the subject backward and forward, had been a faithful and conscientious student all year, yet he got confused, panic-stricken or something when the questions were laid before him and the best he was able to get was a C.

"I think considerable emphasis is misapplied right here, and that a lot of people who talk about the overemphasis on football might examine the overemphasis which is

placed on marks just a little."

"Well, how about the overemphasis upon football?" I asked the young gentleman. "That seems to be the burning question of the higher educational world."

"I'm not sure I know exactly what it means."

"Nor does anyone else . . . but take the usual subjects: glorification of the athlete; the will to win at any price; schedules made with an eye upon the cash register; the proselytizing and subsidizing of players; employment of coaches who can produce winning teams whatever their by-products may be; long and terrific practice sessions; the contribution of the sports pages and the press reaction in general."

"That order's a little too large," the young man objected. "I only know the football we are taught at Harvard, and such of it as Harvard's opponents show on the field. And if I've ever seen any of that, I, at least, didn't recognize it."

Education Sidelights

D^{R.} HARRY ELMER BARNES, professor of sociology and economics at Smith College, has resigned to devote his time to editorial writing. He recently issued a statement in which he gave his reasons. "The question of academic freedom," he said, "is not specifically and directly involved in the severing of my relations with Smith College. The situation has involved essentially a choice between two professions. . . . Personally, I would have preferred

to play the dual rôle of teacher and editorial writer. This could have been done, I believe, with no serious sacrifice of efficiency in either line of work. . . . When President Nielson declined to permit such an arrangement, which has proved successful in practice in many other instances, there was no question of the decision I would make. . . .

"If President Nielson would like a little peace of mind during the remainder of his presidency, I should be the last person in the world to challenge his right to do so. He has proved himself the most courageous college president in the United States today in attempting to make an institution of higher learning a place where intellectual freedom can prevail. Never in seven years has he placed any direct obstacle in the way of my teaching, writing, or lecturing. Never has he threatened me."



BARRY WOOD

• • A QUARTER MILLION Detroit school children attend free symphony concerts every year during regular school time. "On the afternoon of the concert," writes a correspondent to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "2500 children, of assorted sizes, ages, and nationalities, including neat little girls and wiggly small boys, swoop down upon Orchestra Hall. But at the doorway this miscellaneous group suddenly becomes one orderly whole. There is no free-for-all scramble for seats because each child has his reserved seat, just as any millionaire subscriber to the concert season. . . . Ushers lead the young people to their places. So pervasive is the atmosphere of quiet courtesy that the children respond without a question. And that's all there is to discipline."

The concert given by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra is exactly like an adults' concert. No concessions are made to the age of the audience except that most of the numbers have already been studied by the children and have been chosen as suitable to them. One program, for instance, included Mozart, Sibelius, and Rimsky-Korsakoff. There are no explanations, no talks with the children, between numbers. But there is a remarkable response from the young audience.

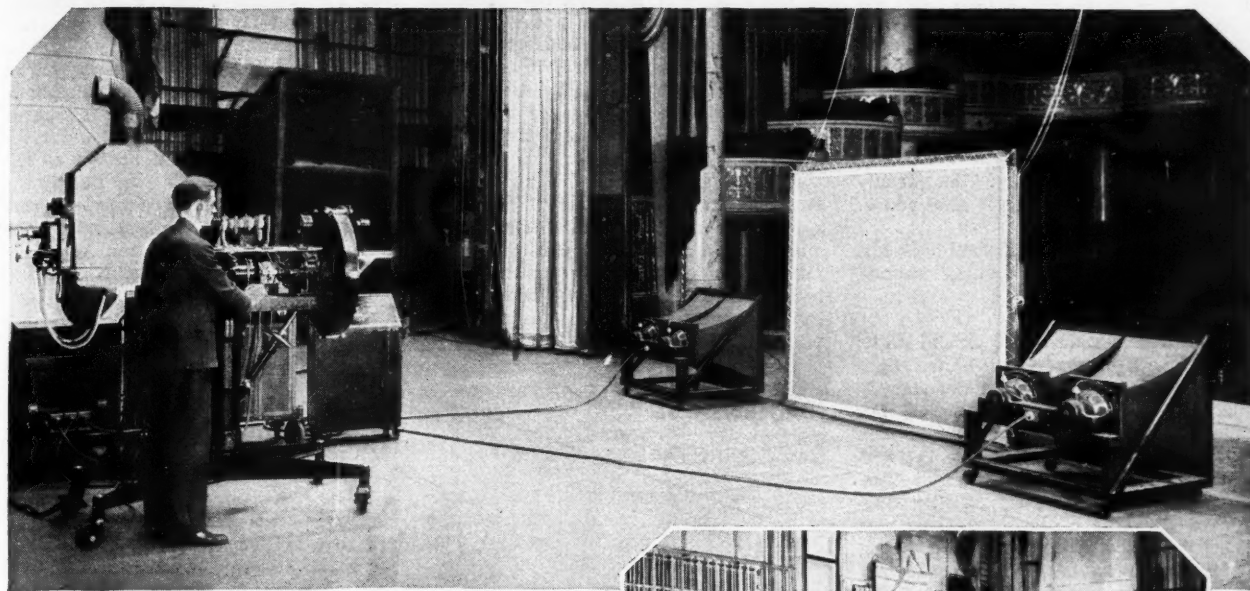
• • SPRING HILL COLLEGE at Mobile, Alabama, one of four Catholic colleges in the United States which have existed for one hundred years or more, celebrated the centennial of its founding May 31 to June 2. The college was established by the Rt. Rev. Michael Portier, D.D., first Bishop of Mobile, and in 1840 Pope Gregory XVI. granted it the power to confer theological degrees, an unusual honor for an American school.

• • AMERICAN STUDENTS go to the Continent to study and European students leave the Continent—to study. A group of 110 French students is in Algeria. Chosen from the schools of Paris, this caravan is making a tour of France's first North African possession, which has been under French control a century.

• • THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS has received \$13,109,707 from oil royalties and bonuses, according to a report recently issued. In addition to this amount the university has received \$1,000,000 as the result of a suit to recover oil lands improperly prospected. It is estimated that the fund will probably reach \$200,000,000 within the next forty years, at the present rate of production.

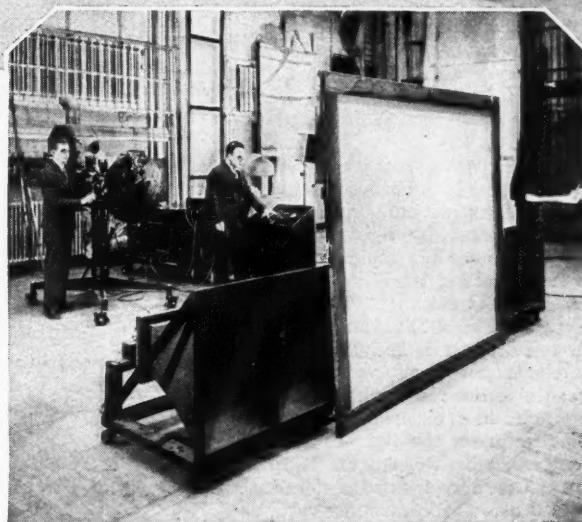
• • STANLEY BALDWIN, formerly Prime Minister of Great Britain, has been elected chancellor of Cambridge University to succeed the late Lord Balfour.

• • APPROXIMATELY 50,000 persons were expected to attend the sixty-eighth annual convention of the National Education Association in Columbus, Ohio, June 28 to July 3. Teachers of all classifications—from kindergarten to college—principals, deans, educators attend this annual conference.



Seeing Things at Home

YOUR RADIO is going to have a television screen on it before long. And on that screen you are going to see the things you can only hear now.



OUT OF THE LABORATORY INTO THE THEATER
Front and back views of the television apparatus developed by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, and used in an actual theater.

IS A PRESIDENTIAL candidate of 1936 making a speech? You will see and hear him in your living room. Are the Army and Navy playing football again, in Chicago? You will see the kicks and runs, hear the whistles, cheers, and bands in your house in California. Before five years are out you will be able to receive television in your home as you now receive radio.

At least that is the best present prediction as to when home television, already possible, will be practical. Engineers prefer to wait until things are done before talking about them. But few of them doubt that some day the ordinary citizen's eyes may be carried from his home all over the country, as his ears now are. And David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, is convinced that home television will arrive soon.

"I cannot say exactly when," he says, "but I am confident that in less than five years you will be able to receive

images through space as well as you are able to receive sound through space at the present time."

Already practical television is coming nearer, so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with it. Last month the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* published an article on the Telephone Company's achievement of two-way television between two persons. Hardly had readers had time to read it before the next step was announced. It was that television images, on a screen large enough to interest an entire audience, had performed in a theater.

STEP FOR a moment into Proctor's Theater in Schenectady, New York. The afternoon audience is filing in. Musicians take their places and tune their instruments, though their conductor does not appear. Soon the lights are dimmed, as for a moving picture, and the curtains are drawn aside. A grayish screen, about six feet square, is revealed on the stage. Suddenly it flick-

ers with a greenish light, and the missing orchestra leader appears upon it. He bows, smiles, waves his baton—and the show is on.

Actually that conductor is a half-mile away, in a temporary studio fixed up in the laboratory of Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson of the General Electric Company. Dr. Alexanderson is the man who made the show possible. It was only three years ago that he showed his first television image in a tiny aperture three inches square. Last fall he had one more than a foot square. And now, in hardly more than half a year, he has produced one on a screen—shown in the pictures above—nearly thirty-six times as large.

Half the performers in his Schenectady show are on the stage, half in the studio. Their songs, dances (though only head and shoulders appear on the screen) and remarks, are brought to the stage through the air.

"You sing in B flat," says the male member of a duet, standing on the stage,

Science

to his partner in the studio, "and I'll sing a mile away." Whereupon the man on the stage and his partner's image on the screen sing in perfect harmony.

At a special morning performance for newspaper men, a reporter addressed, through a microphone twenty-five feet away, the image of Dr. Alexanderson's assistant in the laboratory. "Mr. Trainer," he began, "I have never seen you in the flesh—"

"There's plenty of it," flashed back Mr. Trainer's image—a noticeably round-faced one.

THE IMAGES are in black and white, with the greenish-bluish light showing through. They are not sharply black and white, like silhouettes, but show all the shades of gray between. Indeed, they appear not unlike the first moving pictures, shown in the same theater a quarter century ago. In the center of the screen they are clear and sharp, with the white of teeth, the sheen of hair, showing realistically. Toward the edges they are slightly blurred. And the rain-line streaks of the early movies are there again, though they are now horizontal.

The streaks come from a different cause, however. It is because the large television images are built up, as in all television systems, by light streaming through little holes in a rapidly spinning disk. The resulting traveling beams of light make the streaks.

The mechanism of Dr. Alexanderson's theater television is essentially like that of all television systems, with one difference: the device responsible for transmitting light into electrical impulses—and vice versa—is the light-controlling valve invented by Dr. August Karolus of Leipzig, Germany, instead of the usual neon-gas tube. This controlling valve or cell is a complicated affair, which allows light to pass through in greater or lesser measure, depending on the strength of the electric field around it. Thus light and dark spots of all shades become possible. And it is this invention which has produced television on a screen measured in feet rather than inches.

Thus the day when television will be as capable as radio comes nearer. There now seems no reason why television cannot be applied to telephone conversations, so that we can see each other when we talk; to news-events broadcasting, so that anything from speeches to ocean flights can be seen as well as heard in the home; to program broadcasting, so that a set entertainment not unlike the talkies in effect—or like the radio with vision added—can be seen either in a theater or at home.

Indeed, who can foretell the end? "Just think of it," says Dr. Alexanderson, "when you can put an electric eye wherever you wish, and you can see through this eye just as if you were there. An airplane with a news reporter will fly to see whatever is of interest, and the whole theater audience will be with him seeing what he sees, and yet the audience will be perfectly safe and comfortable.

"Or what will it mean for peaceful aviation when the ships of the air approach a harbor in fog, take on a local pilot, not from a little craft that comes to meet the ship, but by television, whereby the trained eyes of the pilot will guide the ship to the airport in safety."

John Hays Hammond, Jr., has already announced that he has invented such a system for airplanes. And Dr. Alexanderson himself has sent television images—crude to be sure—to Australia and back. Television in the home? One can be excused for thinking that it won't be long now.

Is Sickness Necessary?

OUR COUNTRY is the most prosperous in the world. We have more physicians (one to 800) than any other country. And yet, writes Ralph Arthur Reynolds in the *Atlantic Monthly*, we spend only ninety cents a year per person on preventive and educational health. Vienna spends every year seven dollars per person on public health measures that directly concern every resident of the city. Yet as recently as 1920 Austria was in a state of starvation and revolution.

"Preventive medicine is a term much used," says the writer, "yet very few physicians are giving active preventive service to their patients." About two million persons in this country are sick at all times with diseases largely preventable. We have 700,000 cases of malaria and tuberculosis annually, and there are among us about one million diabetics. For every ten thousand children born in the United States, sixty-five women lose their lives from causes connected with childbirth. Of the nations collecting data on this subject, the United States is at the bottom of the list. Constitutional diseases, such as cancer, kidney trouble, and organic heart disease are on the increase, the latter two being responsible for one-third of all deaths.

Vienna so reorganized its health program that the infant mortality rate was reduced from 30 per cent. in 1920 to 8 per cent. in 1929. The first step was the establishment of a municipal welfare office where aid is given as quickly as possible to all who need it. Under this central bureau are twenty-one child welfare offices which deal with children from the pre-natal stage to the age of fourteen, or in exceptional cases, eighteen. Every mother is entitled to a maintenance allowance which gives her care for six weeks before and six weeks after the birth of her child. Health propaganda is influencing increasingly large numbers to come to the health centers in the early months of pregnancy for complete examination and for treatment in the case of syphilis.

The city of Vienna has knowledge of the birth of every child within the city, and ascertains that each is well cared

for. The welfare worker, a civil servant, is responsible for seeing that every child in his district is properly housed, clothed, and fed. If a child is left an orphan, or if his parents are unable to care for him, or if his home is considered unsuitable, he is placed under the supervision of a bureau known as the central reception office. In this group are found, besides the orphans, deserted and illegitimate children, perverted children, and problem children of many kinds, but none obviously feeble-minded, insane, or with an obvious bodily ailment. These latter types are taken over by suitable institutions.

The main point is that each child is regarded as an individual, his personal and mental classification is never lost sight of, and the aim is to place him as soon as possible in a home or institution best suited to his particular needs.

"Where in our country," asks Dr. Reynolds, "is there any intelligently formulated system like that in Vienna? Medical attention consists mainly of treatment in case of actual illness, and the medical attendants are contributing little to the development of a comprehensive and progressive system in the care of such children."

The Unexciting Airship

THE *Graf Zeppelin's* sixth Atlantic crossing, from Spain to Pernambuco, considerably excited South America. When the airship crossed the Equator on her way to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and the rest, she was the first dirigible ever to enter the Southern Hemisphere. Hence the excitement. But as the air liner came up from the South to Lakehurst, New Jersey, the United States was only mildly interested. And when she left for home and her seventh Atlantic crossing (she once crossed the Pacific, on her round-the-world cruise), the *New York World* said:

"She was not a Jumbo of the air this time, a mechanical curiosity obligingly circling this way and that, so that those on the ground might have a good look at her, and in some degree provoking the yawns that come after five minutes of looking at any curiosity. She was an authentic aerial liner, on her way, going somewhere, and giving the impression that she was too busy with that purpose to care whether those on the ground looked at her or not. . . . She has now taken her place as an institution, like the *Europa*, the *Berengaria*, and the Twentieth Century Limited."

Built in 1927, the *Graf* made its first transatlantic flight in October, 1928. As the dirigible neared Bermuda it encountered a severe storm. A portion of the fabric of the lower surface of the port fin was ripped away by heavy wind pressure. Four members of the crew climbed out on the metal spars, out over the ocean, to make repairs. That, and one false start from Europe when sev-



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Science

eral propeller couplings broke, have been the *Graf's* only troubles.

In July, 1929, the ship made her second visit to this country, returning to Germany. She left Friedrichshafen August 16 on her famous round-the-world flight, proceeding over Russia, Siberia, Japan, the Pacific Ocean, across the United States, and the Atlantic, reaching the home port after 21 days, 7 hours, 34 minutes. Average speed was 50 miles per hour; rarely did it exceed 70 miles.

Throughout this summer the ship faces a busy schedule. Cruises over Switzerland, Germany, Austria, the British Isles, the Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea, to Spitzbergen, and Iceland are planned.

Televox Appears in Society

"MY NAME is Televox," said a clear but tinny voice.

Diners at the banquet of the American Booksellers' Association in New York, astonished, stared down the length of the table. There stood a fantastic figure. Two glassy eyes, one green and one red, looked out from its flat face. Long arms, graceless as a skeleton's, hung at its sides. The whole front of its chest was missing and its internal mechanism was in full view. Three grid-glow tubes and rows of delicate electrical amplifiers were its lungs.

Twenty feet away an electrical engineer blew a soft note from a pitch-pipe into an ordinary telephone receiver. The monster shrugged a shoulder, its eyes lighted up. A row of little bulbs where the collarbone should have been were illuminated, a grid-glow tube in the thorax flashed. Then this after-dinner speaker began his speech.

The actual words which he uttered came from a phonograph, partly concealed and carrying a record made by Dr. Charles A. Beard, author of "Whither Mankind?" and editor of a symposium on the machine age. Televox's function was to turn on the phonograph when the electrical engineer blew the right notes into the telephone receiver—and then another note of the pitch-pipe ordered the mechanical man to turn off the phonograph. Roy J. Wensley, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company inventor of Televox, was present.

During the demonstration Televox was asked what his favorite book was. "Is Sex Necessary?" he answered.

Science Sidelights

SEVERAL MECHANICAL innovations proved successful in the Indianapolis 500-mile automobile race, run before a crowd of 170,000 on Memorial Day. The winning car was a gray Miller front-drive. It was a straight eight, with a 91-cubic inch motor—only a quarter the size of some of its competi-

tors. The entries comprised fours, sixes, straight and V-eights, and two sixteen-cylinder models. Superchargers were barred, and mechanics were required. The lower, more compact European racers carried severely back-tilted radiators.

An old four-cylinder Miller finished second, and fourth went to a sixteen-cylinder Sampson. This monster had made the fastest time in the preliminary trials. A Stutz stock car, while not up with the leaders, finished the 500 miles. A Coleman front-drive came in seventh.

Two red Italian Maseratis, a sixteen and an eight, were the favorites, but one dropped out and the other was running far behind at the finish. Of the thirty-eight starters, fourteen finished. The winner's average was 100.45 m.p.h. One entrant drove a unique contraption composed of an old Mercedes chassis, powered by the left engine of a twin-motored Duesenberg which had broken records at Daytona Beach in 1920.

• • So WHOLE-HEARTEDLY has the United States taken to the automobile that last year about one in every 4000 citizens lost his life in a motoring accident. And one in every 120 citizens was injured in such an accident.

Day and night throughout the year, a death in an automobile accident occurred every sixteen minutes. One million persons were injured by or in automobiles, with 200,000 more hurt in other traffic accidents, such as street car and railroad mishaps. Total traffic fatalities increased in 1929 by 8.2 per cent. over the previous year. These and other figures were announced at the recent third National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. President Hoover addressed the 400 delegates, who had come from forty-one states at the call of Secretary of Commerce Lamont.

• • PLANET X has been christened. The discoverers at Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, have decided to name it Pluto. The name is symbolic of the comparatively dark and distant regions through which this celestial body rides on its orbit about the sun. Jupiter and Neptune and Pluto were brothers, the first two already have been honored by planets' names, therefore the Lowell astronomers found it appropriate to give the third brother a place in the sun.

• • BALLOONS, it would seem to the casual observer, are distinctly out of place in the human stomach. Yet in an experiment conducted recently four persons each swallowed a small rubber balloon. The experiment was described vividly by Mr. E. L. Smith, of the psychological laboratory of Colgate University. It had been thought for some time, he explained, that one effect of loud noises on humans is to create an unconscious fear reaction which may have important mental or physical results. Tests were made under the direction of Professor Donald A. Laird. After being swallowed the balloons were distended with air and connected to a registering ap-

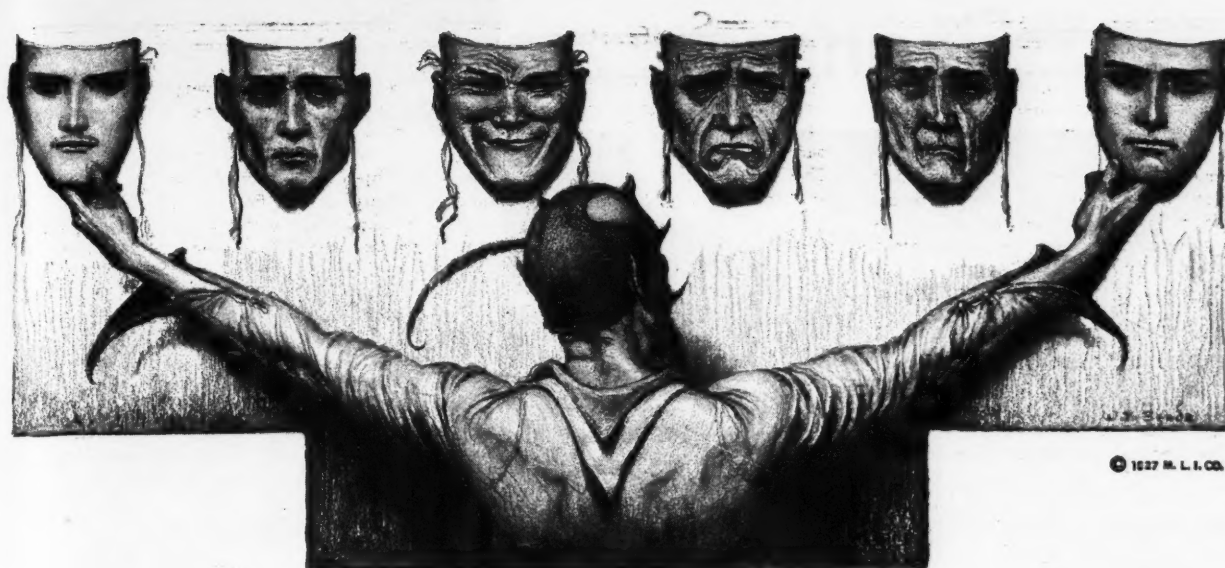
paratus, so that every change in the size or tension of the stomach could be recorded. When a loud noise was made in the room, the stomachs of some of the subjects contracted sharply, like a suddenly closed fist or like the muscular jump or "start" which some persons make when surprised. Other stomachs relaxed suddenly when the noise was heard. The experiments must be extended before conclusions can be drawn, but it is thought that noise might affect the stomachs of some persons sufficiently to cause indigestion.

• • CAPTAIN Sir Hubert Wilkins may yet realize his dream of exploring the Antarctic by submarine, as explained here last month. The Navy Department has announced its willingness to loan the submarine O-12 to the explorer. The ship is out of commission at Philadelphia. It was built by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company at Bridgeport and completed Oct. 1, 1918. Sir Hubert and Lady Wilkins were among the passengers on the *Graf Zeppelin* when it last left America for the Continent. The explorer told reporters he planned to go to Switzerland to begin work on a book describing his explorations.

• • WHEN our hearts stop beating and our lungs stop breathing, do we die? A prominent scientist has come forward to suggest—perhaps not life after death, as we think of it—but the possibility of consciousness after death. The scientist is Arthur H. Compton, of the physics department of the University of Chicago, Nobel Prize winner of 1927. His discoveries in light particles have led to the new "principle of uncertainty" which Professor Heisenberg of the University of Leipzig has recently announced. This theory sets up the idea of an effective intelligence behind the phenomena of nature.

In Professor Compton's view the world and mankind are not developing at random out of atomic chaos, which is the old-fashioned evolutionary attitude. Rather, he believes he has found evidence suggestive of a directive intelligence, or purpose, back of everything, with the creation of intelligent minds as its reasonable goal. "While in the mechanistic view the mind could not survive the brain," he says, "the evidence seems against this view, and no cogent reason remains for supposing that the soul dies with the body."

• • ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, celebrated American explorer and zoologist, has begun a five-month expedition into Mongolia in search of the birthplace of man. He and the other explorers from the American Museum of Natural History plan to cover an area of between 3000 and 4000 miles in the Gobi desert, where few white men have ever been—though Dr. Andrews has been there before. The aim is to seek trace of the ancestors of the million-year-old "Peking woman" whose skull he discovered near Peking last December.



© 1927 M. L. I. CO.

The Great Imitator

Mankind's most dangerous enemy is syphilis. It takes the form of many diseases, masking as rheumatism, arthritis, physical exhaustion or nervous breakdown. It may seem to be a form of skin, eye, heart, lung, throat or kidney trouble.

Most tragic of all, it often attacks the brain and spinal cord. It may result in blindness, deafness, locomotor ataxia, paralysis and insanity—a life-long tragedy. No wonder it is called "The Great Imitator".

In certain general hospitals, as high as 30% of all patients were found to be suffering directly or indirectly from this disease. Yet many of its victims had not known what was robbing them of health and strength until a medical examination, including blood and spinal fluid tests, revealed their condition.

Syphilis can usually be cured by competent physicians if detected in time and if the patient faithfully and persistently follows the complete treatment prescribed by his doctor. If the early stages are

neglected, cures are less certain, but a great deal can still be done to relieve suffering.

It is estimated that about thirteen million persons—one out of ten—in the United States and Canada have or at some time have had syphilis. Because of fear and ignorance, millions of victims have been imposed upon by quacks, charlatans and blackmailers pretending to practice medicine.

A most effective way to reduce the amount of syphilis is the pre-natal treatment of mothers suffering from this destructive disease.

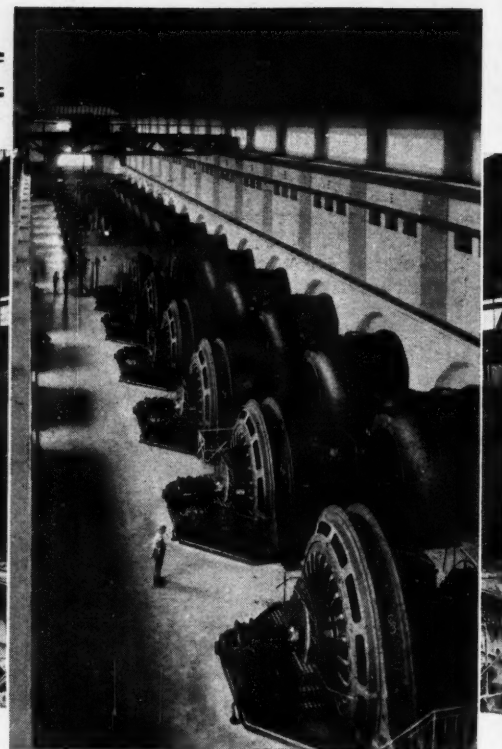
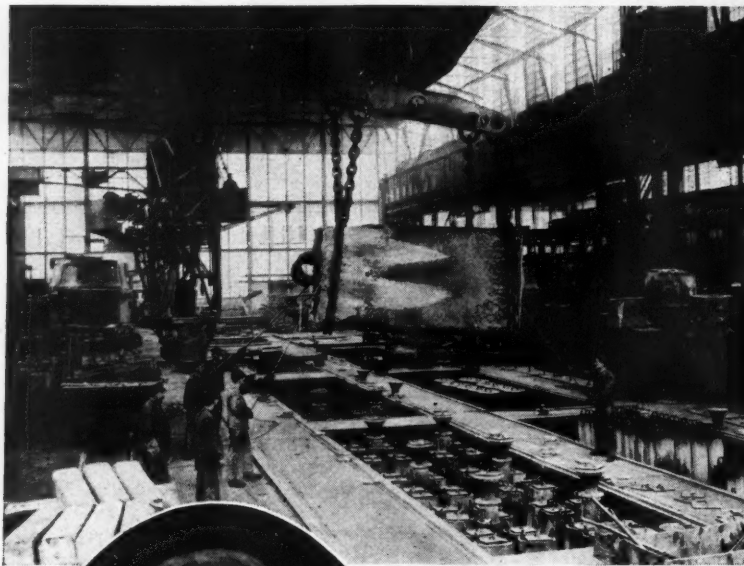
Parents and teachers owe it to those dependent on them for education and guidance to replace secrecy by knowledge, frank instruction and friendly advice. Physicians, health departments, and social hygiene societies willingly offer their aid.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free, its booklet, "The Great Imitator". You are urged to send for it. Ask for Booklet 730-V.



NOTE: The Metropolitan first published "The Great Imitator" in January, 1928. Since then, leaders of public health organizations and directors of big business have requested that it be republished and that booklets be provided for wide distribution. The booklets are ready.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.



Photographs from Ewing Galloway

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC RETURN

Efficiency, long famous, is required more than ever to pay war reparations. At the left is a scene in the Krupp steel works at Essen. At the right is a new power development on the Inn River, Bavaria. The portrait is that of Mr. Lamont.



© Blank & Stoller

Taking Reparations Out of Politics

By THOMAS W. LAMONT

Member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

A FINAL STEP is now being taken in settlement of the German reparations question. That step is the mobilization and sale, in the form of a direct German Government bond, upon all the leading investment markets of the world, of certain of the German annuity payments. This is the first outward and visible sign that from now on the German payments are no longer in the political class but are in the process of being commercialized; are taking their proper place in the great mass of commercial transactions moving about the world of affairs.

It is natural and proper that the question of German reparations should be transferred for all time from politics to commerce. In fact, that was one of the main objectives of the Committee of Experts which sat for four long months at Paris last year. The experts at that conference got away completely

ONE of the experts who devised the Young Plan tells what it has come to mean. His remarks were prepared for a small luncheon in honor of his British colleague, Sir Josiah Stamp, and are printed here by permission.

from the idea of assessing upon Germany anything in the nature of punitive damages for Germany's part in the War. On the contrary, those experts, under the brilliant chairmanship of Mr. Owen D. Young, sought to make a fair and final assessment of the European costs of the Great War. They sought to arrange, so far as lay within their power, an equitable and final readjustment of the financial burdens of the War as among France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and so on. To this end they naturally took into account the important question of comparative debt and taxation burdens among these countries.

To those critics who wonder whether

the experts did not lay an undue burden upon Germany, I beg to point out that the public debt of Great Britain today is approximately equivalent to 37 billion dollars; that of France to 13½ billion dollars, that of Germany (including all its reparation payments) under 11 billion dollars. Assuming for purposes of calculation that all Germany's annuity payments could be paid in a capital lump sum today to the creditor governments, even then Great Britain's debt would be reduced only from 37 to 35 billion dollars; France's from 13½ to 9 billion.

I mention these figures to give point to our belief that Germany's liability as now finally determined is not unduly burdensome. To be sure, her public debt will be external and that of the other countries I have mentioned largely internal. In that way and to that extent the other countries are certainly in more

KASHGAR...OR NEW YORK



A thousand camels treading a narrow mountain pass, laden with precious cargoes from the mysterious hidden cities of Inner-Asia—Kabul, Samarkand, Kashgar.

Whether they arrive safely at their destination and whether the goods will bring a profitable return depend upon the skill of the caravan leaders—upon *management*.

In the process of making and selling goods in the United States, there are no sudden levies by lawless mountain tribes. Yet, there are hazards and limitations no less real. Business success in New York or Columbus depends in even larger measure upon the skill of the management.

This factor of management—the ability to gauge desires and needs—to recognize changes in conditions and to take advantage of new developments—is more difficult to measure than physical assets. It is the active force, the hidden power of the business machine. It decides the rate of speed and fixes the direction. It determines the earning record.

In judging investment values, the appraisal of character and management has always been our first concern. Long before the detailed statements of today were available, A. G. Becker & Co. bought many millions of corporate obligations every month and distributed them in all parts of the United States. Out of this long and intimate contact with business and management has developed a comprehensive investment service. We invite you to become better acquainted with it. We shall be glad to send you a booklet "Sound Corporate Financing." You incur no obligation in sending for it. Ask for CT102.

A. G. Becker & Co.

BONDS, STOCKS, COMMERCIAL PAPER

54 Pine Street, New York

100 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Finance

advantageous position, because with them the question of exchange transfer is of much lesser importance. Even so, however, with normal conditions restored, Germany should encounter no very serious difficulty in meeting this newly arranged public debt.

As bearing upon this point I may recall that Germany's payments to the creditor powers for the last year of the Dawes Plan were approximately \$590,000,000. Under the first year of the Young Plan, now officially designated as the New Plan, Germany's payments drop to approximately \$400,000,000, being one-third less. The saving to Germany under the first ten years of the New Plan, as contrasted with the Dawes Plan, is something like a billion dollars in present value. The German budget will receive average relief in the next three years of 750,000,000 marks per annum, and in five years an aggregate of 3,400,000,000 marks.

A FEW MONTHS AGO a Congressman made two serious charges against a friendly state, namely the German Government. He charged first that Germany had gone beyond the law in accepting the obligations under the New Plan; and second that the late Herr Stresemann, one of the most enlightened of modern statesmen, whose untimely death France and the other creditor nations are still deploring, had declared that Germany would not fulfill her obligations under the New Plan. No more unfounded or unjust accusations than these directed against a friendly people could well be imagined.

On the contrary, Germany has been most scrupulous in seeing to it that every step of her procedure of acceptance should conform to the law. First, there was held a national referendum, initiated by a small group opposed to the acceptance of the New Plan. This was overwhelmingly defeated; only about 11 or 12 per cent. of the people voting for this measure. Next, the Reichstag by a large majority, after long and thorough debate, voted decisively to

adopt the Plan. Finally, President Hindenburg, sometimes called the Father of new Germany, approved the law in a message of great logic and power. As for the prediction attributed to Herr Stresemann, examination fails to disclose any utterance of his even remotely supporting this Congressman's astonishing accusation.

In fact, the greatest strength of the reparations settlement reached at Paris lies in Germany's voluntary acceptance of the obligations arranged under that settlement. One could almost say that not until 1929, ten years after the Paris Peace Conference which wrote the Versailles Treaty, did all the statesmen of the creditor governments fully realize that one could collect war damages only with the consent of the debtor nation; and Germany in turn realized that she had incurred a just debt which with all internal supervision removed and her full liberty of action restored, she was desirous of voluntarily assuming and discharging.

Another important recommendation which the Young Committee experts made, and which has been finally carried out through the actions of the Governments at the second Hague Conference, was the settlement of all the enormously confused questions of the so-called Eastern Reparations, that is to say, the reparations to be paid by the Succession States. Here was a whole mass of obligations that were known to be mostly uncollectible; and yet the mere thought of their legal existence hung like a cloud over all Eastern Europe. That cloud has now been dispelled. Austria, for instance, has been relieved of all further reparations burdens. The charges which Hungary must meet are deemed most reasonable, and the so-called Optants question has received just settlement. The conflicting problems arising in the redistribution of Austria's pre-war indebtedness, all those problems that were causing ill feeling as among the states of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Italy have been settled.

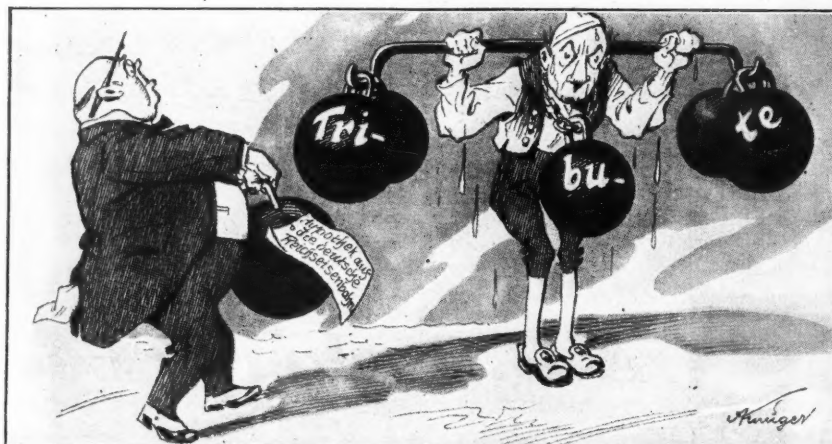
A great many stones have been thrown at the second Hague Conference, but considering the complexity of the various problems with which it had to deal, the conflicting interests, political and economic, among fifteen or twenty different states represented at The Hague, the degree of justice which characterized the final plan of settlement is quite extraordinary. Independent experts, it is true, made the framework of all these settlements, and without their skill and patience such settlements could not have been devised. But upon the politicians was laid the responsibility of having the settlements adopted by their various parliaments. It is only fair to say a good word for the work of the politicians or statesmen in carrying through their parliaments these difficult situations.

WHAT I WOULD WISH most to emphasize in the work of the Young Committee is that it was designed to bring final settlement to the whole problem of German reparations, which for so many years kept all Europe in a state of unrest and had unhappy economic repercussions even as far as America. Now at last the statesmen of Europe are justified in saying that strife, be it in the Ruhr or elsewhere, is ended; that the world may now look forward to an orderly and tranquil carrying out of the last of the great post-War operations for reconstruction.

The growth of mutual confidence in Europe since the first of those reconstructive efforts was undertaken in 1923 (namely, the rehabilitation of Austria), has been slow, but it has been sure. But the Stresemanns, the Briands, the Chamberlains and MacDonalds—they have always known that the Locarno Treaty, the Kellogg Pact, the draft treaties of mutual assistance could never be deemed fully workable so long as there remained grave danger of economic disorder in Europe. That danger has been ended through the beneficent mechanism of the Dawes and Young Plans, supplemented by further important measures taken at the Hague and Baden-Baden conferences.

American bankers, for that reason, following the precedent which they had set for themselves in the previous operations for European reconstruction since the War, have taken the lead in this last step—which at the same time is the initial operation for the commercialization of reparations, under the mechanism set up by the Young Plan.

Just as the American investment public showed its wisdom five and a half years ago in materially assisting, through the Dawes Plan loan, to put Germany upon its feet, so now they are showing their readiness to cooperate in the new German loan, believing that their action will be another step in reaffirming Germany's credit; in the assistance given to America's foreign trade; in making concrete and effective the Locarno treaties; but most of all in the final liquidation of the War and in building firm foundation for the new epoch of economic and political peace in Europe.



STILL MORE FOR THE GERMAN TO CARRY

From Kladderadatsch, Berlin

German statesmen and financiers have accepted the reparations adjustment, but the editors of German cartoon periodicals have not.



An investor in

Railroad Securities

IN 1929 there were transported by the railroads of the United States 2,427,000,000 tons of revenue freight and 780,000,000 passengers. A total of over \$25,000,000,000 has been invested in the properties of these carriers. They employ some 1,700,000 persons who receive yearly wages of nearly three billion dollars.

Since 1916 American railroads have increased their gross earnings 75%, their capital only 13% and their outstanding common stocks only 4%. They have expended billions of dollars from earnings and capital to increase property accounts and operating efficiency.

United Founders Corporation and subsidi-

aries own diversified railroad securities, representing substantial investments but no control of properties. At present these investments are in railways of leading American systems operating over 60% of the Class I mileage in the United States.

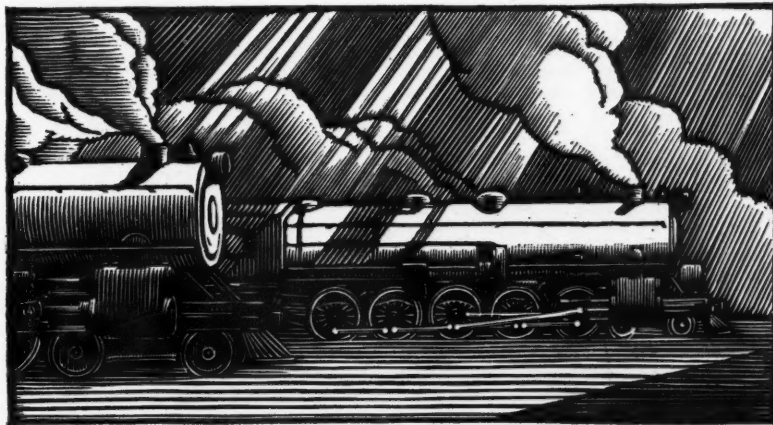
With its railroad holdings, United Founders combines investments in other basic fields. It has important investments in leading systems in the electric power and light industry in addition to its interests in investment companies, banks and insurance companies.

Through control of American Founders Corporation, United Founders is interested in a group of investment companies which have operated successfully over a number

of years. This interest provides United Founders also with extensive economic, analytical and research service.

The operations of United Founders Corporation are directed to obtain the cumulative and substantial results which accrue from long-pull, managed investing.

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UNITED FOUNDERS CORPORATION

◀ This advertisement is the third of a series outlining the investment activities of United Founders Corporation ▶

Finance

Josiah Stamp Comes to Visit

THE FOREGOING remarks by Mr. Lamont, on the taking of German reparations out of politics, were prepared as a tribute to the work of Sir Josiah Stamp. This distinguished British economist was in the United States during May and June, the guest at numerous luncheons, dinners, and other meetings of American business and professional men. He was a member not only of the committee which formulated the Young Plan but also of that which five years earlier had devised the Dawes Plan. Since 1925 he has been chairman of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, but he grew up in the atmosphere of the British civil service. He has sat on other commissions besides the two associated with German reparations, notably those concerned with the income tax and the national debt of Great Britain, with the finances of Northern Ireland after the Free State was created, and with the coal industry. It is Sir Josiah Stamp's far from casual or whimsical suggestion that Americans who travel in England will help materially to overcome hardships caused by tariff barriers and the payment of interest on war debts.

Germany Borrows \$300,000,000

EVIDENCE OF GERMANY'S improved status under the Young Plan was the huge loan arranged last month for sale among former enemy countries. The Bank for International Settlements had formally come into existence on May 12 at Basle, in Switzerland, under the presidency of Gates W. McGarrah of New York; and the new loan was the first important business of the bank.

The amount of the borrowing is \$300,000,000. France and the United States, as the healthiest financial nations at the moment, were together allotted considerably more than half of the total. France, furthermore, was expected to absorb some of Britain's allotment. Nine countries participated, the others being Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Germany herself. Interest is to be paid at the rate of 5½ per cent., but the actual yield will be more than 6



HONORED BY COLUMBIA

At the right is Sir Josiah Stamp, British financial expert, and in the middle is the Duchess of Atholl, both of whom received honorary degrees at Columbia's commencement. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the University, stands at the left. The Duchess of Atholl, a member of Parliament from Edinburgh, is noted for activities in the fields of education, agriculture, and nursing. For five years she has been parliamentary secretary of the Board of Education.

because the bonds are sold at less than par. Germany receives only \$88 for each \$100 bond; to obtain 300 millions she actually goes in debt 340 millions.

A syndicate of more than forty banking houses on June 12, offered the American share of this German Government International 5½ per cent. Loan of 1930; and the issue was immediately oversubscribed. The price in the United States was 90, and the amount offered was \$98,250,000.

The loan is in two parts. The major portion, \$200,000,000, represents what the Young Plan calls a capitalization of a portion of the annuity coupons payable by Germany. It is destined for the various Allied treasuries. The remainder, \$100,000,000, is entirely apart from reparations but was provided for in the same Young Plan. The proceeds of this are to be used in the development of German railways and postal services.

So many difficulties were encountered in arranging a loan that was to be sold simultaneously in nine countries that negotiations were prolonged for more than a month, and there were rumors that matters of security and legality were in question. It seemed reasonable to accept the explanation that mere de-

tails—like the use of six different languages—were responsible for the delay.

Freight as an Index

THE WEEKLY report of revenue freight loaded on all the railroads of the country, made by the American Railway Association, is a document extraordinarily lacking in interest on its face but remarkably interesting upon closer examination. Week after week for more than half a year its function has been to record decreased shipments of the products of farm, mine, forest, and factory. It is truly a prime index of activity among producers and consumers.

Week after week we examine these reports, looking for signs of an upward tone. In not one section of the country, however, does the amount of revenue freight loaded ever exceed the amount loaded in the corresponding week of 1929 or even of 1928. Yet the whole picture is not quite as bad as these weekly reiterations of gloom would make it appear. In the first twenty-one weeks of the year (through May 24) there were 18.6 million freight cars of revenue freight loaded. This compares with 20.3 million in the same period of 1929 and an average of 20.1 million in the four years 1926-'29.

Danger That Lurks in a Tariff

PAUL MAZUR is a New York banker whose high standing among his colleagues has been overshadowed among the larger public by more recently acquired fame as an author. He has unusual ability to state economic truths in a fashion not only comprehensible but interesting. Speaking before a conference of New England exporters in Boston, Mr. Mazur expressed concern about the pending tariff as failing to recognize changing conditions in world trade. We quote:

"Common sense demands the transference of tariff from the realm of politics into the hands of a body of business economists who will study the subject from the point of view of national well-being and not from that of compromising sectional interests for the immediate advantage of a few but the eventual harm of all.

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A view of Ponca City refinery of
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CITIES SERVICE has been growing for 19 years—many of its constituent companies have been growing still longer—some for half a century. The consolidated gross earnings of the organization are now in excess of \$185,000,000, and steadily rising.

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	Gross	*Net		Electric	Gas, Water, etc.
1920	\$ 49,410,687	\$14,449,787	1,020,912,328	342,373	344,651
1921	53,301,038	17,195,389	985,365,167	381,238	353,871
1922	56,828,970	20,663,844	1,143,467,323	444,233	369,660
1923	63,638,228	24,325,142	1,348,986,857	513,007	381,288
1924	67,417,018	26,733,159	1,400,942,454	590,692	398,527
1925	73,977,348	31,531,123	1,579,150,849	665,366	416,896
1926	81,646,959	35,652,028	1,854,708,852	736,451	437,490
1927	88,113,621	40,148,195	1,921,527,571	782,887	454,228
1928	93,624,445	43,196,594	2,110,949,196	845,551	465,487
1929	103,556,864	50,282,036	2,372,274,311	896,630	472,231

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Finance

"America has become a creditor nation—a creditor that counts the obligations due it by tens of billions and the annual interest charges owing to it in billions. America possesses half the gold supply of the world. Foreign nations can purchase goods from the United States only through loans or the sale of their own products. Loans cannot continue at a sufficiently rapid rate to offset the inevitably increasing interest charge. Finally, therefore, America can sell abroad only if she buys from abroad. "Every dollar by which the imports of America are reduced means a dollar decrease in exports.

"For ten years we have maintained a surplus of exports because we were willing to finance that surplus through foreign loans. That formula is fast growing obsolete. In the future imports will govern exports.

"Those who live in hope that America can exclude foreign goods through prohibitive tariff and maintain an export surplus through skill in production and zeal in selling, live in a false paradise. To them a rude awakening is coming."

A Weak Link in the Chain

IF THE LAYMAN were asked to state the principal reason for department-store mergers, he would probably reply that it lay in economies made possible by central buying. But it seems that little central buying is attempted. Theoretically and ultimately, the plan is sound; practically and immediately, it is full of difficulties.

Such at least is the conclusion reached by David R. Falk, a member of the student editorial board of the *Harvard Business Review* (published by the Graduate School of Business at Harvard). His analysis gives evidence of thorough study and inquiry.

Department stores are plainly on guard against chain-store competition, and the central buyer for a chain is admittedly a money-saver. But with department stores, the merchandise is not so highly standardized. The various department buyers sincerely believe that they alone know what their particular store can sell. Through long established practice they have vested in them both buying and selling functions. The buyer for the shoe or perfume department, for example, is also head of its sales force.

An important exemplification of central buying is found by Mr. Falk in the methods of the Associated Merchandise Corporation. This is not an ownership group but rather an association of stores, though three of its members—Filene's in Boston, Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn, and Lazarus in Columbus—do form an ownership group in themselves, known as the Federated Department Stores. The larger association uses central buying in shoes, luggage, cheap dresses, and china.

American Department Stores (eighteen outlets) finds it practicable to buy

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Southern Pacific Company
Union Pacific Railroad Company

Oils

Royal Dutch Company (N. Y. Shares)
Standard Oil Company of California
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
Standard Oil Company of New York
The Texas Corporation

Industrials

American Rad. & Stand. Sanitary Corp.
The American Tobacco Co. (Class B)
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company
Eastman Kodak Company of N. J.
General Electric Company
Ingersoll-Rand Company
National Biscuit Company
Otis Elevator Company
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United States Steel Corporation
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Utilities

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A security valued today at more than the original offering price of last year—
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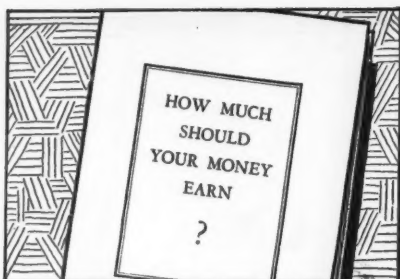
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- .. It contains an interesting discussion of this interesting subject. Write for your copy today.

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Finance

shoes, millinery, and low-priced clothing through a central office.

Noticeably absent from such lists, however, are the ownership groups known as the Hahn Department Stores, Associated Dry Goods Corporation, and May Department Stores, none of which Mr. Falk finds to be practising central buying at present. A fundamental objection to the central buyer is that it destroys the initiative of the store's buyer, who becomes merely an agent. Recognizing this danger, the J. C. Penney Company, a department store chain with a central buying system, gives its store managers the right of selection.

Mr. Falk's investigation convinces him that in the long run central purchasing will reduce expenses, not only in original cost but in salaries and traveling expenses of high priced buyers. It is not a panacea for department store ills. It has an important rôle to play in enabling ownership groups to meet the competition of chain stores. But its present limitations indicate to Mr. Falk that justification of mergers must be sought along other lines.

Power: Indirect Cost of Public Ownership

OUTSTANDING AMONG those who represent giant power in the East at the moment is Floyd N. Carlisle, chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Company, and director in a score of subsidiary or affiliated corporations. He is the ever-ready spokesman for the defense.

Mr. Carlisle was the last speaker on the program at the spring meeting of the Academy of Political Science. There were morning, afternoon, and evening sessions; and when he rose to speak he was champing at the bit. Unfortunately it was late, and Mr. Carlisle sympathized with an audience who had already been in their seats more than three hours. He hit the high spots only, in an address that came straight from the shoulder, but the speech he would have made is now to be found in the printed *Proceedings* of the Academy.

Those who violently dissent from present methods of rate making and regulation, Mr. Carlisle believes to be at heart for government ownership and operation, though they fear to advocate it openly. He estimates that it would cost four billion dollars for the state of New York (in which his company operates) to acquire existing gas and electric properties. Government ownership would require a bond issue of that amount, which would be only the beginning. Let Mr. Carlisle tell the remainder of his story:

"Are the advocates of government ownership prepared to recommend the annual raising by bond issues of from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000, for normal growth?

"Are they prepared to tell the truth about the enormous loss in taxes to the state, to municipalities, and to the fed-

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eral government which would follow state ownership? Are they prepared honestly to tell how they expect to recover \$50,000,000 of annual taxes which will not be collected under government ownership?

"Will they frankly tell the people that if the utilities under government management fail to earn as much as under private management, the decline and difference must be made good by taxing the house, the farm, and all other properties in the state? The advocates of government ownership are all advocates of much lower rates than are now being charged. Lower rates will mean less income. Will they tell the people that this diminished income can only be made up in the form of added taxation from other sources?

"Will they also frankly tell that if by any chance science evolves new and cheaper means of generating and distributing electricity the state or municipalities bonded for \$4,000,000,000 plus, to take over the present companies, might be in a position of paying for a dead horse? That is exactly what would have happened had the state taken over the interurban railways whose economic status was changed by the automobile and truck.

"Will they furthermore tell the people that the money to purchase the existing public utilities and the money needed in future for their expansion must come from the sale of state or municipal bonds to the investors of the country? Will they tell that these investors are exactly the same institutions and people who now buy and own the public utility securities? There will be no change in the source from which the money comes and there is no magic in the name of the state or municipality to command a different market. The people, after all, who must put up the money are the people who accumulate savings sufficient to make new investments.

"Assuming that the state itself took over the existing utilities, and issued bonds free from taxation to the present owners of their securities, nothing would immediately happen except that all of the securities now outstanding would no longer be available to be taxed, and that the risk and hazard of the utility business would be shifted from the investor himself to the state."

Mr. Carlisle believes that the best job done in the United States in the last fifteen years has been that of the electrical utilities. Against rising taxes, higher costs of labor, higher costs of materials, it has been the one industry that has put its selling cost down.

• • • THIRTY years ago foodstuffs represented 43 per cent. of our total exports. Now they are only 14.6 per cent., just one-third as much as before.

In that earlier period crude materials represented 26 per cent., now 22 per cent.

Then manufactures, semi-finished and finished, represented 31 per cent. of our exports. Now they are 63 per cent. Last year finished manufactures alone represented practically half of our exports.



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Among the States



Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York State fishing on the Flint River in Georgia.

Who Is Going to the Senate?

The fall elections are the half-way mark in President Hoover's term. Here is news from the primaries.

LAST MONTH these pages dwelt briefly upon the importance of state elections at the half-way mark in a presidential term, and mentioned especially several primary contests that had already developed. It is possible now to carry the discussion further, and to set forth precise situations in some other states. Emphasis here may be laid upon candidacies for the Senate, for senatorial incumbents and aspirants have stronger claim upon nation-wide interest. Governors will be chosen in 32 states, Senators in 34, and in 23 of the states the voters will elect both Governor and Senator.

• • CALIFORNIA is concerned only with the choice of a Governor, and the present chief executive—Clement Calhoun Young—is a candidate for a second term. Arrayed against him in the primary of August 26 will be the Mayor of San Francisco, James Rolph, Jr., and the District Attorney of Los Angeles, Burton Fitts. Mr. Rolph has been Mayor for twenty years. He points with pride to an administration "carried on without the slightest suggestion of graft or breath of scandal," while his city enjoys the lowest tax rate of any metropolis in the United States. Early indications of political issues in California stretch from Tom Mooney, fourteen years in jail, to prohibition—with Young and Fitts dry

Senators Whose Terms Expire

Alabama.....	J. Thomas Heflin, D.
Arkansas.....	Joseph T. Robinson, D.
Colorado.....	Lawrence C. Phipps, R.
Delaware.....	Daniel O. Hastings, R.
Georgia.....	William J. Harris, D.
Idaho.....	William E. Borah, R.
Illinois.....	Charles S. Deneen, R.
Iowa.....	Daniel F. Steck, D.
Kansas.....	Arthur Capper, R.
Kentucky.....	Frederic M. Sackett, R.
Louisiana.....	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.
Maine.....	Arthur R. Gould, R.
Massachusetts.....	Frederick H. Gillett, R.
Michigan.....	James Couzens, R.
Minnesota.....	Thomas D. Schall, R.
Mississippi.....	Pat Harrison, D.
Montana.....	Thomas J. Walsh, D.
Nebraska.....	George W. Norris, R.
New Hampshire.....	Henry W. Keyes, R.
New Jersey.....	David Baird, Jr., R.
New Mexico.....	Sam G. Bratton, D.
North Carolina.....	Furnifold M. Simmons, D.
Ohio.....	Roscoe C. McCulloch, R.
Oklahoma.....	W. B. Pine, R.
Oregon.....	Charles L. McNary, R.
Pennsylvania.....	Joseph R. Grundy, R.
Rhode Island.....	Jesse H. Metcalf, R.
South Carolina.....	Coleman L. Blease, D.
South Dakota.....	William H. McMaster, R.
Tennessee.....	William E. Brock, D.
Texas.....	Morris Sheppard, D.
Virginia.....	Carter Glass, D.
West Virginia.....	Guy D. Goff, R.
Wyoming.....	Patrick J. Sullivan, R.

and Rolph expected to declare himself moist. There have been two receptive Democratic candidates for Governor in this Republican state—Justus S. Wardell of San Francisco and Milton K. Young of Los Angeles. Wardell was the unsuccessful nominee in 1926. He held high federal offices at the port during the Wilson administration.

• • OREGON elects this year both a Governor and a Senator. The incumbent at Washington, Charles L. McNary, Republican, of farm-relief fame, has been renominated without opposition. His Democratic opponent in the November election will be Elton Watkins, Portland lawyer and former Congressman (1923-'25). The Governorship primary on May 16 yielded fireworks in both the Republican and Democratic contests. There were six Republican candidates, including the present Governor, A. W. Norblad, who came into office temporarily last December through the death of Governor Patterson. The successful candidate in this Republican primary was George W. Joseph, a dynamic member of the State Senate. But Death stepped in once more, and Mr. Joseph succumbed to a heart attack on June 16, exactly one month after his primary victory. The Republican State Committee has authority to choose the Republican candidate whose name will go on the November ballots.

States

• • MINNESOTA will this year elect a Senator and a Governor. The Senate seat is occupied by Thomas D. Schall (Republican), the blind Minneapolis lawyer who went first to the House of Representatives in 1915, and after five terms there was elected to the Senate in 1924. In that contest he defeated the famous Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Laborite. This year Senator Schall went home to find a rival for his seat in the Governor of Minnesota, Theodore Christianson, elected in 1924 and reelected in 1926 and 1928. Both candidates condemned the new tariff in their campaign speeches, Senator Schall finding it necessary to explain that while he voted for the bill on its original passage he did so only because the measure then contained the debenture plan, later eliminated by the conference committee. Governor Christianson believes that if farming can be made more profitable it will overcome the drift of population toward industrial centers, and solve the problem of unemployment. Primary day was June 16, after these pages went to press. The office that Governor Christianson will vacate, after six years, has been spoken for by Ray P. Chase, Republican.

• • Iowa's Senate campaign is more easily understood if one glances as far back as the election of 1924. In that year Daniel F. Steck (Democrat) had apparently lost to Smith W. Brookhart (Republican), but contested the count and was finally seated nearly two years later, in April 1926. Mr. Brookhart thereupon entered the Republican primary for Iowa's other seat in the Senate, and clearly won the 1926 election. His term expires in 1933. Mr. Steck's term, however, is drawing to a close. He is a Democrat, in a normally Republican state. Iowa's leading Republicans of an earlier period have passed out of the political picture—Senator Cummins by death and Senator Kenyon by appointment to the federal bench. The way was thus open for two new aspirants in the primary of June 2. Both already had been honored by the voters, time and again, for other offices. One was John Hammill, elected Governor in 1924, 1926, and 1928. The other was Lester J. Dickinson, member of the House of Representatives since 1919. Congressman Dickinson defended the pending tariff bill, while Governor Hammill was unsparing in his criticism. Iowa would have been well represented in the Senate by either candidate, but Dickinson's leadership in farm board legislation plainly was an asset, and he proved to be the party's choice. Senator Steck was renominated without opposition. Dan W. Turner, of Corning, is the Republican nominee for Governor, and Fred P. Hagemann, of Waverly, the unopposed Democratic choice.

• • MICHIGAN owns a Governor who thinks that two terms are sufficient. Elected in 1926 and reelected in 1928, he declines to be a candidate for a third term. Stranger still, in such circum-



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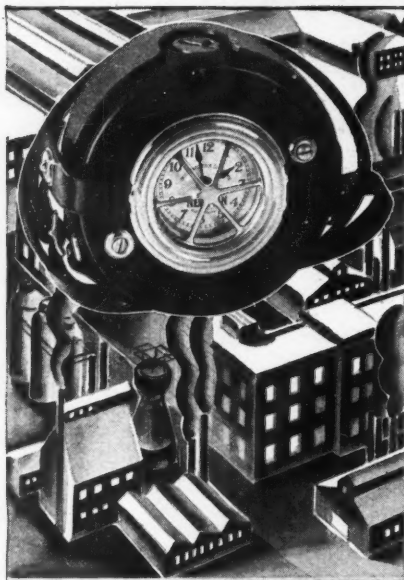
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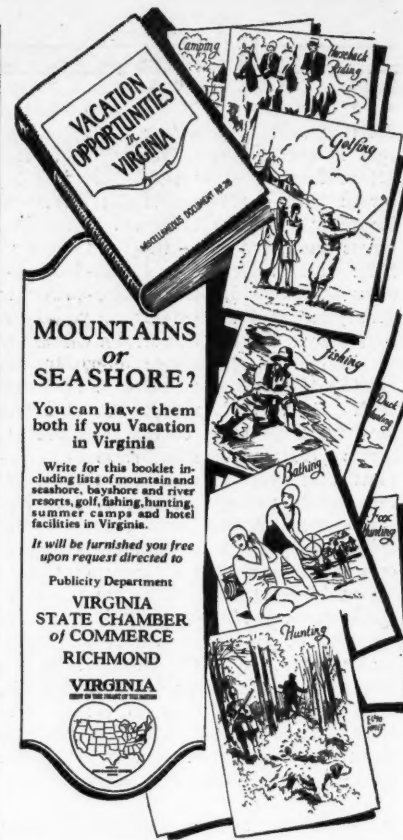
States

stances, Governor Fred W. Green (Republican) forswears any desire to contest James Couzens' seat in the United States Senate. Chase S. Osborn, Governor in 1911-'12, is not so retiring. He announced on June 4 that these critical times demand "the best material that can be obtained in intellect, courage, and morals. I greet the citizens respectfully and affectionately, and offer myself." Thus Senator Couzens will not be renominated without a contest. Half a dozen Republicans have expressed an ambition to succeed Governor Green, including the state's Attorney-General, Wilbur M. Brucker. Democrats have been slower to come forward.

• • ILLINOIS primaries were held in April, and there has followed a period of comparative quiet with full promise of an exciting fall campaign. Here a Senate seat is involved, and the retirement of Mr. Deneen next March is already assured by the victory of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick in the Republican primary. Her opponent in the November election is the veteran James Hamilton Lewis, who was a member of the Senate from 1913 to 1919.

• • PENNSYLVANIA likewise has retired the incumbent of a Senate seat. Joseph R. Grundy, whose sudden rise to fame is wholly associated with tariff revision, went down to defeat in the Republican primary on May 20. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor under the last three Presidents, carried the day in the proportion of three votes to two. This election is to fill out the remaining portion of the term for which William S. Vare was chosen by the voters in 1926, his right to the seat having been denied by the Senate last December—as tainted with fraud—after more than two years of discussion. Mr. Grundy had been appointed to the vacancy by the Governor, pending this present election. Pennsylvania also will choose a Governor this November. For that office the successful Republican candidate in the May primary was Gifford Pinchot, who served as Governor from 1923 to 1927. His was a notable personal triumph. There were no Democratic contests, the senatorial nomination going to Sedgwick Kistler and the governorship to John M. Hemp-hill. Pennsylvania often goes Republican by a million plurality.

• • NORTH CAROLINA achieved nationwide, front-page publicity in June, as the result of an attempt to punish Senator Furnifold McLendel Simmons for his failure to support his party's presidential nominee in 1928, a crime somewhat akin to treason. Mr. Simmons is the senior member of the United States Senate in length of service. He entered the upper house on March 4, 1901. The junior Senator from the same state came along two years later. For thirty years, therefore, North Carolina has been content to return Mr. Simmons and Mr. Overman, and no one else. There might as well have been a sign: "All other candidates are barred." But Senator Simmons' de-



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sertion of Al Smith two years ago, which helped to lose the state for his party, was not to be condoned. Irresistible opposition developed, and the Democratic primary of June 7 was carried by Josiah W. Bailey, distinguished Raleigh lawyer, long a political spellbinder for others. Senator Simmons, after thirty years, has been retired by his own party.

• • ALABAMA Democrats in somewhat similar fashion have rebuked Senator Hefflin for deserting the presidential candidate in 1928. The only difference is one of method. The Senator from Alabama is not even to be allowed to enter the party primary.

• • NEW YORK elects a Governor but not a Senator this year. Among Democrats no name is ever mentioned except that of the present executive, Franklin D. Roosevelt. A second term for Governor Roosevelt will make him an outstanding candidate for the presidency two years hence. Nominations in the Empire State are made in September, and these summer weeks are quiet. No overshadowing Republican aspirant has yet emerged.

• • OHIO primaries occur in August. Governor Cooper, Republican, will presumably be renominated. Outstanding among Democratic candidates is George White, Klondike miner, oil producer, Marietta banker, former member of Congress, and one-time chairman of the National Committee. In the Senate contest, Roscoe C. McCulloch, Republican (serving in the seat of the late Theodore E. Burton), is expected to have competition. A leading Democratic aspirant is former Congressman Robert Bulkley.

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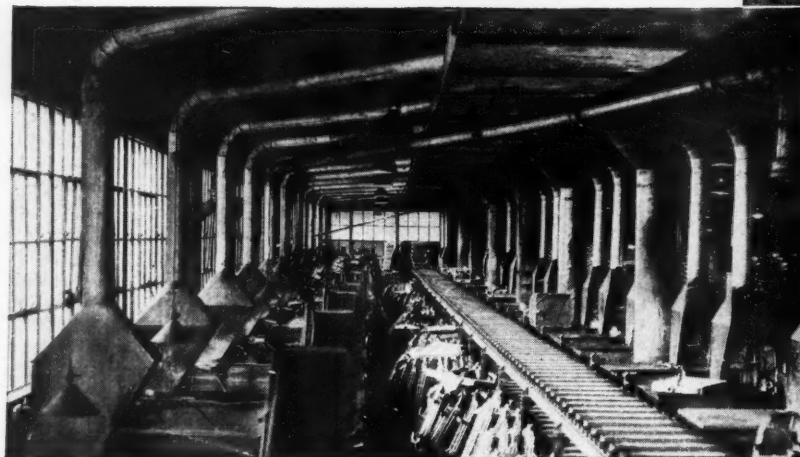
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Industry

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It Pays to Ventilate

SUCKING AWAY INJURIOUS FUMES

Above is leather being hand finished. At left is the soldering department in an automobile radiator factory. Here the pipes which draw off fumes are clearly seen. It has been found that work is better done in offices when ventilated, as well as in shops where fumes are dangerous.

MAN IS a machine, and fresh air is his fuel. That makes ventilation a necessity rather than a luxury.

GENUS HOMO can exist from thirty to forty-eight days without food or nourishment. Stop his air supply for a few minutes and he dies. Yet only a tithe of the thought given to food and nourishment has been given to ventilation. Unfortunately ventilation means different things to different people—draft, extremes of heat and cold, dryness or excessive moisture, but rarely a happy medium.

Some day ventilation will mean what the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers has defined it to be—atmospheric conditions with a normal amount of oxygen, "free from dust, bacteria, odors, and poisons, with suitable air movement, and at the temperature and humidity shown within the comfort zone."

Have you ever stopped to realize that, while the Department of Agriculture issues bulletins and broadcasts on the feeding and breeding of hogs, relatively little has been done to improve human offspring? In much the same way ventilation and regulated air are beginning to be recognized as indispensable for proper manufacture of candy, silks, and hordes of other products, while adequate ventilation for human comfort, health, and efficiency is overlooked. When snows and frost are just outside the window pane, office and factory usually suffer from either excessive heat or excessive cold. When the hot sun beats down, workers suffer from fatigue and

inefficiency because of too much humidity and heat, while drafts and dirt take their toll in sickness, curtailed output, and spoilage. To this can be added, winter and summer, noxious fumes from manufacturing processes or from human metabolism.

It has often been said that now only the air is free. Yet in our cities fresh air is not free. Thousands of workers suffer from lack of it, and can get it only through ventilation. This costs something because only by means of an adequate ventilating system is it possible to obtain it.

Yet it is almost priceless. In these days of artificial living conditions, artificial ventilation is necessary because natural ventilation is almost invariably inadequate. Of 113 offices investigated in one large and comparatively new office building, it was found that one-third had no artificial ventilation whatever. Three-quarters of the offices either were not ventilated at all or were ventilated insufficiently. Yet ventilation in offices is simple as compared with factories.

MANAGEMENT IS NOW beginning to tackle the problem of ventilation because it affects production, labor turnover, absenteeism, and the quality as well as the quantity of output. There is not a plant that has not a problem of ventilation; and no ventilating problem is solved until it ceases to be hit-or-miss. Every worker must be

able to obtain a supply of pure air in sufficient quantity to give comfort, a supply that has a proper temperature, the correct humidity, and that is relatively free from impurities. Ventilation involves not only the supply of air, but the disposal of air and of the products of combustion by the human beings in the confined space in which they work.

Tests show that a worker was able to do only 85 per cent. as much work with air at a temperature of 75 degrees as he could at 68 degrees. At 86 degrees the work performed fell to 72 per cent. Moreover, the performance of physical work decreased 9 per cent. when carried out in vitiated air as contrasted with fresh air.

Suppose there are 100 workers in a room. Assume that their production decreases 9 per cent. from want of adequate air. How quickly would the saving from ventilation pay for the equipment?

It has been found that at least six changes of air per hour, distributed as evenly as possible to eliminate draft, are necessary in ordinary rooms. Sudden changes in temperature are objectionable, just as extremes in temperature are. The air should be cool rather than hot, dry rather than excessively moist, the movement rapid rather than stagnant. Since ordinary occupations require that the worker obtain 1500 cubic feet of uncontaminated outdoor air each hour, it is obvious that maintaining ade-



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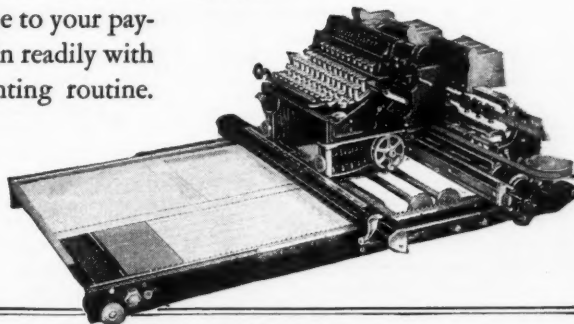
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Industry

quate ventilation for comfort and health as well as efficiency is not simple. Yet how often is it left to chance? How often is it dependent upon vicissitudes of the weather?

Air in motion has great cooling and refreshing powers. Use of a fan in summer will rapidly increase the comfort in an office. Moreover, warm air in motion will cool more rapidly than cool air that is stagnant air, because it promotes evaporation and so reduces body temperature. Cooling the body by means of rapidly moving air currents not only increases comfort during the hot, humid summer months, but immediately results in increased production and efficiency. Further, moving air is more invigorating than pure but stagnant air because it carries off the exhaled carbon dioxide. In experiments, a small fan, placed 10 to 20 feet from a worker, has been known to increase the output as much as 46 per cent.

What an opportunity is suggested, by this one fact, for executives looking for ways of overcoming summer "laziness." This is the time of the year when the problem is to bring down temperatures, and that means maintaining a movement of cool air. In its simplest application, it means installing a fan or fans. The result is instantaneous.

THE EFFECTS of overheating are more serious than usually recognized. The higher temperatures place a greater burden on the heat-regulating system of the body, resulting in increased heart rate, increased respiration rate, and a marked decrease in general vasomotor tone and other more technical but equally undesirable reactions. In short, the dangers of overheating office and factory upon human health and efficiency are far more serious than is generally realized. Some day, engineers believe, a temperature of 68 degrees or even less will be maintained in school rooms, work rooms, and offices, with the correct control of humidity besides.

In winter the objective is the same as in summer, but the problem is more difficult. On the one hand humidity must be provided and drafts prevented, while on the other the cost of fuel, for heating air and removing it when vitiated, must be reduced. Thousands of buildings will depend upon the man nearest the window to regulate the air and comfort of hundreds of fellow workers, though everything else in the building is automatic.

Production that decreases a few hours after a daily start and after lunch, dizziness, laziness, and that "dopey" feeling can usually be charged to bad air. Absenteeism, the sickness rate, the amount of spoilage, and even the rate of production are all vitally related to the success or failure of ventilation. In many plants the maximum capacity of equipment is not reached because workers are partially asphyxiated for want of fresh air.

Ventilation affects everyone of us dur-

ing the hot weather when it is most easily controlled. Attention to ventilation now will not only make the rest of the summer more efficient and comfortable for everyone but will pave the way for a system of ventilation that will be efficient, economical, healthy, and comfortable during the winter.

Genus homo is a machine, and fresh air is his fuel. Hence ventilation pays.

Give the Old Employee His Due

"ONLY YOUNG MEN need apply" was posted up over the employment office of a large concern recently. That sign branded the employer as not only unjust but unwise. For industry needs its older men as well as its younger ones. Such policies as "men over forty-five need not apply here" must be eliminated because public opinion as well as fair play demand it. If the employer clings to his practice of dismissing older men he will eventually pay them salaries in another way—increased taxation to provide old-age pensions.

Henry Ford has said: "Older men should never quit. The world needs their experience. I prefer to have a good part of my employees not young men. Men thirty-five to sixty—and in some jobs even older—are more desirable. Not only are they more dependable than the average young fellow, but they are able to set the younger ones an example and pass on their experience to them. If all the men over fifty got out of the world, there would not be enough experience left to run it."

The older employees are the backbone of the personnel—seasoned, trained, and skilled in company procedure and policies. Such attributes are of immense value to the employer. These older men have matured judgment, wide experience. No organization is too small or too big to try to keep a place for its old, trusted, and experienced employees.

More Work, Shorter Hours

IT IS GENERALLY recognized that the wage-earner is the largest customer. The better he is paid and the more leisure time he has, the greater is the likelihood of consumption being maintained.

Recently an organization experimented with a department in which twenty-six girls and twelve men were employed. Tests were made for fifteen weeks of 46½ working hours per week. Records were kept to determine the output per hour per employee. It was found that production averaged 3 units per hour per worker. Then work was started a half-hour earlier each day, which made a working week of 52½ hours. This experimental working period was continued for two months.

Production jumped to 3.3 units per hour per worker, an increase of 10 per cent. for the first week. During the second week production averaged 3.37 units, or an increase of 12 1-3 per cent. A 5 per cent. raise in pay was given. Yet at the end of the two-month period production had declined steadily until it was 8 per cent. below the original rate. Workers complained that the extra hours were too strenuous.

The 46½-hour week was then resumed, while the hourly wage-schedule instituted during the longer week was maintained. In addition a bonus was set up which would give as much pay for the shorter week as had been earned during the long week. This incentive caused the workers to speed the rate of production, and it was maintained well above the required figure.

Thus the shorter week and the increased pay proved that shorter hours at a higher rate of pay are more profitable to the employer than long hours, even if compensation is increased.

Rest Pauses Reduce Fatigue

BEFORE THE business cycle rolls around again to where output at any cost is the order of the day, there is much to be gained by giving some close attention to the question of rest pauses. Company officers and executives looking around for ways to save may find it in their own plant.

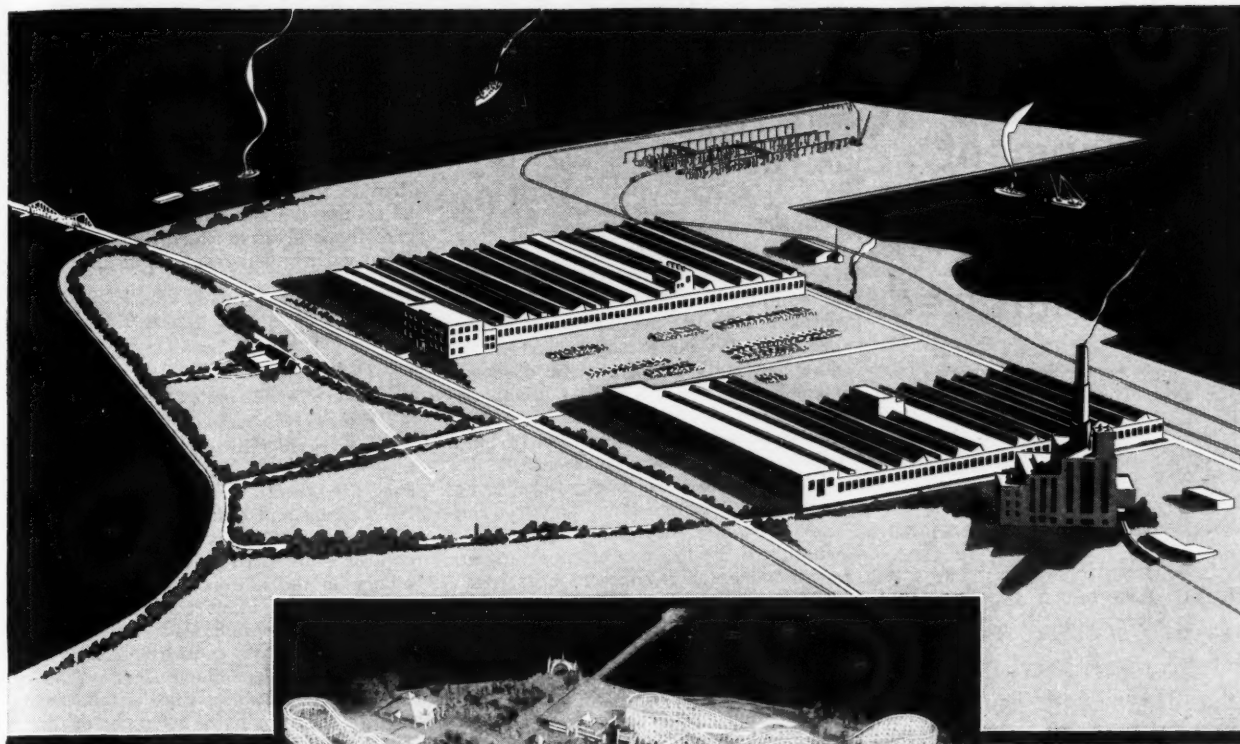
One firm carried out a six-months' experiment with rest pauses and thereby increased its output nearly one-half. The plant manufactured shoe heels and stiffener, employing women 46 hours per week. The work required skill and close attention. A team of three women operated each press, each woman working a press for 40 minutes in each hour, resting 20 minutes in each hour instead of working continuously for the entire day. A rest room enabled the women to relax while being relieved of their turn.

At the beginning of the day the first girl would go to the machine and 40 minutes later would be relieved. For the rest of the day each girl would have 20 minutes leisure out of every 60 minutes at the press. Those getting through 20 minutes before quitting time were allowed to go home. Payment was by the day, plus a weekly bonus based on total output. The individual machine bonus was determined by the output of each press, which was then divided into equal parts, one for each operator comprising the team. This arrangement was made so that compensation would be equitable, and at the same time promote team work and friendly rivalry.

Although the actual working day had been reduced one-third for the individual workers, the total output was increased 44 per cent. over a six months' period.

While this test is not conclusive and does not prove any specific statement other than that rest pauses tend to lessen

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Industry

fatigue, the fact remains that the combination of rest pauses plus team work and friendly rivalry are conducive to increased production. Compensation based upon output is also a factor, of course, since more conscientious work is its own reward. It is probably safe to say that not enough attention is given to rest pauses in general.

Fire Prevention in Factories

SHRILL SIRENS echo down the street. The clanging of gongs and the roar of motors tell of a fire department dashing to a blaze. The rattle of equipment and the shriek of police patrol and ambulance mean a story that thrills us all. But it may bring terror to many executives, "because a dead bee maketh no honey," and a plant destroyed by fire means loss of revenue and customers; the destruction of blueprints, records, and equipment.

It is easy to think about these things when a fire brings them to our attention. Instantly they stun us, and are a warning if the fire concerns only others, an indictment if it concerns ourselves.

"Foresight is better than hindsight" and "prevention is better than cure." Yet it often requires a fire to drive home the importance of fire prevention and adequate protection. Adequate fire protection shows up directly in lower insurance premiums. Yet many executives are negligent in failing to adopt preventive measures that constitute real protection.

Recently a \$750,000 fire destroyed a foundry in West Indianapolis—and foundries are supposed to be a lesser fire risk! To quote a newspaper account, "A new building will be erected immediately, costing in excess of the damage estimated by company officials at \$750,000. Before the last of an army of firemen had left the blackened ruins of the foundry, company officials were busy with plans for rebuilding." If only one-tenth of the effort necessary for the new plant had been put into fire protection, the fire would probably never have started. Had sufficient fire-fighting provision, which includes the training of men to fight fires, been made, undoubtedly the fire could never have got the start it did.

Your Employees: Men or Machines?

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT alighted from his private car and passed the huge locomotive still panting from its transcontinental run. An old man, somewhat bent, clad in overalls, was passing down the train, hitting the wheels with a hammer. In friendly mood, the president stopped the old man and asked him how long he had been doing that. With pride the old-timer

replied, "For more than thirty years." "And what do you do it for?" asked the president. "I do it just the way I was told," replied the man. A little questioning brought out the fact that he did not know why he did it.

The story is a little far-fetched, perhaps. Nevertheless it is typical of too many men. In this machine age there is a tendency to make every man a number, to crush initiative, and turn men into automatons. It is much better to tell a man what you wish accomplished and why you think your way is the best, than to tell him how you want him to do a thing without explaining why. Men give more loyalty, effort, and care to a thing when given responsibility.

Industrial Sidelights

FOULD'S MILLING COMPANY, Libertyville, Illinois, one of the world's largest manufacturers of macaroni and spaghetti, uses a large quantity of steam for cooking and drying purposes—about 7½ tons of coal a day. Close temperature control is required in the drying rooms, otherwise the macaroni becomes brittle and worthless. This company installed a combination pulverized coal and mechanical stoker to reduce fuel bills and provide more dependable steam. This is of prime importance, since a shut-down might ruin as many as 600 sacks of flour, or 30 tons, should the temperature in the drying room drop.

There has not been a single shutdown since the equipment was put in over a year ago. Since it was installed, this coal-burning machinery has burned coal costing \$1.50 a ton delivered, whereas previously the company was paying \$2.55 to \$2.65 a ton. This means a direct saving of \$1.05 a ton, or about \$8 every 24 hours, for coal alone. Since the coal-burning is entirely automatic, it has been possible to do away with one man for one 8-hour shift, so that to the saving for coal must be added the saving in wages for one man, every day in the month. Additional savings: (1) It is possible to develop more than enough steam with one boiler where formerly it was necessary to use a second one as demand for steam increased; (2) The boiler equipped with coal-burning apparatus is able to operate six weeks at a time without being shut down.

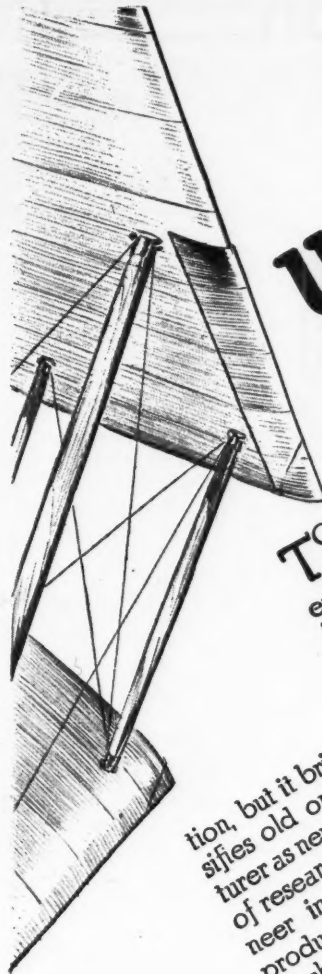
• • "It's HARD to sail over the sea in an eggshell" says an old proverb. But many manufacturers are trying to do much the same thing. They are using man-power where motor power could be used instead. Human labor is equivalent to about 0.1 horsepower. When paid at 50c an hour, this is equivalent to \$5.00 per horsepower-hour. Electric power rarely costs more than 2c per kilowatt-hour (1.34 h.p.) and usually costs much less. Is it reasonable to pay \$6.00 for man power, while your competitor is paying less than 2 cents?

Industry

• • THE CACKLING of geese is supposed to have saved Rome. The wooden horse brought about the downfall of Troy. A boy's thumb stuck in a leaky dyke spared Holland from inundation. No less in industry is it the little things that count. One large metal-working plant recently discovered that production was off about 20 per cent. for no apparent reason. A careful survey brought to light the fact that the 20 per cent. was made up of a number of individual items, not one of which was greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Combined, the small items had pulled production down 20 per cent. Every one of these items represented a condition for which there was little excuse, but which had been considered too trivial to bother about. Merely knowing that they did exist enabled them to be put right without difficulty.

• • JITNEY COAL at 50c for a bag of 70 lbs. is here! It is another aspect of hand-to-mouth buying or day-by-day heating. In Iowa and Nebraska one coal dealer has built up a worthwhile business in the early fall and late spring by selling coal in gunny sacks. Heavy paper bags holding 70 lbs. of nut size coal of a common soft variety have been found more suitable than bags of 80 lbs. of coal selling for 70c. The 50c paper bag of coal has great possibilities in neighborhoods where people are poor and in farming territories where heating equipment of various sorts must be used.

• • WATCH THE MAN checking up voltage drops across the rails of the street car system with a voltmeter. It's easy enough, yet the voltmeter tells the important story of whether power losses are high, whether street car motors will flash over, whether there is danger of electrolysis to water pipes, plumbing, and the steel works of structures. In the factory the voltmeter shows many things, whether a circuit is overloaded, if a motor is taking too much starting current or if it is being overloaded, and a hundred and one other things. Did you know that it is just as easy to read the light intensity at a work bench, at a stenographer's desk, or at a machine? It is. An instrument is in everyday use for measuring the foot-candles, that is to say the light intensity. Most electric power and light companies have these instruments and are glad to make surveys for their customers, to determine whether the lighting is sufficient or not. Illumination may be satisfactory and correct today, but in two weeks it may be far from satisfactory and even worse economically. For example, one company recently found that a normal light density had decreased from $12\frac{1}{2}$ foot-candles to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The effective illumination had decreased to one-fifth. The lamp was taking just as much current as ever and costing just as much to maintain. But the shade was covered with oil, smoke, and soot. The light was being paid for but not obtained. It pays to have reflectors, shades and globes washed. It pays to check up light intensity.



WHEN HORIZONS STAND ON END

TO the manufacturer also comes the illusion that industrial horizons are up-ended as markets and methods of manufacturing shift their positions.

This is the natural outcome of the urge for speed, for low cost and intensification, but it brings new problems and intensifies old ones which impel the manufacturer as never before to seek the guidance of research and the assistance of the Engineer in synchronizing all the forces of production through improved plant layout and the co-ordination of all operations—even to items of labor policy handling and remuneration.

We have seen such a course lead to more profitable operation for some of our clients. Perhaps it would do so for you. It should be worth discussing.

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Religion

HAS MODERN LIFE shut ministers up in their churches? Or do we still need men willing to step outside of their pulpits and offices—men who will visit the lonely pauper's grave on a winter's day, as well as preach in a heated church? Here is the story of what one young minister found in trying to make his church useful.

Ring- ing Door-bells

By FREDERICK K. STAMM
Clinton Avenue Congregational
Church, Brooklyn, New York



AN INVITATION TO CHURCH
The priest of an Episcopal Church in New York calls on a foreigner newly arrived in his parish.

THE RINGING of door-bells by Protestant ministers is becoming a lost art. It has been surrendered to the telephone, the church visitor, and the newspapers. Oliver Goldsmith's Parson, who was prompt at every call, and who "watched and wept, prayed and felt for all," has given way to the spiritual expert who has appointed office hours and waits for his parishioners to call.

Ring-*ing* a door-bell is such an insignificant thing that it scarcely seems worth while for a minister. "I do not have to ring door-bells," he says, "especially when so many people are not at home when I push the button."

According to the prevailing view of both congregations and ministers, the real need is for preachers, not door-bell ringers. The history of preaching in Protestantism is a noble one, and I would not take away any of its glory. Deep in the soul of every minister there is a justifiable pride in being an able preacher. I suppose, if the truth were known about any of us, we would rather die believing that our greatest contribution had been made through the pulpit, not in our pastoral endeavors. I am quite sure that many churches would not look twice at a candidate because of his ability as a pastor. What they want is an "outstanding preacher."

The plaudits of the multitude are reserved for the preacher, and from what

I know of one minister, most of us are human enough to look with enviable eyes upon the preacher who holds the center of the stage. And yet, I am old-fashioned enough to assert that this over-emphasis upon the preacher to the exclusion of the willingness on the part of the minister to wear out shoe-leather in an effort to put his finger to the door-bells in his parish, is a gross misreading of the needs of humanity. This is true whether the church is large or small, or whether the church has a staff of workers or not.

We think we ought to be doing big things, and we are victimized by big things. We used to talk in thousands of dollars, now we talk in millions. Like the Tower of Babel, our buildings must "reach unto heaven." Every village must disfigure its beauty with factories. Every city must double its population regardless of the fact that it does not therefore breed better people. Even the church is eager to engage in movements, which flourish for a while like a green bay tree, having "printer's ink for sap and being stricken by the blight of statistics."

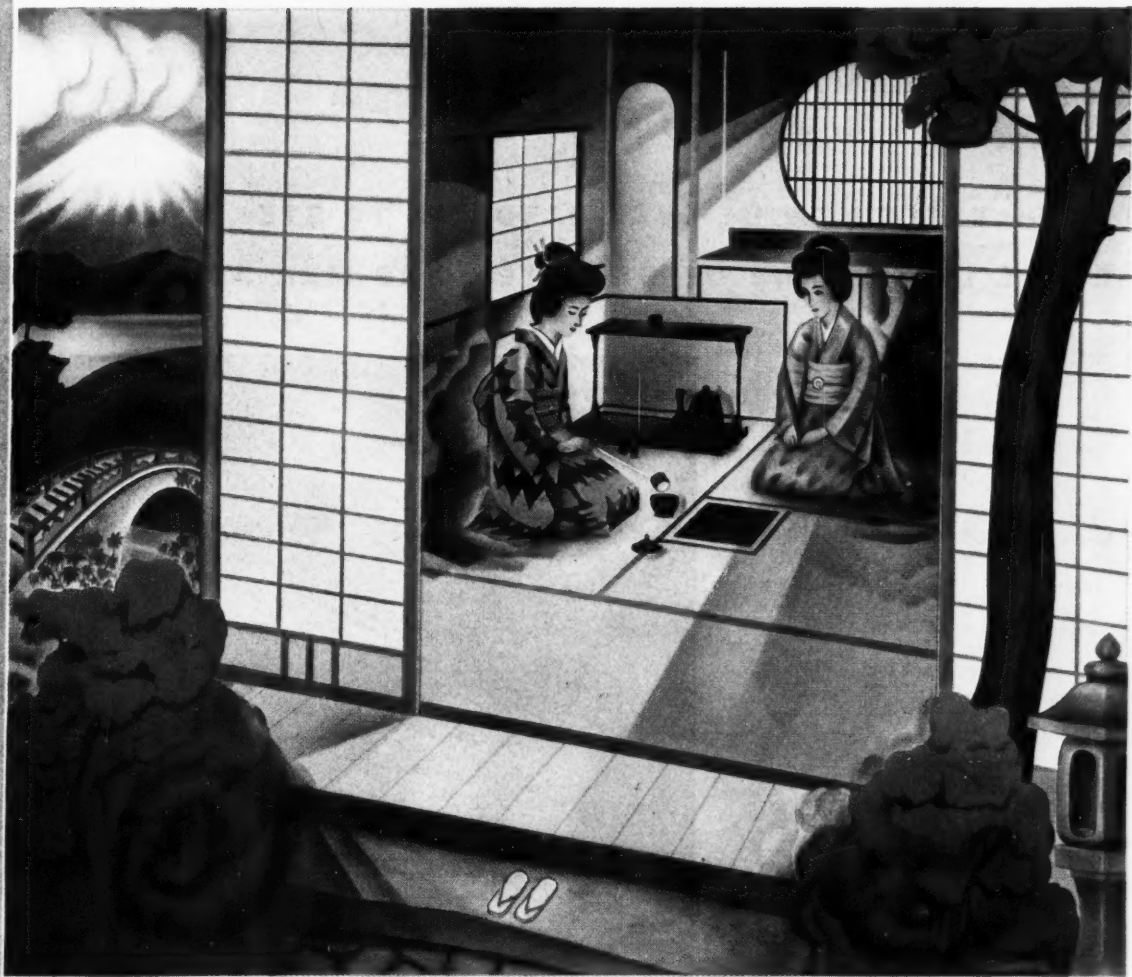
I RING at least twenty-five door-bells each week, eight or nine months in a year. It takes that many to visit the families of my church, comfort the sick and dying, and look after prospective members. I do not wait for an

invitation. I just step up to the door-bell and ring.

I do this for several reasons. First of all, I like people and want to know them. It is satisfying to be able to call people by their names. Doubtless Jesus was not thinking in terms of the twentieth century minister and his congregation when he talked about a shepherd and his flock. But what better term can one use when it comes to the relationship between the minister and his church? To minister to people, one must know them. A church service is a poor place for a minister to become acquainted with people. He may know their faces, but he does not know *them*, and he can't associate their faces with their homes or with anything about them unless he sees them in their own homes. I've got to know who people are, where they live, and with most of them, the business in which the head of the family is engaged.

And members of the church must know me. They can't become acquainted with me in church. They know whether I'm good looking or homely, bald or bushy-headed, whether my voice is resonant or raspy, whether I'm tall or short, married or a bachelor. But they don't know *me*. They don't know whether I'm sympathetic or cold; whether they can count on me in trouble. Men and women like to know their minister, who he is, and what he is. They will know

LAND OF CEREMONY



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HE visitor to Old Japan is always delighted with the gracious ceremonies to which even the simplest acts are elevated. How perfectly this artistic reverence prepares one for the wonders of the Blossom Empire—its mirror lakes and painted valleys, the centuries-old craftsmanship, all the ancient loveliness of shrines and temples.

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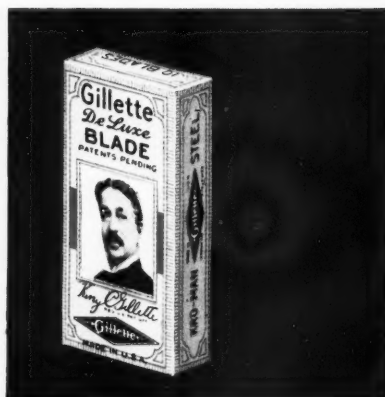
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LUXURY! It's in every detail of the New Gillette De Luxe Razor. There's luxury in its substantial handle, its precise machining, its delicate balance. There's luxury in the deep lustre of its heavy 24K. gold plating. Even the subdued richness of its handsome case reflects a masculine dignity and comfort.

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THE New Gillette De Luxe Blade of Patented Kro-man steel will settle your shaving problem for all time. It combines rust-resistance with the ability to take and hold a superlatively keen edge. Gillette has the exclusive right to this steel for safety razor blades.

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Religion

me better if they can talk with me face to face in their own homes. A prominent and successful minister, who had not lost the art of bell-ringing, said to me recently, "Your people may admire you as a preacher; they will love you only as they know you as a pastor."

Then, too, I ring door-bells because there are a number of people in every congregation who must be nursed into religion. I mean nursed—not coddled, or cajoled, or slapped on the back. They've not come along far in religion. They belong to the church, but they don't know much about the implications of Christianity. They don't get much out of hearing the preacher preach or pray about religion. Not that they are unintelligent. Indeed, the most intelligently informed on many matters are sometimes the veriest babes in matters of religion. They don't get religion by hearing it talked about. They must get it, if they get it at all, by seeing a life. They must see it work and find it expressed in a personality.

The gracious act of a minister whom I know, of going to the lonely grave of a pauper in the dead of winter and reading the committal service, is still rehearsed in that community as a memorial to him. Any lovely deed by the minister, performed out of the purity of his heart, will go farther than a dozen sermons. It is the minister laying his life against another life, that helps some of these nursing babes begin to understand what he says on Sunday.

A GAIN, I RING door-bells because people expect it—that is, most of them do. Even those who say they don't, nevertheless feel a bit neglected if the minister does not call. I have never yet found the doors of the members of my church closed to me. The fact that people in a city barricade themselves behind the walls of an apartment house, at the very top of the elevator, from which position they can inform the door-man that they are not at home, might seem to indicate that they do not care to be disturbed by a call, even from the minister. But the fact that a woman in a private home sends her maid to answer the bell, or that Mr. Jones does not go to the door in his shirt-sleeves, is no indication that they are one bit different from other people.

People are people whether they live in a country village or in a large city. They have the same longings, fears, hopes, aspirations, loves, hates. They have the same hunger for fellowship. The easiest place in the world to live a life of solitude is in a big city. And a lot of people are lonely. Certainly they have their circle of friends. They attend the theater, play bridge, do their round of social affairs. They seem happy. And they are—happy as things can make them happy. But they need something else.

I can't cut myself off from even the most superficial people because I may be led to believe that they are perfectly satisfied when I do not call. We shed our tears over the terrific solitude of Robin-

son Crusoe and Enoch Arden, and in turn Crusoe and Arden could urge many to weep over themselves; for their temporary solitude was as nothing compared to the permanent solitude which people living on top of each other have marked out for themselves.

I T SEEMS to be part of my life to become a society of one for the prevention of individual isolation. I don't wait till Hallow'een to do my bell-ringing. This is no Hallow'een joke. Putting my finger to a door-bell is serious business. I don't take myself so seriously, but the business is serious. I go to render a service, to talk shop, to offer a prayer, to dry a tear, to bring a smile, to allay fear, to inspire hope, to set minds on a different tangent, to live a while in a house of friendliness.

Then, too, if I ring door-bells, I can get at a man's thinking when we sit down together in a conversation. He knows my thinking, too. Men are not won to Christianity in the mass. You must win them one by one, and at the time when opportunity presents itself.

Once I called on a woman in her illness. I had never seen her. When she heard she was about to receive a call from the minister she remarked to a friend, "If that minister makes a nuisance of himself by offering a long prayer, I'll scream." I knew nothing of the remark until long after she and her husband united with the church. Many of the finest people whom I have received into the church during these years have been hand-picked—the result of a call.

The giving of oneself earnestly to this important part of a minister's work will naturally have some reactions. What are they? What do I find?

In the first place, I make some real friends. They confide in me, and tell me things they don't tell other people. They must tell someone, and the minister is a good safety-valve. He does not tell. It becomes a sort of confessional. They come to know that my interest in them is not selfish, but is born out of a real desire to help in time of need. It may be illness, or a family problem—a boy or a girl gone wrong, a faithless wife or husband; it may be financial worry. It can be any one of a multitude of affairs concerning the peace and happiness of the home.

If a pilgrimage is made to that home during a critical period I can depend on it that I have grappled those folk to me with hooks of steel. And above all, they are bound fast to the church so that they realize that the church is not merely an institution which looks to them for support, but a house of refuge and a temple of God. To them the minister stands for all that represents the fulness of the gospel of love. No greater joy can come to anyone than the joy that comes to a minister when he is met with a friendly greeting and a warm handshake from some member of a family with whom he has gone the second mile in time of need.

Sometimes I find that at places where I have felt that a call had done little good,

it has, in the end, done the most good. There was no sign in lip, hand, or eye, that the call had made the slightest impression. But long afterward some neighbor tells me the secret. The visit had awakened new hope in that heart. Spirit had touched spirit, and new life was breathed into the dead bones. And then one day the man himself comes to see me. We talk about many things, but we do not touch the question which he knows is in my mind. But he tells me some secrets, things about which he does not usually speak. Then he leaves, and as he does so, he presses my hand, looks me in the eye, and I know that the bell of his heart has rung.

"Let us be kind to one another," Ian Maclaren used to say, "for most of us are fighting a hard battle." Dr. A. J. Gossip tells us how, after many years, he had succeeded Maclaren, he had found that Maclaren had lived out his dictum. He "heard nothing of his sermons, though he was a mighty preacher; but wherever there had been a bairnie ill in his time, twenty years afterward they remembered in these homes the man who spent long hours pouring out wonderful stories to hot restless folk, too ill to look at pictures, sick of all toys, or peevish and fretted by their crumby beds."

I have been laughed at many times for engaging in this useless practice, but it remains the most effective way of bringing people to church. Of course, I know that not all the calls I make this week will yield a hundred per cent. attendance next Sunday. Some of the people whose door-bell I ring this week will not have time to come to church next Sunday.

T RUE, SOME people return my call—and I do not see them again until I stand once more and put my finger to their door-bell. The heart-breaking thing about it all is, that these same people tell me how they appreciated the sermon they heard a few weeks before. They are profuse in their praise of my work, and in the same breath naively state that the weather was so nice the Sunday before that they took a stroll, or went off to see Mary and John, despite the fact that they see them every week; or, they had a dinner engagement; or, they took the day to do some "fixing" about the house; or, they played golf. If I took my pastoral obligation as lightly as they take their church-going, they would soon be saying, "We do not know our minister, he never calls." If the weather is snowy or rainy, or too hot, or too cold, they cannot come. They caught a cold the last time they came to church, but they rode all week in a drafty and germ-laden subway with nary a sniffle.

I'll not skimp my preaching, but I'll keep on ringing door-bells. I'll go about finding a message in good hearts, in hard hearts, in hypocritical hearts, upon which I can ring the changes of the gospel in behalf of that portion of people to whom I minister, who are really looking for a gospel which stabs the conscience awake and makes the heart receptive to the birth of a new spirit.



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Ahlan Wasahlan!

Welcome!—The padded tread of caravan hoofs on cobbles centuries old . . . from the twilight arches of crooked streets comes the tinkle of strange music, through doors ajar stray faint wisps of hooka smoke and a breath of coffee fragrant as incense—here a splash of sunlight shows a native market spread—there a moorish cornice silhouettes the cloudless Orient sky.

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A Church Union that Works

JUNE THIS YEAR marked the fifth anniversary of the United Church of Canada. This single church represents Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, which remain three distinct sects in the United States. Guy McConnell, writing in *World's Work*, tells of the success of the Canadian merger, and points to it as a practicable precedent for our own denominations.

In Canada the final merging was preceded by the joining together of all Presbyterians in 1875, the forming of the Methodist Church for all Canada in 1884, and the union of the Congregationalists in 1905. Out of these three groups grew this United Church of Canada. There had been overlapping and unnecessary competition in mission work in western Canada. There was duplication of work, with three or four competent ministers in a community easily handled by one. There was waste in resources. Through the union 3000 competitive ministries were reduced to 1275. In Ontario, for instance, 111 ministers were released for work elsewhere.

During the years 1905 to 1925 a feeling of friendliness arose between the three churches. They worked in the same localities and across the whole of Canada, and this encouraged liberal leaders to the point of daring to call a convention at which a merger of the three was proposed. In spite of dissension, which lost the group 784 Presbyterian and 9 Congregationalist congregations, a basis for union was finally adopted, and there appeared the United Church of Canada.

Mr. McConnell tells of the way in which all the children go to the combined Sunday school, as in day school, of the breaking down of the sect lines, and then continues:

"The Canadian merger is one of the greatest humanitarian achievements of modern times. In Canada sect competition is at an end. In the United States its evils, long apparent to the man outside the church, are at last seriously engaging some of the powerful ecclesiastical and lay factions within the large parent groups.

"In their feverish obsession to outnumber, outbuild, and outpower one another, nationally and locally, the Protestants have lost prestige as a spiritual institution and their humanitarian functions have been weakened."

In the United States, what Mr. McConnell calls the league spirit, promulgated after the War, spread to the religious bodies, and hope for church union or unions was renewed. We have an organization, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which includes practically all leading denominations. More than a thousand local church unions have been formed in various communities all over the United States. The Lutherans have centralized their twenty-two different synods. And now Presbyterians, Methodists, and Bap-

Religion

tists, North and South, are seriously endeavoring to wipe out all sectional lines in the hope of unionizing each of their different bodies, of which the Presbyterians have nine, the Methodists nineteen, and the Baptists eighteen.

Mr. McConnell continues: "Mergers are more than in the air. They are tentatively down on paper. The United Brethren in Christ, the Evangelical Synod of North America, and the Reformed Church of the United States have agreed to try to work out some feasible merger plan. A General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches has been created, looking definitely toward union. Both German and Dutch Reformed are casting friendly union eyes toward the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Episcopalians are holding conferences on this subject of organic unity."

Therefore Mr. McConnell believes that constructive movements are on foot to get away from what he calls Church-anity and concentrate on Christianity.

Experimenting on Religion

RELIGION HAS BEEN put into the laboratory. Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School in the University of Chicago, is the man who did it. And in the *American Magazine*, Neil M. Clark tells why.

In this school, he writes, "they are seeking religious truth by experiment. Beliefs, doctrines, creeds, old or new, they do not accept without question. They test, examine, gather data; advance theories; seek facts."

Even God is not taken for granted, tentatively defined as "the sum of all personality-producing and personally responsive forces in the universe." The school holds that these forces can be tapped, that investigation will illuminate their laws showing, for instance, what human conduct best fits into universal conduct, leading to happiness, success, and progress.

Prayer, Dr. Mathews considers, in a formal sense is conversation with God. It is putting your wishes into words—in an effort to summon the forces, either within or without, that can help you. He reminds us that all people of all faiths have believed in prayer. In his laboratory they want to know how and why prayer has been "good medicine."

"The test of prayer is, does it work? Does it get results? Does it help you to achieve the things you want to?" explains Dr. Mathews.

"To imagine God waiting to hand out gifts the minute they are asked for in a certain way is hateful. But communication with God, which is prayer, is like communication with a friend whose help you want. If you and he are sincere, a frank talk soon puts you on a working basis. In the same way, you talk things over with God, and it is my experience that the results depend mainly on sincerity and intelligence.

Religion

"We may never know God, but we shall know how He works. We don't know the force called electricity, really. But through mastery of certain laws observed in its activity, we do wonders with it. Why not the same with the personality-producing force called God?"

Dr. Mathews does not claim originality for the idea of experiment in religion. But he feels that past experiment has been haphazard, whereas this present method proposes to secure results which any layman can use:

"Substantially, the scientific method is what we are applying—with the reservation, of course, that religion deals with a different class of 'objects.' We don't expect to weigh or measure God, as Professor Michelson measures the speed of light. We may not discover exactly what, if anything, happens to us after death, though research in this field is legitimate. The force of prayer can never, perhaps, be 'metered' as electric current is. What happens spiritually during worship may never be caught by the camera as the flight of electrons is. But we shall certainly develop a method of discovering new religious truth and a body of evidence concerning social and individual behavior that will help human beings to adjust their behavior with increasing intelligence and certainty to the behavior of God, and so get help in their daily lives."

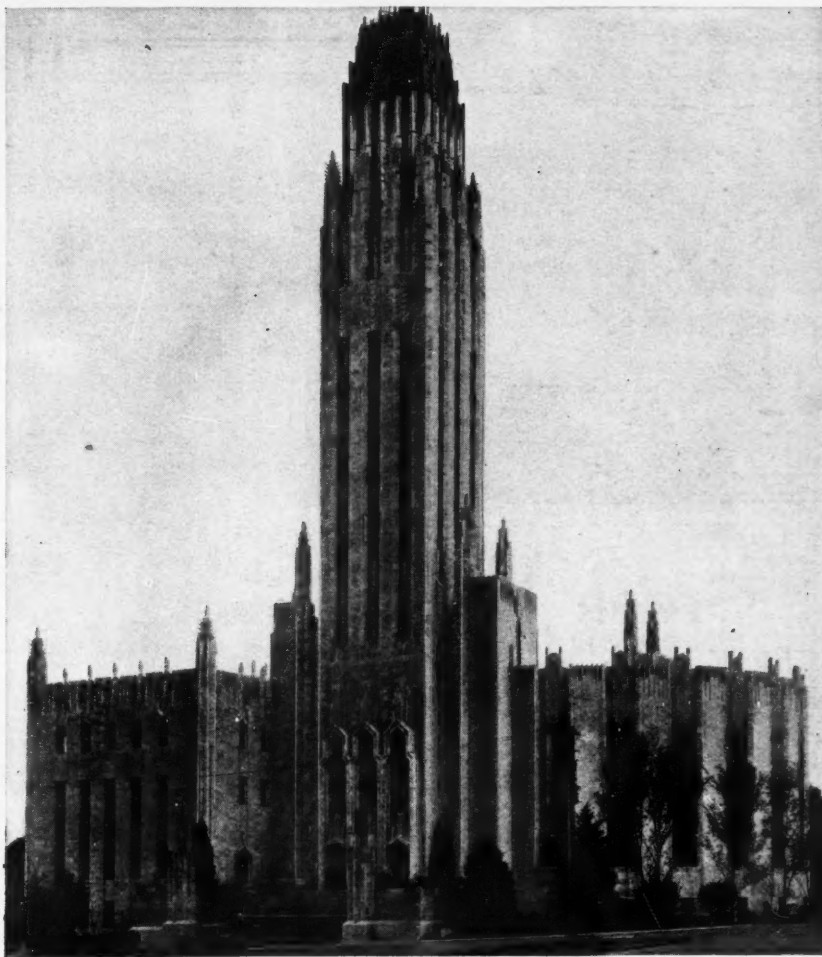
Religious Sidelights

AN ASHRAM or retreat after the style of Gandhi will be started by Dr. E. Stanley Jones, author of "The Christ of the Indian Road," in India this summer. The spot chosen is high up in the Himalayas. The groups will never exceed thirty at one time. Dr. Jones plans that through mutual consultation of Indians and Europeans the needs of India may be studied and methods of helping her worked out.

• • THE NEW YORK Bible Society presented a Bible to each man aboard the United States naval vessels while they were in the Hudson River recently. This means that 26,816 Bibles were delivered to as many men by the commanders of the vessels.

• • THE INSTITUTE of Social and Religious Research (New York) plans to make further surveys of the religious situation in sixteen different cities in the United States. The most recent one and fifth in number was of Detroit. Detroit is recommended by this survey as an ideal city for churches—in so far as the need for church growth to keep up with population is concerned.

• • THE FEDERAL COUNCIL Bulletin says that "The Church, if aroused and using its resources to the full, could single-handed arouse public opinion in the several states to the enormity of the present jail and prison situation, and could turn the public mind to redemptive ideas."



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Green Iceland

IF THE THOUGHTS of the ordinary American ever stray so far as Iceland, once his geography books are well forgotten, they presumably picture for him a frosty isle somewhere near the North Pole. Blizzards sweep over it in his mind's eye. And through the swirl he sees, perhaps, a few Eskimos waddled in fur. They are toiling over cakes of ice to the igloos in which they live on reindeer steak and seal oil.

Should these stray visions by some chance stir our ordinary American to inspect the records of history, he would find others to agree with him that Iceland is not so friendly a place, say, as Connecticut or California. For the early Danes, who sailed to Iceland even before they burned and pillaged Saxon England, had this to say of it:

"After the creation Satan was rather taken aback. So he said to himself, 'I will see what I can do.' Then he, too, toiled at creation, and lo! he made Iceland."

But the early Danes objected not so much to the ice as to the entirely too warm volcanic eruptions of those days. Iceland, far from being the haunt of perpetual snow, is in part at least the comfortable land revealed in the pictures on this page. And it was on Iceland's hospitable soil that there was founded, a thousand years ago, the world's first parliament. This body met eight and a half centuries before our first Continental Congress. It was functioning many years before England, mother of parliaments, set up her own. It was established, indeed, more than a century before William the Conqueror sailed across the English Channel.

For some reason long buried and forgotten with the bones of the Vikings who settled it, Iceland received a name as much of a misfit as that of Greenland. There are, to be sure, deep cliff-walled

A THOUSAND years ago a gentleman named Grim Goat-beard discovered Thingvalla Plain in Iceland. On the spot was founded the world's first parliament — which accounts for the fact that kings, congressmen, and ordinary tourists by the boatload are this month rediscovering Iceland.



ICELAND IS NOT SO ICY AS IT SOUNDS

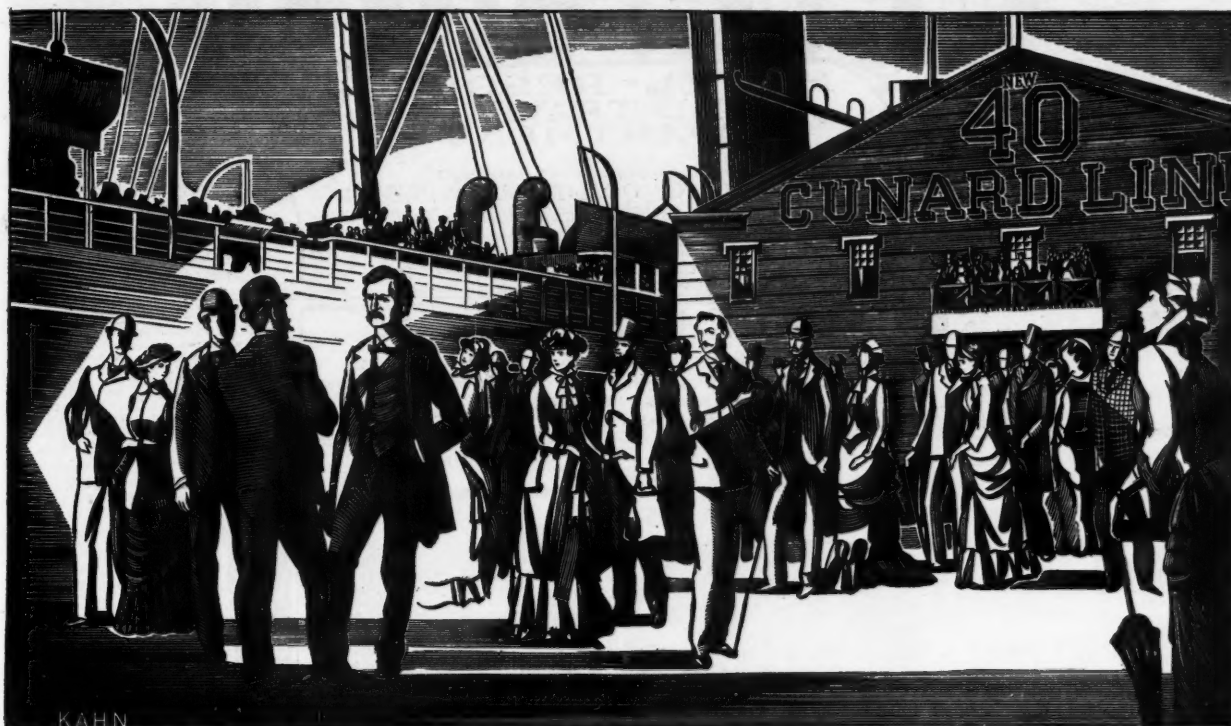
At the top of the page is shown Thingvalla Plain, where the thousandth anniversary of the world's first parliament is now being celebrated. To the right of it is Reykjavik, the capital, as seen from the sea. Its modern streets appear in the lowest picture. And the young lady is a descendant of the Vikings who settled this island midway between the old world and the new.

fjords looking up to majestic snow-topped mountains. There are glaciers, snowfields, and volcanoes in the highlands. But there are also fertile grasslands, lakes, brilliant wild-flower meadows, geysers, and hot springs in the lowlands. There are endless horse-

back trails through picturesque country, and abundant salmon and trout in green, glacial streams. The atmosphere of the country is noted for its clearness; and the sulphur baths compare well with the famous ones of the world.

(Continued on page 124)

THE CUNARDER "GALLIA" 1879



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Travel and Exploration

(Continued from page 120)

Though lying just south of the Arctic Circle, half way between Europe and America, Iceland is warmed by the Gulf Stream. Only from the north does the Arctic Current wash ice ashore. The island is as large as Kentucky—about 40,000 square miles—but her scattered population of 100,000 is equal only to that of Yonkers, New York. These fair-haired descendants of the Vikings live in villages along the shores of the fjords; in lone fishing huts, or on the farms of the coastal plain.

For those whose thoughts still run to ice and snow it may be said that the other three-quarters of the island are glacier, mountain, snowfield, and waste land. Even on the southern shore trees are few, and grow only to a height of thirty feet. Yet it must be recorded that in the lowlands, one recent spring, warm weather emptied the ice houses, and ice had to be imported to keep food from spoiling. And one February day the temperature at Reykjavik, the capital, was warmer than that of Lisbon.

THE EARLY VIKINGS, who first settled Iceland when Europe was in the Dark Ages, are noteworthy for two things: their hardihood in venturing hundreds of miles across the empty ocean, west and north of Scotland, and the difficulty of pronouncing their names. Trying to say Ulfjot, for example, leaves the Anglo-Saxon feeling that his tongue is muscle-bound.

Matthias Thordarson, present curator of the National Museum, credits Irish hermits with having been the first to reach Iceland, in 795 A.D. However that may be, a Norwegian named Nadodd discovered the country about the year 860; and at somewhat the same time Gardar Svarvarsson, a Swedish sailor, landed there when storms drove him off his course to the Hebrides. A few years later another Norwegian Viking, Floki Vilgerdason, went to see the new country for himself. But he soon left again. It was not until 874, when Ingolf Arnarson arrived, that anyone came to stay.

It was just a thousand years ago, in 930, according to the best reckoning, that Iceland's parliament was founded. One of the early settlers, Ulfjot, composed a code of law which was accepted by all the people. But from time to time changes in the code had to be debated, and one Grim Goatbeard, brother of Ulfjot, was sent to find a suitable place for Iceland's Founding Fathers to debate.

From the harbor settlement that is now Reykjavik, Grim Goatbeard journeyed east, and after thirty miles found himself near a lake on the upland plain of Thingvalla. This majestic table land is surrounded by mountain ranges of varying height which frame with misty blue beauty the plain and the rocky amphitheater on its surface. For through prehistoric upheavals part of the plain is cut into stony chasms. In summer they display a carpet of flowers as well as grass and heather, though down in the deepest rifts, where no ray of sun pene-

trates, snow lingers all through the year.

Grim Goatbeard reported his discovery to his brother Ulfjot, on whose recommendation the rocky site of Thingvalla was chosen for the Althing, or parliament. In the center was—and is—a pillar of rock, whence the words of an orator, mounted upon it, reverberate impressively against the rocky walls in the background. About the pillar were built three benches, and on these the lawmaking chieftains sat. In due time their deliberations would bring forth a new law, even as with log-rolling and vote-swapping our own lawmakers produce a tariff bill. Thereupon it became the duty of an official known as the law speaker to mount the rocky pillar, called the logberg or law rock, and announce it publicly.

Early Iceland was a republic, with four law courts for its four districts, and, after 1004, a fifth court as a court of appeals. Then difficulties arose because Viking chiefs, asserting their independent spirit, sometimes defied law and court decree. At about the same time Christianity was introduced into Iceland by Norwegians. Disputes over the jurisdiction of the clergy brought on civil wars, which in turn destroyed the old chieftains and their families. Norway gradually gained control of the land by 1264. A little later, when Norway and Denmark united, the rule of Iceland was practically transferred to the latter.

From then on the people preserved their ancient literature and language, but economically and industrially they still belonged to the Dark Ages. Not until the nineteenth century did a revival come. Norway seceded from the union in Napoleon's time, and by the middle of the century Denmark's monopoly of Iceland's trade was broken. The rise of nationalism gradually brought a separate constitution, home rule, and finally, independence. Since 1918 Iceland has been free from foreign control, though recognizing the King of Denmark as her sovereign.

THROUGH CENTURIES the Althing persisted—sometimes a mere name. But the new spurt of national feeling revived it. Possibly moving it from Thingvalla Plain to an agreeably warm and dry hall in Reykjavik had something to do with its new lease on life. Now again there is agitation to move its sessions back to Thingvalla and the logberg—a movement to which impetus is given by this month's millennial celebration of the Althing's founding.

In the ten and a half centuries since the adventurous Ingolf Arnarson and his followers built their shelters of sod and stone in the coastal valleys, Icelanders have relied on two mainstays for life: fish and farming. They could put to sea and cruise the banks for fish, or dig in the fertile black soil for crops. Today fishing and farming remain the major activities. No Icelander need apply in vain for a berth on any nation's vessel, since ability as a sailor and fisherman is known to be his birthright. Meanwhile, there has been added to farming the rais-

ing of sheep and of that principal means of Icelandic locomotion, the horse.

Of recent years Icelanders have softened somewhat their resistance to industry, founded on a determination to avoid exploitation by foreign capital. But more and more ships are nosing into the harbor at Reykjavik, bringing machinery, building materials and, now that highways are appearing, automobiles.

Already there are signs of new activity. The hot springs that have bubbled idly for a thousand years are being tapped. Marshes are being drained, and hot water from the steaming underpinnings of Iceland not only irrigates the fields, but lengthens the crop season with its heat. The same natural heat is piped to heat farms, houses, schools, and hospitals. One enterprising farmer near the capital has even built himself a greenhouse warmed by a hot spring; and he waxes prosperous by growing the fruits and vegetables which hitherto had to be imported.

Still one more sign of the changing times appeared when four American Army airplanes, pioneering the way around the world in 1924, settled to the smooth waters of Reykjavik's harbor. Its position as a half-way station between the Old World and the New leads progressive Iceland to think that, once technical difficulties are overcome, a prosperous air traffic will stop at its door.

IF NOW IN LATE June and early July, you scan your newspapers carefully, you will find that delegations from Scandinavian countries, from others in Europe, and even from America are converging at Reykjavik. From Denmark will come the King Christian IX. and his cabinet. And for Norway, Crown Prince Olaf will do the honors.

Perhaps because of its enforced isolation, Iceland still bears here and there in its life and customs the marks of the ancient Vikings. And if modern Icelanders no longer go lustily to Valhalla through battle and bloodshed, at least they can live their lives with the same free enjoyment. So, recently, Iceland's composer and author of the National anthem "God of Our Land" died playing his piano, when nearly eighty.

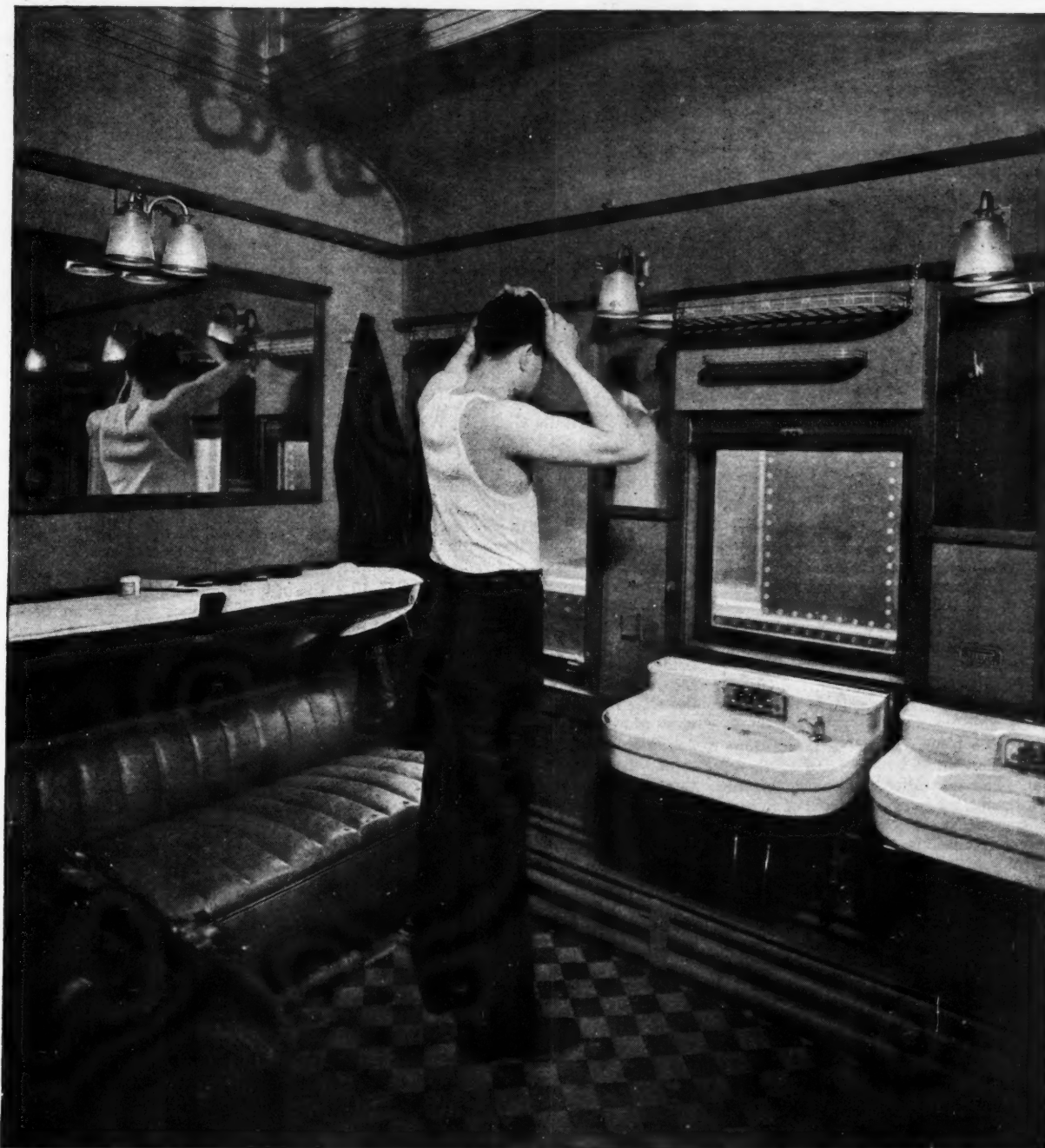
The Land Where Nobody Goes

PORTUGAL is geographically nearest America of all the European countries; it is the third greatest colonial power in the world (after England and France); and is possessed of sundry medieval castles, Gothic abbeys, and a Riviera climate. Yet so unheralded is this southern land that letters are frequently addressed to "Lisbon, Spain"—a grave social error.

Nevertheless those dauntless enough to venture into this land where nobody goes are agreeably surprised: "There may be other countries where the key of your room is hung on a hook outside your door and none of your belongings have

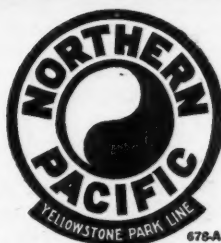
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Travel and Exploration

to be locked up; where you can leave suitcases and coats and cameras in a train compartment, on a station platform, in an open automobile parked in a village street—and nobody will dream of touching them . . . where strangers caught in a shower are entreated to come indoors and make themselves at home till the rain stops; where anyone seating himself at the next table in the dining room bows and says courteously, 'With your permission, lady and gentleman.' But if there are, I have never met them." Such is the testimony of Lawton Mackall, in *World's Work*.

The Portuguese are a kindly race. So kindly indeed that in a cycling competition through the streets of Coimbra, the Oxford of Portugal, when one rider broke down, helpful spectators dismembered his machine by their eager assistance! The grateful rider was never able to reënter the race at all.

Misgovernment has been the *bête noir* of the country, with twenty-six risings and revolutions in less than that many years. In 1892 the government declared itself officially bankrupt, and in 1910 the republic arose. By 1926 the *escudo*, nominally worth a dollar, exchanged for three cents. Then came a dictator—General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona. In four years he has remade Portugal, which is now solvent, budgeted, and orderly.

Lisbon, once the greatest port in Europe, had become sadly obsolete. But now the Tagus river has been deepened inshore, and the largest ships dock at the piers. The highways have been improved until motoring is a pleasure, where once it was an acute pain. Eighteen million dollars have been spent on them. The committee in charge of the work comprises representatives of industry, commerce, agriculture, finance, the automobile club, the office of the attorney general, and "organized tourism."

General Carmona welcomes American tourists to his revamped Moorish-Gothic realm. "In plain American," concludes the writer, "I would say that Portugal today, with good hotels, admirable railroads and smiling, clean cities, bespeaks the handiwork of the dictator who does not choose to strut."

Through Belgium on Three Dollars

THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER Belgium is celebrating the fact that one hundred years ago it became a free and independent nation. It is saying it with exhibitions. There are international ones at Antwerp and Liège, where eighty-five nations are taking part, and historic pageants mark the calendar at Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges. Railways and charabancs are taking travelers on special tours through the more picturesque rural districts.

Belgium is one of the European countries which issues season tickets, five to fifteen days, allowing holders to travel at will on any railroad in the country.



A STREET SCENE IN OPORTO, PORTUGAL

Such an *abonnement*, purchased for about three dollars, was held by Sydney A. Clark who describes his eventful five-day excursion in *Travel*. His first stop was made at Ghent, flower capital of Europe, site of many a revolution, which is at last returning to its own in world commerce and prosperity. Although Mr. Clark spent only two hours in Ghent, he took time to stand on the bridge connecting the Grass Quay and the Wheat Quay, the central point of the city, from which one gets a splendid view of ancient Guild Houses, the *Schipershuis*, church of Saint-Michael, and other historic buildings. He also visited the Cathedral, St. Bavo, which contains "The Adoration of the Lamb," masterpiece by the Flemish artists Jan and Hubert Van Eyck.

Mr. Clark's next stop was at Antwerp, famous for her port and for Peter Paul Rubens, whose art pervades the city. He walked along the promenade of the Scheldt and noted the numerous foreign flags on vessels docked there, significant of Antwerp's booming trade. A feature of the city is the Negro club on the waterfront, marked by the lone Congo star. From the four hundred-foot tower of the imposing cathedral, carillon music sounds faintly above the roar of traffic.

Early the following morning the traveler set out for Luxembourg spending only a short time in Brussels on the way. The railroad journey carried him through Namur, the Ardennes Forest, and Arlon; and since the *abonnement* did not include travel on the railroads of the Dutchy, it was necessary to pay a few extra cents for this part of the trip. One of the outstanding points about the sleepy old town of Luxembourg is the absence of the American movie. The cathedral service more than made up for this lack, however, with its beautiful music and the antiphonal chant of priest and ardent citizens.

From this point the traveler allowed himself to wander by branch lines to less frequented towns. Attracted by the

name of Godfrey's Castle, he proceeded to Bouillon. Godfrey is noted for having possessed a sword which "automatically left the scabbard and slew infidels at sight." In the eleventh century, he collected an army and marched to Jerusalem. Having captured it he was elected King, but discarded this title in favor of Defender of the Holy Sepulchre. Although not generally visited by tourists, Bouillon has had an exciting past, and was known to such notables as Napoleon III., who stopped there when he was being forcibly escorted to Germany; by the refugee Mazarin in the seventeenth century; and by Voltaire, Mirabeau, Lafayette, and others.

After spending the night at Dinant, the *abonnemeter* continued his way back to Brussels and then on to Liège, the Pittsburgh of Belgium. Here was noted the vast industry of the city. A sail up the Meuse at the cost of two cents revealed the blast furnaces, machine works, and factories flanking the shores. Incidentally here is one of the Belgian cities unspoiled by tourist trade, where the franc brings its full value. Lodging thirty-five cents a night, and guests begged politely not to place lighted cigars on the floor.

On his last day the writer went to Malines to see Cardinal Mercier's cathedral, St. Rombold's, from which stirring denunciations of Belgian deportation were uttered during war years.

"The carillon of St. Rombold's is the greatest in Belgium, and its carillonneur, Josef Denyn, undoubtedly the greatest in the world," writes Mr. Clark. "Every Monday evening in summer he plays here and great crowds come from Brussels and Antwerp. Traffic is stopped and the concert made an impressive thing."

However he continued to Bruges that evening and ended a pleasant five-day excursion in this well-garnished town.

Travel Sidelights

PORT CITIES of Europe and America will see the revival of the show boat, German style, in the next few months. The *Pro Arte*, cargo ship revamped with stage and concert chamber, will set sail from Hamburg about September 2 to produce a repertory of classical and modern plays and concerts.

Preparations are under the direction of Dr. Franz Ulbrich of the National Theater of Weimar, while Erich Claudius of Naumburg will have charge of the ship. Actors are from the National Theater of Weimar.

• • AMERICAN TOURISTS are only a small proportion of the number of foreigners who spend their holidays in France. Last year 870,000 British, 534,000 Spanish, 220,000 Americans and 300,000 persons of other nationalities entered the country. Although American agents report that first-class travel has dropped considerably this year, sailings from Atlantic ports have increased by 5,000, mostly in the cabin and tourist classes,

Travel

during the first four months of 1930. France is looking forward to a record season of catering to tourist trade.

• • Two NEW motor ships, sponsored by French and Japanese lines, made their first bow in American waters recently. The *Hikawa Maru* of the N. Y. K. Line, Japan Mail, introduces cabin and tourist third service on the Pacific. The ship, a twin-screw vessel of 11,600 tons, is the first of a fleet of five which will bring Oriental travel within reach of the white-collar man of the West. She is electrically equipped in every detail, from kitchen stove to telegraphic service.

Majestically the *Lafayette*, new motor ship of the French Line, bedecked in fluttering colors, sailed up the Hudson to her berth at West 15th Street in New York. On her maiden voyage westward she carried the Marquis de Dampierre, whose great-grandmother was related by marriage to General Lafayette, for whom the ship was named. In point of tonnage the *Lafayette* is the second motor ship in the world, and she is the most completely electrified of French ships.

• • A SPEED LIMIT on Atlantic liners was suggested by Theodore E. Ferris, American ship designer, speaking before a group of Englishmen recently. "Twenty-seven knots an hour is quite fast enough," he declared. "Ships that can cross in four days are not a practical proposition and could not carry passengers in comfort, while the expense would be enormous. People who want to go very fast in the future will travel by air."

• • NEVERTHELESS, ship builders continue to plan new super-liners and speed queens. The Cunard Line has made elaborate plans for constructing a giant ship with speed of twenty-eight knots; and the United States Lines will eventually enter two vessels, to serve with the *Leviathan*, which will probably surpass the *Bremen* speed average. Meanwhile, two slower ships will be built to enter trans-Atlantic service by 1932.

• • IF PLANS announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad mature, trains will run at ninety miles an hour between New York and Chicago within the next six years. This will cut the present high speed service from twenty to fourteen hours, and stir up keen competition between air and rail lines.

• • VACATIONISTS NEED no longer be deprived of the latest news. By special arrangement Curtiss-Wright planes take the *New York Times* off the train at Albany and distribute papers in Vermont, upper New York, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and other points north, saving up to sixteen hours in delivery.

• • FOR THE CONVENIENCE of thousands of persons setting out for National Parks, camp grounds, mountains, and seashore this month, railroads throughout the country have added extra trains and made special rates for excursion trips.



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Personalities

Lord Irwin

The story of the little-known man who is fighting John Bull's battles in India.

Hated because he is Viceroy, Lord Irwin—here shown with Lady Irwin—is liked as a man throughout India.

IT WAS DECEMBER 23, 1929. A special train sped over British tracks toward Delhi. Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was on his way to meet Mahatma Gandhi. It was just before the drastic decision of Gandhi's nationalists to insist on freedom from British rule.

Suddenly an explosion boomed through the cars, followed by sounds of splintering glass and wood. The rear coaches quaked violently, then finally stood still. A bomb hidden in the roadbed had exploded—but not under the Viceroy's car. Calmly the King's representative took note of the wreck and cabled news of his safety to Buckingham Palace.

News of the near-catastrophe circled the globe, and from everywhere came messages to Lord Irwin. Chief among expressions of sympathy and of gratitude to heaven for the Viceroy's safety were those sent by men of high and low degree in India itself. Princes and politicians, nationalists and loyalists, Hindus and Moslems, joined in condemning the deed of a crank, and expressed personal friendship for their ruler. Even a committee of the Nationalist Congress, debating the most propitious hour for declaring independence from Great Britain, paused to pass a resolution of sympathy.

Such is the esteem in which India held her Viceroy on the eve of hoisting the green, red, and white flag of nationalism. For Lord Irwin is the walking symbol of the might of British rule in India—a rule now hated to the point of civil disobedience, boycott, riot, and bloodshed; but somehow the man himself has risen above the turbulence and strife, so that even the most hot-headed nationalist can distinguish his actual from his official personality.

Nevertheless, you can search the libraries, books, magazines, and papers in vain for light on who Lord Irwin is. Great Britain itself drew a breath of surprise when, in 1925, the Tory Prime Minister Baldwin suggested the name of

Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, forty-four-year-old president of the Board of Agriculture, to succeed the brilliant Lord Reading in India. Before this Viceroy had been drawn from public officials high in rank and fame. Lord Reading had served as Ambassador to the United States before his appointment took him to India.

The truth was that the new Viceroy's known assets were negative. The world had scarcely heard his name. Mr. Wood knew nothing of India or Indian affairs. He was a land-owner of vast wealth who greatly preferred English country life to politics. To him salary and position meant nothing. Nevertheless, Mr. Wood, M.P., was dubbed Lord Irwin by the King. For only so could he mingle with the dark-skinned princes of India.

Lord Irwin is an English gentleman of ancient lineage. His grandfather was Sir Charles Wood, later Lord Halifax, who as Secretary of State for India did much in promoting railroad construction, finance, and political appointment for natives, in the mid-nineteenth century. The second Lord Halifax, to whom Lord Irwin is heir, is noted for his Anglo-Catholic affiliations in the Church.

According to custom young Wood was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Not so customary was the fact that he was graduated with high honors and elected a fellow in All Souls College, where he took his master's degree. In 1909 he married Lady Dorothy Onslow, and in 1910 entered the House of Commons, representing the Ripon division of Yorkshire.

This place he held for fifteen years. Meanwhile came the Great War, in which Mr. Wood served in France as Major in



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the Yorkshire Dragoons. On his return he held three minor cabinet offices—Secretary of State for the Colonies, President of the Board of Education, and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. And then, in one swift leap, he ascended the dazzling throne of the Viceroy, one of the highest offices in the gift of the crown.

Lord Irwin is tall—considerably over six feet—with an imposing presence, and this is important at least for first impressions. Once a small and insignificant-looking Viceroy was holding his first durbar. Said one of the Princes, "Is it because of the deflation of the rupee that the Government could not buy a better Viceroy?"

Lord Irwin has a broad forehead, large eyes, a flexible mouth, and a long, pallid face with a countenance slightly shy and melancholy. While he believes in upholding the pomp and dignity of his position, and has held brilliant durbars, he is by nature the most informal of men. His gift of putting guests immediately at their ease is a help in meeting the race-conscious Indian people. The Viceroy treats statesmen, princes, and underlings as if he were personally interested in their problems and opinions. Indeed his colleagues say that he is genuinely human, that he is anxious to learn new

Personalities

viewpoints, and that he shapes his conclusions from careful observation. For this reason he has come to know India more intimately, has met more people, and has visited more of the states than any of his predecessors.

One thing which commands respect from every Indian is Lord Irwin's devotion to religion. From young manhood he showed interest in the Church, at one time writing a life of John Keble, poet and divine. And when he arrived in India on Good Friday, 1926, the Viceroy slipped away from the ceremonies of state and went immediately to the three-hour service in his church. Nothing could better have captured the mystical imagination of the people. It is said by those close to him that religion is the guiding principle of his life; that in everything he acts according to his conviction of right.

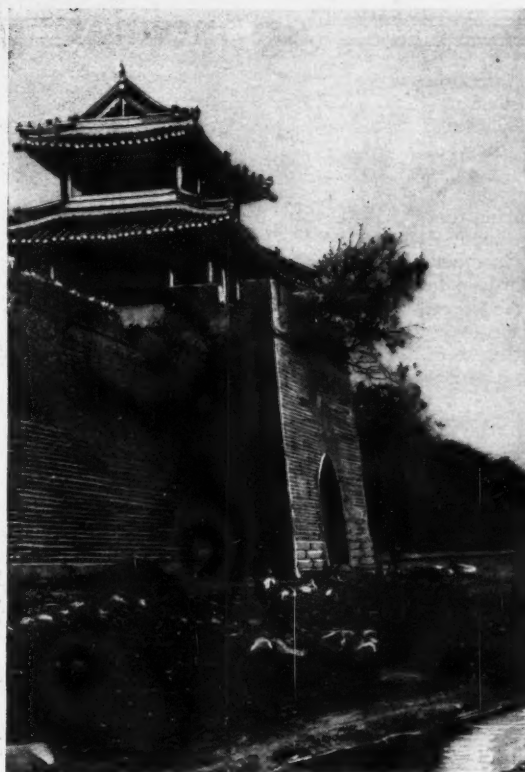
HE HAS BUT one hand. Yet still he is the English gentleman, delighting in sports and country life. With his remaining hand, the right one, he plays a good game of tennis, can shoot, loves to ride, and takes an active interest in hunting. His hobby is agriculture, and he has been called a practical farmer on his estates in Yorkshire. His knowledge came into good service when he was on the Board of Agriculture, and again in India, where vast hordes live by the soil. Lord Irwin has diligently studied the troubles of rural India, has talked to those who work the farms, and was instrumental in having a Royal Commission on Agriculture appointed.

Like so many of the leisure class in England, he took to politics as a duty. His appointment as Viceroy meant a personal sacrifice of family life and comfort. In England he was assured of political advancement, for he had made a good record, was known by the right people, and could live at his great house on Eton Square, London, or in the country as he chose.

Going to India meant a break in family ties. Three sons, the eldest only thirteen, had to be left in school in England, visiting their parents only occasionally during long vacations. The eldest son recently arrived in India on such a visit. Their only daughter Lord and Lady Irwin keep with them. As becomes the representative of the King-Emperor, the Viceroy lives in pomp and state in India, though his tastes are simple. One has reason to believe that his own wealth is responsible for some of the splendor, for recently Mr. Gandhi said, "I have every reason to believe that his entire salary goes to charity."

A VICEROY'S first speech in India forecasts his personal policy. Said Lord Irwin: "It is the determination of the British Government to lead the Indian people by the safest and surest path to the goal which they desire . . . an increasing share in their own government." And a little later in the same message—

"It cannot be too clearly emphasized



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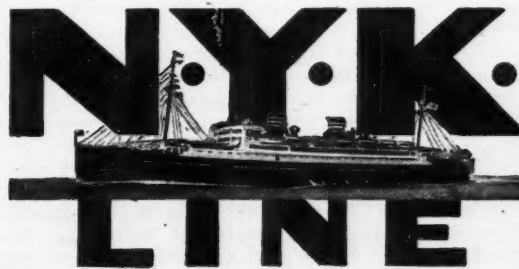
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Personalities

that the Government has no intention whatever of allowing any unjust or unreasonable claims, or threat of violence, to deter them in their clear duty of maintaining public peace."

Lord Irwin has served four years of his five-year term in India. During that time he has tried to bring imperial Britain and nationalist India together, but the sore is too old and too deep to be healed in so short a time. And even Lord Irwin is only one man before the vast tide of national unrest and sense of injury which had been seething long before he first saw India.

Then too the Conservative Government which sent him there was not willing to go as far as their chosen representative. But the unrest finally induced the appointment of the Simon Commission to report on the advisability of extended self-government two years before the time set by the reform constitution of 1919. Sir John Simon and his seven aides were shunned and boycotted when they arrived on the ground, because Parliament had committed the offense of appointing no Indians to sit with them.

In vain did Lord Irwin try to patch things up. He gathered a committee representative of the people to meet the commission, while the tide of nationalist feeling rose still higher. Then, backed by the present Labor Government, the Viceroy finally gained consent to assemble a Round Table conference, representing India and Britain, to meet in London in October.

This had long been urged by the nationalists. But by the time it was arranged Indian feeling had gone so far that it would be satisfied with nothing less than *swaraj*, or home rule. Parliament was not quite willing to promise that, so once again Lord Irwin's efforts at conciliation failed. Meanwhile Gandhi had begun his civil disobedience campaign to enforce Indian freedom, and in the end Lord Irwin was forced to clap him in jail. It may yet be that both sides will give way a little, so that the Round Table can meet in London.

Said the Swarajist organ of Bengal: "Our salvation lies in freeing the country from the influence of bigoted fanatics and political self-seekers, and it is doubtful whether in this task the foreigner, with the best intentions, can be of any help."

America's Feminine Politicians

IN THE TEN YEARS of suffrage in the United States, women politicians have passed beyond the window-smashing, strong-minded era, and emerged with powdered noses and feminine wiles to persuade rather than browbeat. So says Clare Ogden Davis in the *North American Review*, who then goes on to name her choice of the ten women leading in the political game. Explaining how she has made up her list, Miss Davis



AMY JOHNSON, ENGLISH FLYER

reminds readers that a politician may be the power behind the throne, rather than the officeholder. She may also be a local luminary, but must wield enough influence politically to affect the national balance.

Without difficulty she listed Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Ruth Hanna McCormick, Mrs. Belle Moskowitz, Ruth Baker Pratt, and Ruth Bryan Owen. Then came Miss Elizabeth Marbury, "unquestionably a power among the sachems" although with the Tammany label. Mabel Walker Willebrandt was named with more hesitation. Mrs. Willebrandt made her mistake when she addressed the Methodist ministers in Ohio and was discredited by the leaders of her own party. But she had power to send Protestants to the polls in militant array against the supposed advances of Papacy, nevertheless. She knows where she is going and will probably get there, according to Miss Davis.

Next in line of choice is Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, daughter of the president of Columbia University. She is in the game for the pure enjoyment of it and is one of the coming lights, says Miss Davis. Young, clever, and smart, she has no need for salary or position. Eighth place was awarded to Mrs. Emily Newell Blair because of her record on the Democratic National Committee, and because she influences numbers of readers through her news and magazine articles. While from the Republican fold comes Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, who left the National Committee to take up the

cudgels against Prohibition, and rallied thousands of women to her standard. Last came Mrs. Borden Harriman.

To check up on her own judgment, Miss Davis discussed her subject with three leaders. Claude G. Bowers, chief editorial writer for the *New York Evening World* and keynote speaker of the last Democratic convention, gave Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Harriman first places on his list. Although they have never held office, these women have as much influence as anyone at the Capitol, he declared.

Mr. Bowers held that Mrs. Harriman has a similar position among Democrats. He then named Mrs. Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, in place of Mrs. Sabin, and mentioned Jane Addams and Mrs. Catt as important persons in molding public opinion.

The latter two were definitely included in the list of Miss Butler herself, who was vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York and a delegate to the Republican convention in 1928. She also included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom she pronounced as keen a politician as her husband.

Mrs. Catt laughed at the idea of calling her and Miss Addams politicians. "We are reformers," she declared. She added no new names.

In analyzing the lists Miss Davis found five women—Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Moskowitz, Mrs. Blair, and Mrs. Owen, on all, and Miss Butler's name on all but her own list. Of them Miss Butler is the only young woman, but all are vivid personalities.

Persons of the Month

AMONG THOSE WHOM King George V. delighted to honor on his sixty-fifth birthday was Amy Johnson, aviation's latest heroine, who received the title of Commander of the Order of the British Empire. A short time ago Miss Johnson was one of London's secretaries. Less than two years ago she made her first flight as a pupil. Today she is honored for having made a solo flight from England to Australia, and for having broken all solo records in the first lap of her flight—England to India in six days.

This amazing young woman is the daughter of a fish merchant of Hull. After attending Sheffield University she took up secretarial work in London and had a good job in a law firm until the time of her departure for Australia. In 1925 she had her first taste of flying, over the circus grounds at Hull. Three years later she discovered that she could join the London Airplane Club cheaply, went to the Stag Lane Airdrome alone, and took her first pupil flight with Captain F. F. Mathews, the club's flying instructor, according to Clair Price in the *New York Times Magazine*.

From the first her teachers recognized

Personalities

that she was an apt pupil. Not satisfied with merely learning to fly, she spent all her free time from five o'clock until midnight learning about the machinery, pulling down engines, decarbonizing them and building them up again. Although slim, fair-haired, and blue-eyed, she had strength and determination and was never excused from a job because she happened to be a woman. Miss Johnson made her first solo flight on June 9, 1929. Two weeks later she passed for a private pilot's license, and soon was the first Englishwoman to pass as a private ground engineer.

"All that is less than a year ago," says the writer. "At dawn on May fifth, when she kicked off for Australia, her total of flying time, including dual-control flying as a pupil, was ninety hours and forty-five minutes. One purpose of her flight was to fill one hundred hours flying necessary to get a commercial pilot's license. . . ."

"How she finally pulled it off nobody quite knows, but it is supposed the airplane—a two-year-old Handley-Page Moth—was bought at a cost of about \$3000 by her father and Lord Wakefield jointly. But nobody is worrying about that now. . . . The Daily Mail has cabled to her \$50,000, largest amount paid any woman for a feat of daring."

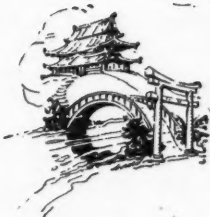
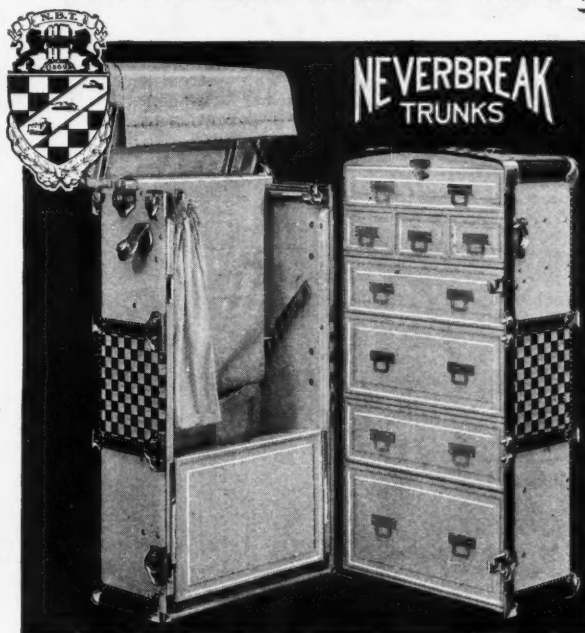
• • IN ONE HOME TOWN at least a prophet is not without honor. Arturo Toscanini, arriving in Milan, was discovered in his hiding place in the baggage car of his train and dragged forth to receive the ovation of enthusiastic fellow citizens. Conductor Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra made a triumphal journey through Europe during the last two months. Concert halls from Zurich to London were filled with a brilliant assembly of royalty, ambassadors, and statesmen, while critics vied with one another in complimenting conductor and orchestra.

• • WHEN AMBASSADOR William R. Castle, Jr., resumes his duties as Assistant Secretary of State, his place at Tokyo will be filled by W. Cameron Forbes of Boston. The new ambassador is a Harvard graduate and a partner of J. M. Forbes & Company, merchants. Many years of experience in the Philippines, where he served first as member of the Philippine Commission and later as Governor General, have given him special knowledge of the Far East.

• • DR. JULIO PRESTES, president-elect of Brazil, is returning the call made by Mr. Hoover in December, 1928, by visiting the United States. Dr. Prestes, Republican-Conservative, and former Governor of Sao Paulo, received a great majority of votes over his Liberal rival in the recent election. After receptions, official calls and banquets in Washington and New York, the candidate went to Philadelphia to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania on June 18.

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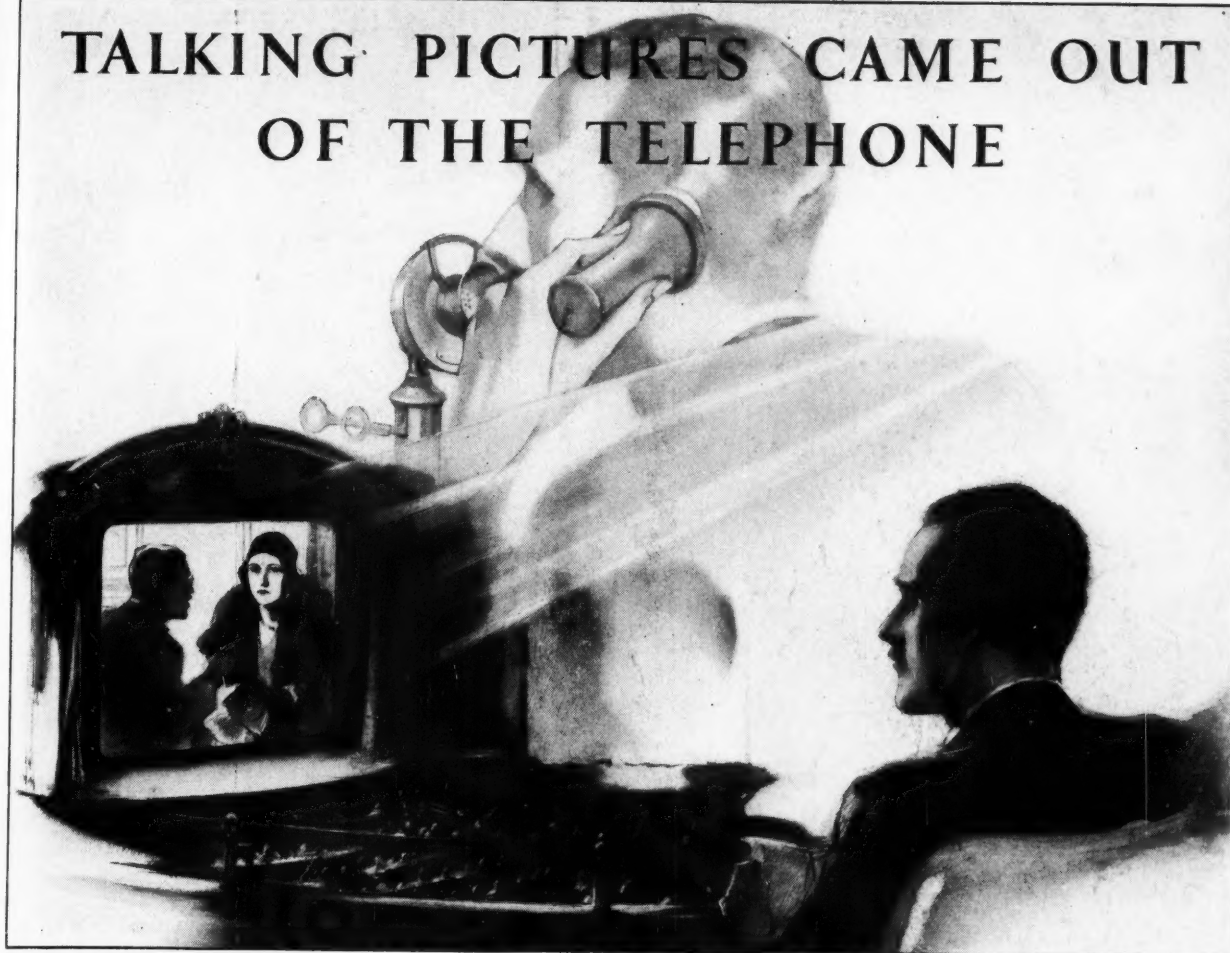
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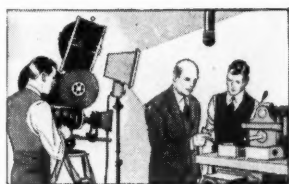
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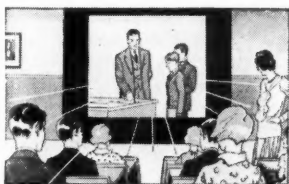
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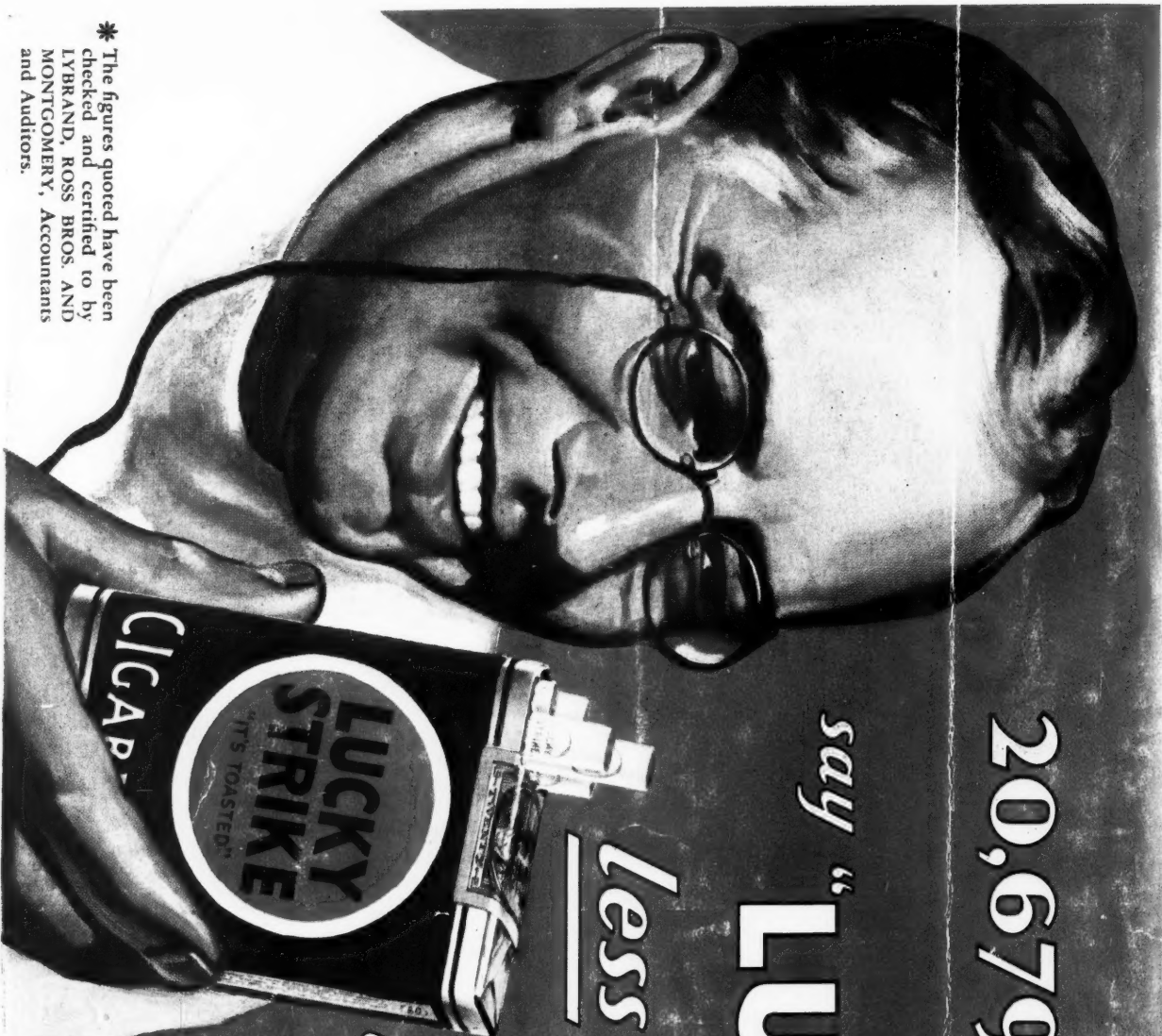
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